





February 15, 2019

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO:

Austin Evers American Oversight 1030 15th St NW, B255 Washington, DC 20005

Re: FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-00001

Dear Mr. Evers:

This is the first interim response to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted by American Oversight to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Plaintiff submitted three FOIA requests dated April 19, 2018 to FEMA.

As it relates to the Plaintiff's first request, the Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 relating to the following:

- 1. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) concerning contracts awarded for bids received for contract solicitation number HSFE70-17-R-MARIAMEALS with external entities, including, but not limited to Tribune Contracting LLC, Filcor Inc., Hanna Brothers Enterprises LLC, Alliance Worldwide Distributing LLC, AmeriQual Group LLC, Sopacko Inc., Aguieus LLC, and Chef Minute Meals Inc.
- 2. Records sufficient to show all contracts related to the response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands that have been cancelled, are in default, or have previously been in default.

As it relates to the Plaintiff's second request, the Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 relating to the following:

1. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and



FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) Walmart and other food retailers in Puerto Rico (including, but not limited to, Selectos Supermarket, Supermercado Econo and Edwards Food Market) concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

- 2. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any member of Congress or congressional staff concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 3. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any officials of the government of Puerto Rico concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 4. Any and all final memoranda, guidance, reports or summaries concerning, analyzing or referring to A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma; D) FEMA's response to requests for fuel and power assistance from food retailers in Puerto Rico.

As it relates to the Plaintiff's third request, the Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 relating to the following:

1. All threat assessments, contingency plans, and plans related to preparedness and response to any potential or actual hurricane strike on Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands received, sent, or prepared before September 5, 2017.



Austin Evers

FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

2. All other records responsive to Chairman Gowdy and Ranking Member Cummings' October 11, 2017 letter requesting records related to DHS's preparedness and response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

For this first interim release (February 15, 2019), we reviewed 874 pages of records, bates numbered 000001 through 000874, located from a search of FEMA's Region II regional office, Caribbean Area Division office, and Office of External Affairs. Of those pages, I have determined that 870 pages are releasable in their entirety and 4 pages are releasable in part pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), FOIA Exemptions 6.

Additionally, pages bates numbered 000006 through 000009 were sent to an external agency, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG), for their review and withholding determination. As such, the redactions on these pages reflect determinations made by DHS-OIG.

In the event you wish to appeal the determination made by DHS-OIG, you may write to the following address within 90 days after the date of this letter: FOIA/PA Appeals Unit; DHS/Inspector General, STOP 0305; 245 Murray Lane, SW; Washington, DC 20528-0305. Both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Your appeal letter must also clearly identify the DHS-OIG redactions at issue. Additional information on submitting an appeal is set forth in the DHS regulations at 6 C.F.R. § 5.8.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure of personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right to privacy. The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

FOIA Exemption 7(C) protects records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This exemption takes particular note of the strong interests of individuals, whether they are suspects, witnesses, or investigators, in not being unwarrantably associated with alleged wrongdoing. That interest extends to persons who are not only the subjects of the investigation, but those who may have their privacy invaded by having their identities and information about them revealed in connection with an investigation. Based upon the traditional recognition of strong privacy interest in law enforcement records, categorical withholding of information that identifies third parties in law enforcement records is ordinarily appropriate. As such, we have determined that the privacy interest in the identities of individuals in the records you have requested clearly outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Please note that any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into this determination.



Austin Evers

FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact Assistant United States Attorney Marsha W. Yee at (202) 252-2539 or electronically at or electronically at Marsha. Yeebenton.peterson@usdoj.gov and reference 1:18-cv-02470-APM.

Sincerely,

PEARLENE Digitally signed by PEARLENE ROBINSON Date: 2019.02.14 12:15:14 -05'00'

Pearlene Robinson FOIA Team Lead Disclosure Branch Information Management Division Mission Support

Enclosure(s): Responsive Records, 874 pages (Bates numbered 000001 through 000874)

Cc (via email):

Assistant United States Attorney Marsha W. Yee





DO Number: D1004737

Life Sustaining Priority: Status: Partially Shipped Incident: Hurricane Maria

Disaster #:

DR-4339-PR

Fund Document Control #:

WN00015Y20

RRF:

Fund Cite:

70FB7018C00

Origin Facility

Dest Facility

Tribute Contracting LLC

GA-30309-PEAC-01 (Site Type: PNR)

Crowley Logistics Inc.

FL-32209-SEAB-02 (Site Type: FSA)

1100 Peachtree Street

Ste 200

By:

Atlanta, GA 30309

2061 S C L Drive

Jacksonville, FL 32209

Reg Date: Ordered: 10/16/2017 02:34 EST

Latest Date:

CO#: C1004733

(isolyn.duncan@fema.dh

Isolvn Duncan

Total Qty 11/10/2017

Ordered:

30,000,000

s.gov)

Order Line

Item Description Item Barcode Meals, Regular CP-MEL-

Qtv **Product Class**

REGULR-STAND

Meal 30,000,000

Units

Notes:

10/16/17 IDUNCAN: Vendor to provide the following meals: 10/11 - 12/17 (50K per day), 10/13/17 (100K), 10/14/17 (150K), 10/15/17 (200K), 10/16 - 18/17 (250K per day), 10/19-25/17 (500K per day), 10/26/17 -11/1/17 (1M per day), 11/2 - 10/17 (2M per day)

Other:

Affix

lahel

Tribute Contracting LLC

Tribute Contacting LLC 1100 Peachtree St Suite 00 Atlanta, GA 30308 Phone (404) 832-0371 Fax (678) 805-4724

Crowley Logistics
2061 SCL Dr.
Jacksonville, FL 32209
Hours: 0700AM – 1800PM
Mon – Fri No delivery accepted on weekends
POC: Jeff Glass, 609-480-1217

DATE: OCTOBER 11, 2017 BILL OF LADING: 4676

BILL OF LADING

POC: Jeff Glass, 609-480-1217	QUANTITY	COST	AMOUNT
DESCRIPTION	45,800.00	5.10	233,580.00
SELF HEATING MEALS CONTRACTING NUMBER 70FB7018C00000001 SOLICTATION: HSFE70-17-R-MARIAMEALS			
firstfruits Thent alan Lemnel West Loos 9335611			1.6
Lant avai		1	
emuel West			
LOON 9335611	17. 4.1		
			1 / /
			TOTAL 233,580.0

1 2

Colleen June 2 15CMS 10/13/17

0002

BILL OF LADING

Tribute Contracting LLC

Tribute Contacting LLC 1100 Peachtree St Suite 00 Atlanta, GA 30308 Phone (404) 832-0371 Fax (678) 805-4724

DATE: OCTOBER 11, 2017 BILL OF LADING: 4675

Crowley Logistics 2061 SCL Dr.

Jacksonville, FL 32209 Hours: 0700AM - 1800PM

Mon - Fri No delivery accepted on weekends

POC: Jeff Glass, 609-480-1217

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	COST	AMOUNT
SELF HEATING MEALS CONTRACTING NUMBER 70FB7018C00000001 SOLICTATION: HSFE70-17-R-MARIAMEALS	4200	5.10	21,420.00

TOTAL

21,420.00





From: Hill, Robert

To: Costello, Robert L-FEMA; Goins, Ronald

Cc: Thomas, Jerry; Frego, Michael; Anderson III, John; Francis Sr, Jermaine; Ransom, Darrell; Hill, Robert

Subject: RE: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Date: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 12:17:43 PM

Attachments: Signed BOLs.pdf

Robert/Ron,

They are asking to search for that proverbial needle in a haystack. Tribute delivered 50K meals to Jacksonville cross-docking station on 11 & 13 Oct 2017 per the attached BOLs. ASNs were never loaded in the system (Murphy's Law) for those two inbound shipments. After they were cross-docked into containers we lost visibility because there was no correlation between the original Distribution Orders and the containerized shipments' new ASN that went to Puerto. That 50K were part of the millions of other long and short shelf-life meals received, at Jacksonville, containerized and shipped to Puerto Rico. I don't have a clue what happened to them after they reached Jacksonville or Puerto Rico. There is nothing OCPO can do because the contract was cancelled after we LMD (at the Jacksonville Crowley cross-docking ISB) took possession of the 50K Tribute meals.

Vr Rob

From: Costello, Robert L-FEMA

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 11:13 AM

To: Goins, Ronald < Ronald. Goins@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Thomas, Jerry <Jerry.Thomas@fema.dhs.gov>; Frego, Michael <michael.frego@fema.dhs.gov>;

Anderson III, John <john.andersoniii@fema.dhs.gov>; Francis Sr, Jermaine <jermaine.francissr@fema.dhs.gov>; Hill, Robert <Robert.Hill@fema.dhs.gov> **Subject:** RE: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

I think this needs to be directed to OCPO because we cancelled this contract for cause.

Robert L. Costello, Deputy Director Distribution Management Division Logistics Management Directorate Office of Response and Recovery FEMA Headquarters 500 C St., SW, Room 6SW-3201 Washington, DC 20472-3122 202-646-4002 (O) 202-725-6210 (BB) RobertL.Costello@fema.dhs.gov

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From: Goins, Ronald

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 11:10 AM

To: Costello, Robert L-FEMA < Robert L. Costello@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Thomas, Jerry <Jerry.Thomas@fema.dhs.gov>; Frego, Michael <michael.frego@fema.dhs.gov>;

Anderson III, John < john.andersoniii@fema.dhs.gov>; Francis Sr, Jermaine

<jermaine.francissr@fema.dhs.gov>

Subject: RE: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Robert – Thanks for the information. I forwarded to the FEMA Audit Liaison. Would we have knowledge of these specific questions or should they be redirected to staff in the field and at PR JFO?

Ron Goins FEMA Logistics (202) 821-7266

From: Costello, Robert L-FEMA

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 10:59 AM

To: Goins, Ronald < Ronald. Goins@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Thomas, Jerry <Jerry.Thomas@fema.dhs.gov>; Frego, Michael <michael.frego@fema.dhs.gov>;

Anderson III, John < john.andersoniii@fema.dhs.gov>; Francis Sr, Jermaine

<jermaine.francissr@fema.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Ron,

I think you may be able to answer these question below.

Robert L. Costello, Deputy Director Distribution Management Division Logistics Management Directorate Office of Response and Recovery FEMA Headquarters 500 C St., SW, Room 6SW-3201 Washington, DC 20472-3122 202-646-4002 (O) 202-725-6210 (BB) RobertL.Costello@fema.dhs.gov

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From: Thomas, Jerry



Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 10:19 AM

To: Costello, Robert L-FEMA < Robert L. Costello@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Frego, Michael <michael.frego@fema.dhs.gov>; Anderson III, John

<john.andersoniii@fema.dhs.gov>; Francis Sr, Jermaine <jermaine.francissr@fema.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Robert,

FYSA...see below. Is this a Ron Goins action?

VR JT

Jerry Thomas
Transportation Management
500 C Street SW
Washington DC 20472
Work: 202.212.1806

Cell: 202.215.3238

From: Brann, Edward (Ted) [mailto (b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 10:05 AM

To: Thomas, Jerry < Jerry. Thomas@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Hubbard, Heather (b)(6):(b)(7)(C) Williams, Laparacina

<(b)(6)(b)(7)(C) ; Malone, Daniel (b)(6)(b)(7)(C)

Subject: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Good morning Mr. Thomas,

We are part of the DHS OIG Office of Audits' team doing a review of the Tribute Contracting meals contract, supporting Hurricane Maria recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. Carolyn Ward, the Contracting Officer for the Tribute contract, indicated that you may have some knowledge of how the goods were inspected and moved at the Crowley docks in Jacksonville. We would appreciate hearing from you with any knowledge of the receiving and inspection process in general used at the Crowley facility and specifically related to Tribute's contract:

How the Tribute meals that were deliver were received and by who?

When were the delivered meals were inspected and results of the inspection?

How did FEMA verify that 50,000 complete meals were delivered?

Where the meals ultimately ended up being sent to?

Are the meals salvageable in any way or have they been consumed?

If you should have any questions or when you response please note Heather Hubbard, Auditor in Charge, will be your primary contact, she can be reached at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C) or Laparacina Williams, Audit Manager Williams (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)



Thank you,

Edward (Ted) Brann

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Office of Audits
Program Analyst
(b)(6),(b)(7)(C) cell

(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)



From: Hill, Robert

To: Goins, Ronald; Costello, Robert L-FEMA
Cc: Hill, Robert; FEMA-LMD-SCIB; Ransom, Darrell

Subject: RE: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Date: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 4:06:54 PM

Attachments: Distribution Order 1004737 for 30,000,000 Tribute Meals.pdf

Signed BOLs (002) for 50,000 Tribute Meals Received 11 - 13 Oct 2017.pdf

Ron.

I made some comments in **green** to hopefully add some clarity. I also added the original Distribution Order for the Tribute meals.

Vr

Rob

From: Goins, Ronald

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 12:53 PM

To: Costello, Robert L-FEMA <RobertL.Costello@fema.dhs.gov>; Hill, Robert

<Robert.Hill@fema.dhs.gov>

Subject: FW: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Gentlemen – Thanks for the input. I took Rob's information and tried to match up with the questions. Please make any changes needed and assume we would refer to Scott and Bryon in PR? Who can we give them for JAX?

From: Brann, Edward (Ted) [mailto(b)(6),(b)(7)(C)

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2018 10:05 AM

To: Thomas, Jerry <Jerry.Thomas@fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: Hubbard, Heather (b)(6):(b)(7)(C) Williams, Laparacina

(b)(6);(b)(7)(C) Malone, Daniel (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Subject: Tribute Contracting - Meals contract # 70FB7018C00000001

Good morning Mr. Thomas,

We are part of the DHS OIG Office of Audits' team doing a review of the Tribute Contracting meals contract, supporting Hurricane Maria recovery efforts in Puerto Rico. Carolyn Ward, the Contracting Officer for the Tribute contract, indicated that you may have some knowledge of how the goods were inspected and moved at the Crowley docks in Jacksonville. We would appreciate hearing from you with any knowledge of the receiving and inspection process in general used at the Crowley facility and specifically related to Tribute's contract:

How the Tribute meals that were deliver were received and by who? Tribute delivered 50K meals to Jacksonville cross-docking station on 11 & 13 Oct 2017 per the attached BOLs.

When were the delivered meals were inspected and results of the inspection? Oct. 11 & 13 (2017) see attached BOLs; ASNs were not loaded in the system for those two inbound shipments.



How did FEMA verify that 50,000 complete meals were delivered? Staff at Jacksonville can provide verification of receipt. The proof of receipt of the 50K Tribute meals ordered against Distribution Order 1004737 is the signed BOLs. It is not FEMA Policy to inspect 53' trailer Loads of meals or any or other commodities shipped to an Incident Staging Base or Cross-Docking station during a disaster response. The trailers are sealed upon shipment from the DCs or Commercial Resource Provider (contract vendors). Hidden discrepancies are identified when the commodities are transferred to the State, Local, Territorial, or Tribal government, and reported to the applicable contracting officer for compensation or consideration. The team in Jacksonville (that was on the ground during the 11 – 13 Oct 2017 timeframe) would only be able to verify they received two 53' trailer loads of meals shipped from the Tribute provider not the state of those meals unless there was an obvious discrepancy.

Where the meals ultimately ended up being sent to? After they were cross-docked into containers. LMD lost visibility because there was no correlation between the original Distribution Orders and the containerized shipments' new ASN that went to Puerto Rico. The 50K meals were part of the millions of other long and short shelf-life meals received, at Jacksonville, containerized and shipped to Puerto Rico. Believe that the contract was cancelled after we LMD (at the Jacksonville Crowley cross-docking ISB) took possession of the 50K Tribute meals. See names below of staff in Jacksonville or Puerto Rico to contact for status after delivery.

PR JFO – Scott Erickson and Bryon Grable. This is not the Logistics team that was on the ground during the Oct – Nov 2017 timeframe. It was Kevin Colton, Dan Paton and a host of others. The would also be searching for 50K meals among millions of meals in thousands of containers JAX - ?

Are the meals salvageable in any way or have they been consumed? Contact staff at Jacksonville and Puerto Rico JFO. Based on the current inventory in Jacksonville, we know there are no Tribute meals stored in that warehouse. I can't answer that question for the team in Puerto Rico but it is doubtful.

If you should have any questions or when you response please note Heather Hubbard, A	uditor in
Charge, will be your primary contact, she can be reached at (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	or
Laparacina Williams, Audit Manager Williams, (b)(6);(b)(7)(C)	_

Thank you,

b)(6);(b)(7)(C)

Edward (Ted) Brann

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General
Office of Audits
Program Analyst
(b)(6)(b)(7)(C) cell



CQ Congressional Transcripts

Mar. 22, 2018

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Mar. 22, 2018 Revised Final

House Oversight and Government Affairs Subcommittee on National Security Holds Hearing on Hurricane Recovery in Puerto Rico

LIST OF PANEL MEMBERS AND WITNESSES

DESANTIS:

The Subcommittee on National Security will come to order. Without objection the Chair is authorized to declare a recess at any time.

We're here today to talk about the bureaucratic challenges to recovery after one of the most devastating hurricane seasons in history. Exactly six months ago yesterday, Hurricane Maria, a monster of a storm, struck our fellow Americans in Puerto Rico, the island sustained deadly 155 mile-an-hour winds and 20 to 30 inches of rainfall in a period of just 24 hours, sadly lives were lost as a result.



Now the president took action by deploying the full weight of the United States government, within six days of Maria's landfall more than 10,000 federal employees were deployed to aid in the recovery.

Puerto Rico's residents were completely without electricity, thousands of homes and businesses were destroyed, individuals found themselves with no power, no water, and no way to communicate with one another. Emergency response crews have operated around the clock to restore these critical services ever since but there's still more to do.

Thanks to the hard work and generosity of countless people thousands of meals and gallons of water have been distributed, children are back in school and the most vulnerable again have access to medical care but we need to do more.

As of last week, there were still as many as 150,000 people without power across the island, interruptions due to overloads or equipment fail -- failure still happen virtually weekly. Additionally 96 percent of the island now has access to potable drinking water but when you look at the different regions you see for example that 17 percent of the population in the western portion of the island are still lacking their own safe water supply; 88 percent of the gas stations are up and running, 92 percent of grocery stores are opening -- are open but two-fifths of the roadways are still either closed or impassable; and more than 890 generators are still the primary source of power for some key facilities including the wastewater treatment plants and the San Juan financial district.

In the aftermath over six months due to the lack of basic services, hundreds of thousands of citizens in Puerto Rico found themselves making a hard choice to relocate due to the need to find jobs because their workplaces were



out of business so they could send their kids to school and care for their elders. They have moved to many states, one of the main points of entry has been my state of Florida where there's been a major effort to offer relocation assistance.

Many of these citizens await normalization to return to the island while others are surely staying for the long term but all of them want to know when will their hometowns and their families be able to fully stand back on their feet. They do not forget Puerto Rico and neither do we.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the lead coordinator on all things disaster related overseeing the historic interagency effort underway in Puerto Rico. I want to hear FEMA's perspective on what went right and what could have been done better and what still needs to be done.

Mr. Michael Byrne, The Assistant Administrator for Field Operations is joining us here today to shed some light on FEMA's role in the recovery. While we have heard a lot about the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers role in the effort to restore power to Puerto Rico, the Department of Energy is actually the lead agency for Emergency Support Function Number 12, the Energy Annex, the Department is responsible for facilitating the restoration of damaged energy systems and components which was certainly needed in Puerto Rico.

We have a representative here today from Energy's Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability to discuss the progress being made on the ground and the work yet to be done, so I want to thank Mr. Parks for being here, these two officials would help us shed light on what it will take to get the power fully restored and we will want to know what it will take to make the part of the task so that the effort is continued without interruptions.



Another critical element of restoring Puerto Rico is the access to safe drinkable water and the removal of solid waste, Mr. Peter Lopez from the Environmental Protection Agency is here to testify about EPA's role in ensuring the residents of Puerto Rico can and will have access to safe drinking water and what the federal, state, and local authorities need to do to ensure this in the future.

We also have Scott Aaronson from the Edison Electric Institute, EEI represents all U.S. investor-owned electric companies. In response to a request for assistance EEI coordinated with its members to deploy incident management teams in support of power restoration efforts across the island. Through this agreement industry experts coordinate with the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority and the Army Corps to restore power to the people of Puerto Rico.

All told almost 6,700 federal personnel, civilian and military are currently supporting the recovery and restoration efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; thousands more from non-government and charitable organizations have come forward to help get Puerto Rico back on its feet.

So we want to discuss what lessons we've learned from this devastation before the next hurricane season is behind -- is upon us; we also want to hear what changes are being made to ensure we do better going forward and that the lessons learned will help the nation to be better prepared for such catastrophic events and -- in the Puerto Rico, I mean they're going to face another hurricane season here in just a few months and I think it's important that we solve all these problems by then.

So, I want to thank you for your efforts to date and for coming to answer our questions.



And with that I will yield five minutes to the Ranking Member Mr. Lynch.

LYNCH:

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to thank you for convening this hearing to examine the progress of federal hurricane relief and recovery efforts in Puerto Rico and I'd also like to thank our witnesses for your willingness to help this subcommittee with its work.

It is the mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency also known as FEMA to quote, "Lead America to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters with the vision of a nation prepared," close quote.

The critical role of FEMA is as our nation's coordinating federal entity in response to all domestic disasters demands that the agency operate at maximum efficiency in order to mitigate the devastating effects of national emergencies on the safety and security of the American people.

In the aftermath of the landfall of two Category 5 hurricanes Irma and Maria just two weeks apart on Puerto Rico in September of 2017, FEMA has led federal relief and recovery efforts to provide emergency food and water, temporary housing, healthcare, power grid restoration and other basic services to the survivors of this continuing humanitarian crisis. Regrettably however, the agency's mission has been greatly impaired by many of the same oversight challenges that undermined the failed federal response to Hurricane Katrina back in 2005.

Puerto Rico and its 3.5 million American citizens deserves better. I think we all agree on that. As reported by the Select Committee to investigate the



preparation for and response to Hurricane Katrina in 2006, FEMA logistics and contracting systems did not support a targeted massive and sustained provision of commodities, that was the finding, to affected Gulf residents.

The Agency did not have advanced contracts in place that anticipated what supplies would be needed in the wake of a hurricane. According to the Select Committee this, quote, "Led to chaos and the potential for waste and fraud as acquisitions were made in haste," close quote.

Our own committee hearings into Katrina contracting in 2006 revealed instances where debris removal contractors would arrive at a federal dump site, check in and then drive away only to return later with the same truckload of debris and receive double payment.

The federal government also spent millions of dollars on contracts with companies to install temporary blue plastic sheeting on damaged homes, these blue roofs were billed to the American taxpayer but never installed.

Despite the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina more than a decade ago, we are once again receiving a similar report of waste, fraud and abuse, in federal contracting relating to the Puerto Rican relief effort. Nearly one month after the hurricane hit the island, FEMA awarded a hundred and fifty-six million-contract to a one-person company owned by Tiffany Brown, Tribute Contracting LLC, to provide 30 million emergency meals.

Ms. Brown received the contract despite her failure to fulfill at least five previous and much smaller federal contracts; this is one woman. Those previous contracts included a twenty-seven thousand federal prison system contract that was canceled because she could not deliver the required beans and flour and spaghetti and other food. As the sole employee of her



company, Ms. Brown sought help in fulfilling her new FEMA contract and hired a wedding caterer with eleven employees to freeze dry-meals.

In a letter sent to FEMA last month members of the Senate Government Affairs Committee also underscored that Ms. Brown's initial nine-page bid appeared to be plagiarized from several readily available sources on the Internet. While FEMA eventually canceled the contract after Ms. Brown could only deliver 50,000 of the required 30 million meals, the residents of Puerto Rico, the American taxpayers, and this committee are left asking how FEMA could have awarded the contract in the first place.

Similarly, in October of 2017 the Agency awarded two contracts totaling 30 million dollars to a newly formed Florida company, Bronze Star LLC to provide emergency tarps and plastic sheeting for repairs in Puerto Rico. The comp -- the company was owned by Richard and Kayon Jones, Two Brothers, operating out of a single-family house. They had never received a federal contract or delivered these materials before. FEMA also eventually canceled the contracts in November and admitted that it had not performed due diligence.

President Trump has graded the federal relief and recovery effort in Puerto Rico as quote, "Great," close quote; "Amazing," close quote; "Tremendous, and a ten out of ten." I don't think so.

It may have been a ten for Tiffany Brown and the Jones Brothers but it surely wasn't being a ten for the people of Puerto Rico off of the U.S. taxpayer.

In light of these and other reports, congressional oversight will serve an even more critical role ensuring that our massive recovery effort will not be further impeded by a failure to proper -- properly vet federal contractors.



I strongly urge the Agency to comply with this committee's request for documents pertaining to the federal preparedness and response to hurricanes Irma and Maria in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, this includes a bipartisan document requests by our Full Committee Chairman, Chairman Gowdy and Ranking Member Cummings over five months ago.

I'd also urge the leadership of this committee to organize a bipartisan oversight delegation to the damaged areas as we did in 2005 following hurricane Katrina. I know that the Massachusetts delegation led by Senator Elizabeth Warren were there in January and brought back a very informative report but that would allow us to conduct direct oversight of federal recovery efforts, receive first-hand accounts from the affected people and hopefully get this right.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I really do appreciate you holding this hearing and I look forward to discussing these and other issues with our witnesses.

And I yield back the balance of our time.

DESANTIS:

All right, I think the gentleman.

The Chair notes the presence of our colleague from Puerto Rico, Jennifer Gonzalez-Colon.

And without objection I move that she be recognized and allowed to participate in today's hearing.

And there being none, I would all -- I would like to take this opportunity actually recognize her for an opening statement.



GONZALEZ-COLON:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And with that I want to begin this saying thank you, to you Chairman
DeSantis and Ranking Member Lynch for agreeing to have this very
important hearing on Puerto Rico and agreeing to have this meeting of the
challenge of the recovery process on the island.

And Mr. Chairman I want to thank you particularly on behalf of my 3.4 million American citizens living in Puerto Rico because of your steadfast leadership and support in the aftermath of the hurricanes Irma and Maria not only for the residents of the island but also for the hundreds of thousands who have since the hurricane been forced to move to your home state of Florida.

And one of the main issues we still face in the island is the great anxiety and the frustration that among all the citizens in the island over the time it has taken to get the power being restored.

One of the main issues is in private sector, the individuals and businesses had to rely on generators at high cost and environmental impact. It has caused considerable business losses and some closures, limited hours and cost overruns, and specifically the people with medication pumps, respirators, and the like, it has caused considerable situations, there in municipalities where no resident had power until late January and we were talking about more than a hundred thousand people still without power and that's one thing.

I want to they -- say also that I want to thank the witnesses that are here today to give us some light about that recovery process. And with that I want



thank -- say thank you to Mr. Byrne, he's always been available to all my calls and all that recovery process and I want to thank you because I know you've been away from home many hours and your people from FEMA, and I know you're doing your job.

We still need more and I hope this hearing will help us out to establish what is needed from Congress, what is needed from the federal government; same thing to the rest of the federal agencies.

Over the last three weeks residents of the island has been subject to great stress and worry upon learning that many repair and construction crews have ended in terms of their contracts or are being relocated to higher priority locations. There is some shock on the island and dismay at the impression that the mission is winding down before the job is finished and the apparent lack of a concerted effort to explain what is happening.

A rural working family without electricity for six months does not want to hear of standard protocols or contract restrictions, they want to see full effort directed to reconnecting every remaining home everywhere and we're talking about everywhere in the island not just the metropolitan area in the northern side of the island; we're talking about the central part or the towns where the hurricane made landfill.

I said it in another hearing last week and I will say it again. I just want you to imagine if your own hometown here in the mainland will be without electricity for two months, three, four, six months, without power, with also failing communications, with the only assurance that 'we are working on it,' what will happen?

The people of Puerto Rico has been admirably patient but are justifiably tired. If we were a state we'll have been -- and having five congressional



districts and two senators, who will not leave the state -- nobody will leave the state without power for six months.

And now we are facing the next hurricane season in three months so that's the biggest challenge that we are facing, that's a reason this hearing is so important for us.

We are not over 90 percent capacity online but still less than 80 percent of transmission and distribution lines at full load that means that the Corps of Engineers estimated that 95 percent of the capacity will be up by the end of March, that not necessarily means that the hundred thousand people will have power in their houses by the end of August of this year.

So that's my biggest challenge and that's the reason we need to know the reality, that's the reason we need to know what we -- do we need to have a 30-day time frame in terms of FEMA, Corps of Engineers, all the federal agencies to make that happen; if is assigning money; if amending the rules; is amending you know, the resources in terms of the another CR, what do we need to make that happen.

For that we need to bear in mind that rebuilding needs to be done in such a manner as to consider the possibility of such a catastrophic event happening again. Hurricane season is starting, as we already said in three months, and we have presented with other colleagues from both side of the aisle amendments to open up the Stafford Act, limits so we can be more flexible and not just patch up what is broken, but rebuild, to update standards Section 2601 of last month's C.R.

There are also \$2 billion in that Continuing Resolution specifically meant tofor improvement of the power grid, we also know that it's -- that's not even



close to what we need but at least that's a start and we must maintain the sense of urgency that sometimes is missing.

With that I will yield back the balance of my time. I will save the rest for the questions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

DESANTIS:

Yes, great. I thank my friend from Puerto Rico.

Now you just heard the votes have been called. I've got five of you to give opening statements so I think it's probably wise that we just briefly recess this. We'll go vote. It's probably going to be a 30-minute evolution so what? We reconvene, 10:45, 10 -- Yes, probably no earlier than 10:45.

And so, I appreciate the witnesses indulgence on this, anytime you do these hearings you know, if we did it two o'clock yesterday, we would have had votes then.

So, the subcommittee will recess at the call the Chair. We plan to retune immediately -- return immediately at the conclusion of votes.

So, committee stands in recess.

(RECESS)

DESANTIS:

The subcommittee will come to order.

I appreciate the indulgence of the witnesses as we tackle the ominous Omnibus Bill. It's my pleasure to introduce our witnesses.



We have Michael Byrne, Assistant Administrator for Field Operations at the Federal Emergency Management Agency; William Parks, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary at the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability at the U.S. Department of Energy; Mr. Peter Lopez, Regional Administrator for Region 2 at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Mr. Scott Aaronson, Vice President for Security and Preparedness at EEI; and Staff Sergeant Johnathan Sutton, U.S. Army Retired Volunteer in Puerto Rico during this recovery effort.

Welcome to you all. Pursuant to committee rules all witnesses will be sworn in before they testify. Please stand and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you're about to give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Please be seated.

All witnesses answered in the affirmative.

In order to allow time for discussion please limit your testimony to five minutes. Your entire written statement will be made part of the record.

As a reminder the clock in front of you shows the remaining time during your opening statement. The light will turn yellow when you have 30 seconds left and red when your time is up. Please also remember to press the button to turn your microphone on before speaking.

And with that I'd like to recognize Mr. Byrne for five minutes.

BYRNE:

Thank you.



Good morning Chairman DeSantis, Ranking Member Lynch, and Representative Gonzales-Colon and members of the subcommittee.

My name is Mike Byrne, I am the Federal Coordinating Officer in Puerto Rico. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

In the Emergency Management community, we talk about needing to be prepared for the big one. Last fall Puerto Rico experienced the catastrophic impacts that we train our entire careers for. Hurricane Maria is the fifth strongest storm and it is the strongest storm to strike Puerto Rico in nearly a century.

The storm left nearly all of Puerto Rico's 3.5 million people without power and a lack of backup generators shutdown other critical infrastructure like water treatment plants and hospitals. Communications were decimated hindering initial operations: seaports; airstrips, were severely damaged resulting in limited initial access to bring in commodities. Roads and bridges were washed away cutting off isolated hard-to-reach communities.

Following the devastation of this catastrophic storm, FEMA and the Commonwealth and our other federal partners took immediate action. We established the largest domestic sea-bridge operation in U.S. history delivering more than a billion dollars in commodities such as food, water, tarps, and construction materials.

These commodities were delivered by air, off-road vehicles and often by foot making it the largest and longest commodity delivery mission and FEMA's history and it is still going on. Also, one of the largest medical response missions, more than 4,700 medical personnel deployed and cared for more than 38,000 survivors.



FEMA mission assigned 80 federal agencies with more than 700 distinct mission assignments supporting power restoration, temporary power, debris removal, et cetera, all of the different response functions that we do.

At the height of the response there were nearly 19,000 federal personnel deployed to Puerto Rico working around the clock with territory and local officials.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mission assigned by FEMA installed more than 1,900 generators, emergency generators. To put that in context previously the most installed was 310 during Katrina; we still have over 800 of those still working.

While there's lots -- well there's lots of work to be done we've seen significant giant -- change -- signs of progress, more than 90 percent of the power has been restored with crews working around-the-clock in treacherous mountainous terrain to work on lines as quickly and safely as possible.

Prosser reports nearly 99 percent of their customers have water restored, more than 6.4 million cubic yards of debris has been removed; all 68 hospitals are back in operation and have been since mid-November.

More than 10 billion dollars has already been spent, between FEMA and SBA assistance programs, has been approved for the response and recovery efforts. We're also committed to identifying solutions around housing from direct financial assistance to direct repairs, we're working in every avenue possible to restore housing.

In order to meet the long-term recovery needs is moving into recovery FEMA and our partners are implementing the structure and functions of the



National Disaster Recovery Framework in Puerto Rico, we've established twelve sectors to holistically address the magnitude of the damage across these systems and how we can combine and leverage resources to more effectively and efficiently restore these systems.

Thanks to authorities given to us by Congress and the bipartisan Budget Act last month we can now provide assistance funding to Puerto Rico for critical services to replace or restore infrastructure to industry standards without regard to their pre-disaster conditions. We can also replace or restore components not damaged by the disaster when it is necessary to restore the entire system to industry standards. These new authorities are critical to ensuring we help build back a more resilient Puerto Rico.

We're also getting ready for the 2018 hurricane season. We've already hired over 1,500 local hires on the island, Puerto Ricans and we -- it's actually 52 percent of my workforce right now and I plan to get to 90 percent by the one-year anniversary. We're also doing training. We're also resupplying our warehouses with stockpiles, adjusting our national level contracts. We're also going to be doing a significant amount of training and exercises, in fact, we have three major, exercises scheduled before the end of June.

Hurricanes Irma and Maria along with all the other 2017 disasters highlight the importance of preparing for the worst. As Administrator Long unveiled last week FEMA's strategic plan includes the goal of building a culture of preparedness and readying the nation for catastrophic disasters.

I encourage Congress and Americans across the country to partner with us as we look to get the nation more prepared.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today and look forward to your questions.



Thank you.

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

Mr. Parks, you're up five minutes?

PARKS:

Chairman DeSantis, Ranking Member Lynch, Representative Gonzales-Colon, and other members, thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

The mission of DOE's Office of Electricity, Delivery and Energy Reliability is to develop innovative solutions to ensure that our nation's energy infrastructure remains reliable, affordable, and resilient. In order to fulfill this mission, we leveraged the technical capabilities of the National Laboratories, the Power marketing authorities, and partnership with the private sector.

Our organization is the lead for providing energy related expertise to FEMA, interagency partners and the administration emergency response activities. We're the Coordinating Agency for Emergency Support, Function 12 under the National Response Framework and the sector specific agency for energy under the Presidential Directive 21, in addition, we're the primary agency for Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function under the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

The impacts of these hurricanes I've mentioned aid -- adding to the preexisting conditions of the grid in Puerto Rico has led to an unprecedent restoration period. The significant damage done by -- to the electricity sector



and the complicated nature of an island response created major logistical challenges as mentioned by Mr. Byrne.

In the wake of these DOE has received \$17 million in mission assignments from FEMA to provide technical assistance for hurricane response, recovery, in addition we received \$13 million in the Supplemental Funding for response and recovery activities. This gives us the opportunity to help the Commonwealth incorporate resilience and reliability in the new Puerto Rico grid.

The hurricane 20 -- season of 2017 serves to highlight the need for a continued and adaptive focus on energy system resilience. The presence of responders at utility operations and early engagement with utilities is crucial especially in the presence of Federal and State Emergency Operations Centers.

The administration has conveyed in numerous hearings that Congress should revisit the Stafford Act, a Recovery Act, efforts with focus on resilience and investments that will mitigate for further damage, as mentioned having the flexibility to do more than just -- restore back to pre-existing conditions in a situation like Puerto Rico is crucial.

We also brought in the Power Marketing authorities with their knowledge of building systems and long-term deployments have really stressed our capacity as this has been the longest deployment that we've ever had at six months.

We are working on a plan to develop Puerto Rico's grid, listing actions and options for building in greater resiliency, power quality and reliability. It will include developing a Power Flow model for Puerto Rico that allows better both grid planning and grid operations. This will inform FEMA's



overarching, comprehensive plan as required in the Supplemental Funding legislation.

DOE is also engaged a Southern States Energy Board to provide support to the Puerto Rican government -- governor on territorial regulatory and policy issues to set up the best structure for going forward in the future.

I am grateful for and impressed by the hard work of the emergency responders and recovery experts during this hurricane season. Over the next several months our primary focus in Puerto Rico will be working with our partners to support the ability of the power grid and the critical infrastructure to withstand future events in a reliable, resilient and affordable manner.

Thank you. And I look forward to your questions.

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

Mr. Lopez, you're up for five minutes.

LOPEZ:

Thank you, Chairman.

In the interest of time I'll try to consolidate my remarks, you have the full testimony in front of you.

So good morning Chairman DeSantis, Ranking Member Lynch, Representative Colon, members of the subcommittee. My name is Pete Lopez. I'm the Regional Administrator for Region 2 which compromises



New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and eight federally-recognized Indian nations, so very pleased to be part of this assembly today.

Just to put in perspective my experience in New York State as a State Assembly member gave me the opportunity to be involved in intense storm related recovery. In my region northern Appalachia, we were impacted by hurricane Irene and Lee, a tropical storm Lee, and just to put in perspective my -- my family was homeless, my parents homeless, we struggled with many of the similar issues impacting Puerto Rico.

The challenge of course of geographic isolation and the socio-economic conditions also gave me a sensitivity and an understanding of how complicated it can be to respond when you have an isolated and economically disadvantaged community so effectively the more disadvantaged, the slower and more painful the recovery.

On a personal note I also have family on the island and I can tell you as I work with my colleagues and I'm very pleased with their engagement, we take this personally, we are galvanized by their -- by their struggles and we are working intensely to provide results.

I traveled to the islands last fall, I actually I took office in October just as the storms were hitting. We made our initial visit and the issue there was to focus not just on structure and function but also on coordinating and seeking problem-solving opportunities, being creative with our problem-solving. I'm planning to go back in the next few weeks to engage as we chance -- as we transfer between response and recovery, each being a little bit different.

So, with that said, we've been very pleased to work with FEMA, Army Corps, other colleagues, our state and federal partners or local partners. We realize



that the work is not complete and that this will be a long time -- a long journey, just to sum it up.

So, in terms of our actions so we've spent roughly \$69 million. We have other funds that we're working to engage with as we move into recovery; you'll see a listing of all the work that we've done and a sampling of it.

Just in highlighting, we've addressed chemical and hazardous waste facilities; Superfund and oil sites; we've addressed water treatment plants; sewer treatment plants; ambient air monitoring; hazardous waste; hazardous household waste; vegetative debris; the list goes on, the Coast Guard partnering with them to remove oil and hazardous substances. We are very focused and we will remain committed.

So, as we move forward we are very pleased to be part of the response protocol under FEMA. We are actively engaged and we are not lead on issues but we're helping support almost like wing-men I guess, that's the best way to describe us, who are tucked right in there and working collectively.

So the other thing that is of note as we move forward is that they're -- they're very serious issues and I just want to highlight this quickly, as we rebuild we also want to make sure that there's capacity from the local governments to be sustainable as well so in terms of their management structure, their organizational structure, the financing of solid waste landfill, maintenance over time, those are serious issues to us and we will be helping to support that as well.

So, in sum, our success depends on our communication, our integration, state, federal, local level, and our creative thinking so we thank Congress for



the resources and we're doing our best, we will continue, public safety; health in the environment matters; and we're right there.

Thank you.

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

Mr. Aaronson, five minutes?

AARONSON:

Thank you, Chairman DeSantis, Ranking Member Lynch, representative Gonzales-Colon and members of the subcommittee. It's a privileged to be here to discuss power restoration in Puerto Rico and I will also abbreviate my remarks as best I can in the interest of time.

I'll -- I'll also direct you to the pictures that we're going to have rolling. Pictures really are worth a thousand words to understand the level of devastation and the amount of restoration work that's going on.

I'm here today testifying on behalf of the Edison Electric Institute member companies, which is all the nation's investor-owned electric companies.

When duty calls EEI's companies, crews, and contractors bring decades of experience and unique capabilities to restore power for those affected by natural disasters. That spirit of mutual assistance is a hallmark of our industry and it was on full display throughout the historic 2017 hurricane season as all segments of the industry work closely with our federal partners in response to hurricanes Harvey, Irma, Maria and Nate as well as the



wildfires that ravaged the western United States and that coordination continues today in support of the people of Puerto Rico.

As has been noted, two days ago we marked the six-month anniversary of the day hurricane Maria made landfall. This devastating Category 4 hurricane impacted all critical infrastructure on the island including the energy grid. The magnitude of destruction to the grid is unlike anything we have ever seen on the U.S. mainland making this power restoration mission more difficult than other missions.

As of today, the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority or PREPA reports that more than 93 percent of the 1.47 million customers who can receive electricity have had their power restored. It's important to note that one customer is equal to one electric meter but that -- but that one meter may serve several people; that progress could not have been made without the partnership of PREPA, FEMA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its contractors, and the many mutual assistance crews who who've worked tirelessly to restore power for the people of Puerto Rico.

And while there has been significant progress nobody deserves to be without power for this long. EEI our member companies and the rest of the industry remain committed to this mission and to helping our fellow citizens on the island. To that end I would like to explain our industry's role and the challenges we have faced in supporting power restoration.

PREPA made its initial ask for mutual assistance from the mainland industry on October 31st. Since then, nearly 60 investor and electric companies and public power utilities have committed personnel, equipment, and materials to the effort. Within days of receiving the request for mutual assistance two industry storm bosses or Incident response experts were deployed to Puerto



Rico to assess the situation on the ground and develop a comprehend -- comprehensive restoration plan.

It should be noted that a contingent of industry crews from New York including EEI member crews has been on Island since October from an agreement between Governors Rossello and Cuomo.

On November 22nd, Governor Rossello appointed Carlos Torres who is formerly of Con Edison as the Power Restoration Coordinator to oversee the multi-pronged restoration effort and to align the work of Industry, PREPA, the Army Corps, and others committed to the mission. This Unified Command has been instrumental in managing the large complex restoration safely while ensuring crews capabilities and materials are being used effectively; it really is a shared effort that has embodied the motto, "One team, one mission."

Applying lessons learned on the mainland an Incident Command structure was created for PREPA, they include an Incident Command staff in San Juan and seven Incident Management teams or IMTS. The arrival of crews from Mainland Electric companies was the culmination of months of critical but much less visible work necessary to make this effort a success.

In most deployments, workers load their equipment into their trucks and set out on the roads to help. In this case nearly 20 barges were needed to get trucks and equipment to Puerto Rico and workers had to be flown to the island. All told more than 3,000 workers from the mainland -- from the mainland industry have been a part of this mission.

Companies from across the mainland also have sent stocks of critical materials including poles, transformers, insulators, wire, and other



necessities to ensure crews had equipment and material compatible with the island system.

It is important to understand the company is committed to this mutual assistance effort, are doing so at cost on a not-for-profit basis.

As of today, about 900 mutual assistance workers remain on the island. In every single restoration a point is reached where a substantial amount of work is completed and the amount and type of workers needed to complete the job is reassessed.

The restoration plan ensures the crews now will converge into the hardest hit areas and at the right number of workers remain actively engaged and continue to work safely and as quickly as possible. This deliberate right-sizing of the workforce is typical as is the case with all restorations, the final customers will be the most difficult and time-consuming to restore. In this case the terrain on the island is a recurring challenge.

While the response in Texas and Florida to hurricanes Harvey and Irma were extremely efficient, we were reluctant to compare storms as each has unique challenges. It is natural to suggest the response in Puerto Rico should have been executed as it was on the mainland but there are significant differences that made the situation on the island unique.

For one, you cannot preposition crews on the island for fear that responders would become victims. Then there's the challenge of getting people and equipment to the island. Finally, material availability is imperative; we stockpile equipment on the mainland and made as much available to PREPA as possible but their energy grid had some unique components and their stockpiles were diminished.



Our industry's mantra is 'to be better today than we were yesterday and better tomorrow than we are today.' While it's difficult to extrapolate too much from such an anomalous event, we will be undertaking a full afteraction study to ensure we glean lessons that can help preparations on the mainland and to prevent a similar long-term recovery should Puerto Rico be impacted by another catastrophic hurricane.

Again, I appreciate the opportunity to be here for the subcommittee -- and for the subcommittee's interest in this important topic and I look forward to your questions.

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

Staff Sergeant Sutton, you're up five minutes?

SUTTON:

Good morning Chairman, Ranking Member, Representative Gonzales.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today.

I initially flew over to Puerto Rico on the 26th of September and I stayed all the way until December 20 -- December 2nd, of 2017.

From getting over there, I pretty much, I -- you know, I went on my own accord. I was actually living in Maui, Hawaii at the time. I never heard anything about -- anything on the news about the devastation, what's going on you know, how bad this this actually was.



I ended up getting a hold of a few military members that I knew were already over there and they went ahead and sent me a -- current active photos, videos, and anything that I could possibly get my hands on over there.

I went on my own accord, touched down, as soon as I got in the airport I forgot -- I honestly felt like I was the only person coming into Puerto Rico, trying to bring aid, you know, just has a regular person. My flight you know, obviously can fit over 400 people but, you know, it was (ph) ten.

I came in, I soon as I touched down I found the you know, FBI, located, Homeland Security you know, identifying myself you know, let them know I have a, you know, security clearance with DOD; I'm -- you know, I'm a retired military, I was working with 82nd Airborne Division, worked alongside with Special Forces groups and I've been deployed multiple times and you know, and I'm here to volunteer, or whatever you need. You know, I told them my capabilities, you know, (inaudible) rebuild homes, provide power, A/C, anything you need; I can make it happen. They said they didn't need any help, apply online.

So, I said OK, I went on my own accord, went throughout Puerto Rico. The -you know, I ran into a few police officers, their biggest advice was you know,
you need to be really careful because you're not from around here; right
now, there's no communications outside the airport, period, our
communications are just here. The moment you leave the airport I can't tell
you what's going to happen to you.

There was obviously looting, people being killed over the small amount of dollars they do have in their pockets and moving around the city was practically impossible; curfews were in place, limited supplies on the fuels and people are very desperate.



There's -- there's multiple times that I would go throughout Puerto Rico and you know, it's just madhouse you know, people would either rush your car, rush your vehicle you know, just trying to get whatever supplies you got on you.

There's multiple times I would go out with you know, people and honestly with would be like too late, a lot of people you -- would show up saying, hey, you know, I heard you had an elderly member or child here, we're here to help you out, and unfortunately they passed away the night prior with dehydration, malnutrition, and a lot of people throughout the months became more devastated to the point where they took their own lives by either jumping off mountains or cliffs because they knew nobody was going to come, nobody was coming.

It had been months and you know, being without power, you know, without water, being without food, it was -- it was honestly probably harder than any deployment I've ever been on in my life to see the amount of you know, suffering, human suffering and you know, we were all looking for answers.

I myself you know, moved in to a church member's home in Dorado. To paint a little better picture for you for Dorado and Baya Mon (ph) that's probably the -- probably one of the worst site you'll probably go in, probably one of the worst rough areas of D.C. you could ever think of, New York, L.A., wherever you want to think of and being a guy that's not from the island obviously it's not very safe for myself. I took the chance, took the risk because I knew these people were in need and they definitely needed some assistance.

Throughout the -- throughout the months you know, I did everything I could from getting medical supplies, getting food to people and hard-to-reach



areas and every single time I'll go out, yes, I would be the first person that anyone would ever see. They would let me know, "Hey, I haven't seen a mayor, I haven't seen FEMA, I haven't seen Red Cross, can you help me?"

And you know, I would definitely go out of my way, working with local hospitals, working with local organizations. Honestly, I did all myself, I tried helping out with FEMA, I would work with them to try to deliver their supplies for them and a lot of the responses that I would get would be, 'there's a lot of political things happening here and I can't make this happen, can you do it for me?'

And they would give me addresses and locations and I would go to them and make that happen for anybody out in Puerto Rico. I would even you know, take messages from random people over the internet, so "Hey, this my address my you know, my grandfather you know, hasn't seen anybody, he's retired veteran, can you help me out?" I would go out of my way to make that happen.

And it -- honestly the three months that I was there, yes, I mean I have no words to really describe you know, the devastation that's currently out there and it's still currently going on.

So...

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

SUTTON:

...thank you for your time. I look forward to questions.



DESANTIS:

Yes. I appreciate it. Thanks a lot.

SUTTON:

Yes.

DESANTIS:

The Chair is now going to recognize my colleague from Puerto Rico for the first round of questions so you're recognized for five minutes?

GONZALEZ-COLON:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and thank you all members of the panel.

I'll -- I'll try to be brief. The first question and I will jump directly to Mr. Mike Byrne, it's what do we need to complete the restoration of power in 30 days?

BYRNE:

I think where we're at right now, in power is, if it was easy, it would -- it would have got done already, you know, and even the easy part was hard in Puerto Rico because of the challenges of the terrain and challenges of the conditions...

GONZALEZ-COLON:

I know that part -- I know -- and I know also I just got four minutes now but what do we need, if is money, if is resources. I do know you reimburse the government I mean PREPA for the resources and contracts they're doing with the mutual assistance agreement.



Would --we know the Corps of Engineers is going to continue to have some contracts until the April 7, my concern is that that hiring process would take some time and you still got a lot of those contractors on the island until the April 7.

And we got still a lot of municipalities in the center part of the island and we don't have all the materials on the island yet and although Corps of Engineers is saying that the island will be a hundred percent recover maybe in May or June, the reality is that when I sat with those personnel, they were saying in July, they say in August, and maybe more than that.

And I don't want to you know, lie to my people back home. I know you -- you neither. You know, what do we need to make a plan for a 30-day repowering the island?

BYRNE:

I, quite frankly, have the trust in the Unified Command that's been in place for the last six months. They've -- they've been able to do difficult things and they're -- have a plan now and again the -- in fact talking to Carlos Torres that we both know and respect and the work he's doing there, he said, "Mike, that the hard part to do is the -- is the next -- is a stuff we're doing now and it's like working on a car engine, you could bring in lots more mechanics but you can only get so many mans --hands into the -- into the -- in to the vehicle at one time."

So, we're focused on that and if the -- smart people at PREPA, at the Corps, or any of those contractors can come up with a way or a -- to do this faster you know, we're going to support it; I'm going to support it a thousand percent.



GONZALEZ-COLON:

What about the materials?

BYRNE:

We're going to provide -- continue to provide materials and get them in. You know, as you know, we had challenges with material. There was other disasters going on, there was -- you know, we were -- we were making material and 30 days later it was getting put to use, in terms of things but again we're not going to let up until we get all the material we need and get that last mile you know, as we've talked about -- some of these houses are up a road that got washed out, that are you know, way in the back, that's where we have to get to but again we're not going to stop until we get them.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

I will ask you to have again another meeting with the Corps of Engineers and new people from FEMA and the people from PREPA to see how we can maybe cut some red tape in terms of knowing if we can make a plan of you know, cut those long months and days in and half, actually you know, like final expectation, how long you would take to -- the people -- the people don't know how long they need to wait to actually have power again in their homes.

And you know, that, I mean you -- you are living on the island, you know, how it's been living there.

The next question would be because I'm running out of time, it's what deadlines have passed or are approaching to such things as aid applications or a hundred percent federal funding and those terms are statutory or



administrative, I know and I want to thank the people from EPA for answering my letter in terms of a hundred percent federal assistance in the removal of debris and thanking the president for allowing the new waiver for 60 days and making that happen; thanking the administration for that and I just received a letter on the 19th of March, that's one of the question.

And the second one would be for the whole panel in terms of the Department of Energy. I know you're helping the government of Puerto Rico, specifically PREPA, one thing is patching up what we have; is the system is going to be strong enough to resist even a tropical storm in August or even to face another hurricane season in three months.

Are we rebuilding? Are we patching up? Or I mean what -- what's the next step to re-powering the island and make a better system.

PARKS:

So, the first job was to get restoration and that's what Mike's been talking about. We're looking at both the short-term and longer-term things that are -- that are needed to really get that resiliency built into it and as we -- you saw the Puerto Rico -- the San Juan blackout a couple weeks ago is an indication that some of this equipment has probably been -- is -- has a life expectancy. This reduces a function of going through it.

So the teams, Army Corps, FEMA and our people on the ground are putting up as much as they can, the best systems with the equipment they have and everything but some of those things over the next few years may fail prematurely and part of what we want to do is make sure that we're constantly increasing things like inspection schedules and all of these routine maintenance things are accelerated so we can predict and



understand how fast we can -- we need to replace things relative to their normal life.

Those are the kind of things that need to happen. We need to make sure that there are contract paths for getting things like micro-grids in place, they're clear ideas of how to -- how to best serve some of the rural communities and that there are -- that they understand options and those decisions can be made so they're -- those are the kind of things you need to think about.

I think the key is vigilance now and vigilance as we go forward and not to -and even if there's not another major event this summer you want to
continue to work toward making sure you have that resiliency and there's
things like the maintenance schedules set up and in place and operating.

DESANTIS:

Thank you.

The gentlelady's time has expired.

The chair now recognizes the Ranking Member the subcommittee Mr. Lynch for five minutes?

LYNCH:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank the witnesses again.

Staff Sergeant Sutton thank you for your service to your country and also for your willingness to pitch in at your own expense and just think that your involvement here was heroic and we really appreciate it. I'm sure the families of Puerto Rico appreciate that as well.



Mike Byrne, let's talk about the decision of FEMA to award the contract for providing 30 million, 30 million meals to victims in Puerto Rico to Tiffany Brown, single person, she had a little LLC that she set up so we got all these people, without food, without water, a month after the storm, so 30 days out, we're already -- they're already been without food for amonth and we award a hundred fifty-six million-dollar contract to Tiffany Brown.

And she's already on the website -- on your website as having defaulted on a previous small contract for \$27,000 to provide beans, and rice and spaghetti; she's already bellied-up on that one. She's on the on the website in default, she can't do that, 27, so we give her a contract 156 million, how does that happen?

How does that happen?

BYRNE:

So, we went through our normal contracting. We we went through -- follow the Federal procurement practices...

(CROSSTALK)

LYNCH:

No, no, no, that was anything but normal. There has to be -- that has to be abnormal, right?

BYRNE:

... It was you know, we had -- we issued about just under 2,000 contracts during that period of time and the block that that particular contract was in,



we did end up awarding seven -- six other contracts to other suppliers so we were able to meet the demand, it didn't really impact our demand.

And we -- and we also held this individual and this company accountable. We did not pay them a hundred and fifty-six million dollars, we only paid them for what they delivered...

LYNCH:

But I mean...

BYRNE:

... 50,000...

LYNCH:

... if they're in...

Brian: ... meals (ph).

LYNCH:

... if they're -- if you've had them, then you didn't hire somebody else who could do the job so I don't want to gloss over that but I mean my point is that she should not have got that contract in the first place.

One, for capacity, she -- just one person, she hired a wed -- a wedding caterer you know, to -- you know, this is a disaster, so there is a sense of urgency that I don't think is being shared by FEMA, to be honest with you.

And then she's got a prior history here, so here's -- here's what I'm thinking. I mean we have companies that provide meals ready-to-eat to our military



and they do a good job. Now we don't need meals ready-to-eat because you

know, they're -- they're more expensive because they've got to last for five

years.

However, we've got companies that do that type of thing. Why, why,

wouldn't we reach out to one of those companies, have them -- have them

bid or just you know, buy the stuff or arrange for acquisition through one of

those companies and then we'll replace it later if we have to.

But the thing is we shouldn't have waited 30 days to get the bid out and then

once it got out, we shouldn't have given it to Tiffany Brown and you know,

I'm not even mentioned the Jones Brothers who got the contract for a plastic

roofing.

BYRNE:

Well sir, we did distribute over 63 million meals and even this week we're

still distributing every day, you know, tens of thousands of meals out there

but you know, we -- look we -- we're all about getting better and if there's

anything we can do to improve and make sure that we're -- that we're doing

better and we don't even let even one of our 2,000 contracts slip through the

cracks and not be effective, then we'll do that. We'll -- we'll certainly work to

get...

LYNCH:

Oh...

BYRNE:

... better at that.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT LYNCH:

... let me just say you know, my background is construction management. I

was an ironworker for 20 years that's what I got my degree in and we usually

had a list of qualified bidders, people that had a history and a record and a

reputation for doing the right thing and doing it effectively and so that when

the job came up we had a pool of people that we could actually reach out to

that we could rely upon.

And you don't operate that way and you know, we also have performance

bonds where we have the contractor post a performance bond where if they

go belly-up we just grab their bond and we go on to the next person. I don't

see that going on a FEMA.

BYRNE:

Well we dealt with this contract quickly and effectively and that we...

LYNCH:

Effectively?

BYRNE:

... Well we did away with it.

LYNCH:

Are you -- are you kidding me?

BYRNE:

We stopped the contract (inaudible).



LYNCH:

No, no. Firing the person is not handling the contract effectively. Having them go belly-up and non-perform and then you fire them, that's not -- that's not effectively.

Picking a good contractor that provides the relief that the -- the taxpayer paid for, that's efficiently, right?

BYRNE:

Well, we did manage to do that for the vast majority of the -- again late -- you know, (inaudible) ...

LYNCH:

Except for this one hundred and fifty-six million-dollar contract?

I don't know I'm not -- I'm not hearing -- well I thought I'd be hearing after seeing what's going on here.

I'll yield back.

DESANTIS:

The gentleman yields back.

The Chair now recognizes himself for five minutes.

Mr. Byrne, with this new language about allowing the rebuilding to go up to industry standards not necessarily just the status quo ante, is that going to be a benefit for Puerto Rico specifically because wasn't their infrastructure



really degraded and so yes, it was a very bad storm but because some of it wasn't up to industry standards the damage was that much worse?

BYRNE:

Yes Mr. Chairman. This language that you guys give us, really is going to streamline our process and enable us to do the right thing. The -- I mean just imagine the discussions we would have had, he said, she said, of what was the condition before, what was and what was old, what was new. We now don't have to worry about that, we just focus on doing the right.

And there was one other thing that you called for in the legislation, for us to develop a plan with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to bring in the best and the brightest to design the right solution not just project by project but what's the right solution for the whole infrastructure system and we're going to -- we have a hundred and eighty days to put that together and we're going to let that be our guide as to how we build this back better and stronger.

DESANTIS:

So, they needed attention on the infrastructure even before the storm and so having it go through as painful as this has been on the back side, is it your expectation that we will have a much stronger infrastructure system there in terms of the electricity and the water then we had previous to the storm?

BYRNE:

Yes. That's -- that's exactly the opportunity that's in front of us. We -- we're going to be vigilant, we're going to be direct, we're going to make sure that we use, when we bring in some of the experts, my colleagues on the panel



with me, to get their advice from, they're smart people so that you know, we're not the experts in power, we're going to rely on the experts in power that tell us what the right thing to do and we're going to use the authorities you gave us to -- and the funding you gave us to make sure it happens.

DESANTIS:

OK and we want to see that put to use and we want -- we want the folks back on their feet.

I'm going to yield the remaining time I have to my friend Jenniffer and so I will recognize her now?

GONZALEZ-COLON:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I got another question, is regarding the deeds or titles of the home -- the owners of the -- of those home sand that you know, Mr. Byrne that's one of the major problems we got on the island. A lot of the people are having a lot of difficulties applying for housing and individual assistance as they cannot recommend their home values or even the home owners because they are living on lands that were family owned or living there from a lot of years.

And I actually file a bill with Congressman Espaillat that addressed this issue. I just want to know if FEMA is willing to sit with me and HUD, Department, actually I already did that with deputy secretary of HUD trying to address this issue that has been there for many years.

Are you willing to do that?

BYRNE:



Yes, absolutely. There's -- there's nothing more heartbreaking, it's to see somebody lose their home and then have paperwork get in the way. We encourage those families to go to the disaster recovery centers, we've got 60 for them set up throughout the island or even get back on the phone with us, we'll find a way to work that and I look forward to working with you on it.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

I -- I'm glad to hear that because that's one of the biggest situation in the island, even I know that even locally the Construction Code grandfather a lot of those informal kind of living and actually here again just to spotlight it the situation in the island.

Another situation and I will -- this will be to EPA, how has this situation, hurricane, affected the status of the landfills in Puerto Rico because I know that if we -- and the proposals submitted for alternative disposal has been increasing after the hurricane and we already got a problem with a lot of landfills before the hurricane.

And the third question because I know I'm going to run out of time Mr. Byrne, is regarding you know, that PREPA is under the bankruptcy situation, so one of the main problems we got is PREPA don't got the money to buy the materials, in first place the liquidity to buy the materials and then got the reimbursement from FEMA to make that happen.

So that would you know, make longer the process of the recovery, so that's one of the reasons I know the partner for energy and the Corps of Engineers were involved in the process. How we can make that process a faster one and would your leadership there helping us out to trigger a faster situation?



LOPEZ:

Thank you Ms. Colon, so in regards to landfills we share your urgent concern and to answer your question the storms have just made situation that was difficult and a really crisis situation worse so we've worked hard with FEMA and our colleagues to intercept waste before it's put into the landfills so whether it's household, medical wait -- household waste, hazardous waste, vegetative debris, any number of potential additions to the landfills, we're working to intercept it and then manage it, in some cases shipping it off island for proper assessment.

The issue of course is the long term and we're very dedicated to working with the Commonwealth and USVI because they have the same problem on their islands to get them to a point where they have landfills that are secure, we know that many of the landfills, none of them are in full compliance; we have eleven that we have -- thirteen that we have orders against because they are potentially contaminating groundwater, they could be hazards to the community.

Our challenge is that the ultimate responsibility lies with the Commonwealth in terms of managing and operating so our goal and we've developed a strategic plan in Region 2 with EPA, we would like to reach out to the Commonwealth, bring all the stakeholders together and begin looking at how do we address solid waste universally; how do we reduce the amount of waste going to landfills; what do we do for source separation, recycling, I'd like to be part of that process; how do we drive funding towards the island which the island will control to put in secure landfills with proper liners, proper leachate collection to make ones that are unsafe, close them down.



So, we are very much united with you. The term crisis applies and we are addressing this very urgently, we share your concern.

As to, PREPA...

DESANTIS:

All right, let me -- let me -- the time is up.

I'm going to recognize our -- because we were going to have the vote called so if there's time on the backend I'd love to give you an opportunity.

Before I recognize our friend from the Virgin Islands, I have a statement from the American Public Power Association, I'd like ask unanimous consent that this be made part of the record.

And without objection it will be made part of the record.

The Chair does note the presence of Ms. Plaskett from the Virgin Islands, I ask unanimous consent that she be waived in and be allowed to participate.

Without objection, so ordered.

And then I now would like to recognize her for five minutes.

PLASKETT:

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member, for holding this hearing and thank you gentlemen for being here this morning.

Part of the Oversight and Government Reform's purpose is to oversee and ensure that operations of the government are working smoothly and efficiently. In October a bipartisan -- members of this committee sent a letter to DHS and have been requesting from FEMA response for that letter



related to these hurricanes. We have not to date received the documents from that and that is something that is a very, very unnerving and potentially very problematic in our ability to continue to do our work.

In the course of our own investigation in this committee one of the things that we've recognized is in the response potentially some communications problem between agencies and how agencies work in getting supplies to the people that are affected by these hurricanes. One of the instances we found out we're -- surrounding Walmart and emergency food and we have emails and text messages between Walmart and government officials in Congress and Puerto Rico, who discussed the desperate need for fuel at the Walmart stores, to be able to sustain the food that was there, for -- and one since on September 23rd and 24th a Walmart official wrote to the Puerto Rico officials saying, "Walmart, any word on the fuel situation on the island?"

Puerto Rico, reply -- "There's some redaction, no word yet. I put in numerous requests with FEMA and haven't heard from -- anything because our -- your issue, I've put in a request to be embedded into FEMA headquarters tomorrow which allow me to get this sorted out directly; I'll let you know, if anything happens."

So, our committee then issued to both myself and Ranking Member Cummings sent a letter to Trey Gowdy which I would ask unanimous consent to be put into the record, which is a request regarding our bipartisan investigation of the response to the hurricanes and requesting information and outlining what we found out from the investigation and Walmart.

So, Mr. Byrne how was Walmart's emergency request for a generator fuel handled by FEMA?

First, is there any objection?



DESANTIS:

Without objection.

PLASKETT:

Thank you.

Mr. Byrne, what was Walmart's emergency request for generator fuel handled by FEMA?

BYRNE:

I -- at that point I don't think I was at the response but I am familiar with the issue and the -- at that point in time, in a response, we're focused and we have to prioritize where we're going to get emergency fuel to and our focus was on hospitals you know, dialysis centers and community health centers and public safety buildings.

PLASKETT:

How many generators were brought down to Puerto Rico?

BYRNE:

Total about 1,900.

PLASKETT:

Nineteen hundred and is there a protocol to have generators in places where food is being stored for food to be able -- is that within the purview of FEMA to get in generators to those locations?



BYRNE:

We do but with the issue of private sector companies you know, I think -- I think we have to be cautious here you know, this really is you know, if we're going to rely on FEMA to be the single source for both...

PLASKETT: OK, but it... **BYRNE:** ... the private... PLASKETT: ... I guess the... **BYRNE:** ... sector and the public sector... PLASKETT: ... question is... **BYRNE:** ... I think that's going to be a problem. **PLASKETT:**



... the question is, is it a -- are you -- have protocols to be able to do it.



I understand the issue with private sector, but we heard earlier in the testimony that there was issues in contracting for emergency food to be brought down so when you have food there on the ground does it then become a priority to make sure that that food supplies is -- doesn't become perishable?

BYRNE:

We certainly take responsibility for everything we bring in.

PLASKETT:

OK and will you -- but one of the things I want to get back to with regard to the documents that we requested in October, do you have a date when you are going to respond to the letter that was sent by Chairman Gowdy and Ranking Member Cummings requesting the information from DHS.

BYRNE:

This is the first that I've been made aware that but I'm sure that I will take that back and we will make sure we respond.

PLASKETT:

This is the first time that you heard about the letter that we requested information through FEMA from DHS?

BYRNE:

Yes, ma'am. And my role is to be the leader of the response in Puerto Rico. I'm -- I'm not really involved in the aspects that you just described.



PLASKETT: OK, so will you get that message to Brock Long for us?
BYRNE: I will carry it forward, personally.
PLASKETT: Thank you.
BYRNE: Yes, ma'am.
PLASKETT: And do you know, Mr. Byrne, if FEMA has a plan forgetting fuel to food store generators in the event of another hurricane if it's being knocked out?
BYRNE: We're developing plans right now to have pre-positioned a lot of fuel and generators on the island. We haven't worked out any details, but again I think we're going to we're going to ask the private sector to also make plan because this has got to be a whole community and not just us that's supplying all the
PLASKETT: I agree



BYRNE:

... emergency (inaudible).

PLASKETT:

... completely.

So as my colleague Jenniffer Gonzalez-Colon said, we are now several months before hurricane season again. Predictions are that this hurricane season should be the same level of activity as last year's. Are we prepared for a hurricane in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico or one or two, Mr. Parks, are -- is the Department -- is your Department prepared for that?

PARKS:

We have -- we prepare every year for (inaudible)...

PLASKETT:

Are you prepared for the level of hurricanes happening in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico that occurred, and yes, that's a "Yes" or "No," are you prepared for it?

PARKS:

Our role -- the simple answer is, I would say we're not because we're not -- that's not our function...

PLASKETT:

If you are called upon, are you saying that you have no role to play in that when...



PARKS:
No
PLASKETT:
called by
PARKS:
ma'am I didn't say
PLASKETT:
FEMA?
PARKS:
you asked for a "Yes" or "No" answer and
you asked for a Tes of Two allswer and
DI ACVETT.
PLASKETT:
Is your Agency
PARKS:
so I answer to that.
PLASKETT:
prepared when called upon by FEMA
PARKS:
Absolutely.



PLASKETT:

... for that, OK?

PARKS:

Absolutely, yes.

PLASKETT:

And Mr. Byrne is FEMA -- have in place prioritization for the hurricane season that is coming knowing the compromised state that the Caribbean-Americans are in right now?

BYRNE:

We're going to take extraordinary steps to make sure we have stuff in place but I'd -- I'd have to be honest it's going to be a rough year.

This is a fragile, you know, stability that we've built, and we're going to need to take extra steps to make sure we have extra on the island, and we're doing that.

PLASKETT:

Thank you.

I yield back.

DESANTIS:

All right, gentleman -- gentlelady yields back.

With that, I don't see any additional members.



Do you -- would you like to do a -- do another round?

GONZALEZ-COLON:

Mr. Chairman, I would like if you don't mind to introduce to the record -- a letter I sent to the Corps of Engineers on the 13th of March of this year about the power restoration to the record, if you would mind?

DESANTIS:

Without objection.

Mr. Lynch, you have something for the record?

LYNCH:

Yes, yes, I just have one quick question but I also have a -- observations on federal response to Maria in Puerto Rico, I'd like to have this accepted into the record.

DESANTIS:

Without objection.

LYNCH:

Thank you.

And the -- and the question I had is, so Mr. Byrne I realize you did --

DESANTIS:

Hold on, let me -- let me just see. Do we -- do you have any questions?

Let me recognize (inaudible)...



LYNCH:

Oh, I'm sorry. Yes...

(CROSSTALK)

LYNCH:

... sure, absolutely. I thought she yield. No problem.

DESANTIS:

The gentlelady is recognized for five minutes.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This question will be to Edison Energy, the question will be how stable or reliable is the repaired grid right now?

AARONSON:

Thank you, Representative Gonzalez-Colon.

So, I want to point to some of the things that were said by Mr. Parks and Mr. Byrne. While the grid before Hurricane Maria made landfall was certainly you know, had -- in disrepair I think the fact that we have the ability to not just repair and replace as FEMA rules would dictate but repair and replace to code, is going to give us a leg up on a little bit more stability and resilience from the grid.

I'd also note the quality of work under the Unified Command from the mutual assistance crews, from the Army Corps of Engineers and its



associated contractors, and certainly from PREPA is cause for some confidence that we're going to be in a better spot.

And the last thing I would say is -- and this is true of the entire hurricane season, Mother Nature did one heck of a house cleaning and took out a lot of the debris and vegetation that obviously can interfere with the safe transmission and distribution of electricity so while I think to the points that were just made, we need to be vigilant and we need to continue to do the work, we are in a more resilient situation than we were prior to the 2017 season.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

You just brought me a question to FEMA, and that is that some of the Corps of Engineers were telling me that they were never got the mission for FEMA to rebuild in a new way, because they just got the provision of repair. And I just wanted to put in the record that we managed to include an amendment during the Second Supplemental and the Budget Act, an amendment to the Section 2601, "The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management may provide a system pursuant to the Section 428 of the Robert Stafford Act relief for critical services to replace or restore the function of a facility or system to industry standard without regard to the predecessor condition of the facility or system, to replace or restore components of the facility not damaged by the disaster where necessary to fully affect with or replacement or restoration of disaster damaged components."

So that provision was included because precisely all the restrictions your office told me during that process, during the hearings, during the CODELs that were on the island so that's included in the amendment this Congress passed.



And I think you already got the provisions in laws so there's -- there's no excuse now to say that the Army Corps or FEMA don't got the provisions to make that happen.

BYRNE:

Yes. Definitely, I mean there's -- there's nothing that we're more excited about than that, and the ability to actually do the right thing but the Corps was accurate, the mission assignment we gave them was for emergency work, not permanent work and really now, the -- now's the part where we've got to be deliberate. We have to take time to take a look and figure out what the right thing to do is going forward, because we -- we've got an extraordinary chance. As you said, it did wipe things clean, destroyed 80 percent of the infrastructure, now we get a chance you know. The bad news is that people have suffered and we feel for that. But the good news is, is we're going to be able to you know, we have an opportunity to build this back the right way.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

Mr. Byrne, another of the question regarding the Army Corps and the mayors is about how long it takes the reimbursement process and during last hearing from the Homeland Security most of the mayors even Mr. Long is saying that you're dealing with a lot of requests from many states but without the resources to manage a lot of those requests. Are you saying that you don't have enough people to manage the requests of many of the recommendation from the municipalities?

BYRNE:



Well we're in the -- you know, the -- as far as the payback you know, we recognize we want to move faster with the -- with the mayors and the documentation process that we've got in place. I think in any disaster that I've worked the initial part of this is usually a little bumpy but I think we'll -- we'll move that, smooth that out but as far as more people, my plan is to hire more people, hire more people on Puerto Rico.

As I said I have 52 percent of my workforce is Puerto Ricans right now. I'm going to try to get to 90 percent by the one-year anniversary and we're going to bring on whoever you know, as many people as we need to provide the level of service that you -- that you want-- are looking for.

GONZALEZ-COLON:

And Mr. Chairman, one last question and I will ask Mr. Byrne to file that on record for the committee and it will be regarding the community disaster loan that I know the FEMA and the Treasury Department actually, the secretary of the Treasury is on the island, today can you submit to this committee information regarding the status of the CDL for the municipalities and the state government regarding that, during the last-- in the next five days.

BYRNE:		
Sure.		
GONZALEZ-COLON:		



Thank you.

And I yield back.

DESANTIS:

The gentlelady yields back.

Mr. Lynch?

LYNCH:

Just to follow up Mr. Byrne, you know, we also, following upon Ms. Plaskett's request we also have a request in for documents regarding the Tribute Contracting LLC documents and so we would like to have those documents provided by Tiffany Brown in order to get that contract.

As you know, she's suing FEMA. She's seeking a seventy million-dollar settlement and her -- the wedding caterer is also suing to get their money from her and so these documents will be made available in the court proceedings; we're going to get them anyway but it would be a sign of good faith if FEMA provided those documents rather than us have to go to the court and get those documents from them, OK?

BYRNE:

Yes, sir. I'll take that back.

LYNCH:

All right, thank you.

I yield back.

DESANTIS:

The gentleman yields back.



I want to thank you. We the votes you want to yield her the rest of your time?
LYNCH: Yes.
DESANTIS: OK.
PLASKETT: Thank you.
Mr. Sutton, thank you so again as so many of my colleagues have thanked you and all of the people who came to volunteer in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the tragedies and the issues that we had after the hurricanes.
You arrived you said about a week after hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico. What was your visual account and what do you know, about the food short-shortages that were going on there?
SUTTON: Well the you know, visual account I mean I mean the island looked like a, not just a hurricane, a tornado hit.
PLASKETT:



SUTTON:
I mean you're talking from power lines, houses, I mean
PLASKETT:
Sure.
SUTTON:
what was left was a frame of a house, not a house
PLASKETT:
Sure.
SUTTON:
and
PLASKETT:
Because they were hurt, there were tornadoes inside of hurricanes?
SUTTON:
Oh pretty much.
PLASKETT:
Yes.
SUTTON:



I mean this one yes, I mean I would almost believe it the way it looked. I went there the year prior and you know, Puerto Rico is beautiful... PLASKETT: Right. SUTTON: ... it's -- it's -- it's you know, you got... PLASKETT: So, what... SUTTON: ... vegetation... PLASKETT: ... about the... SUTTON: ... everywhere. PLASKETT: ... food storage because I don't have a lot of time? SUTTON:



OK, food storage...

PLASKETT:

Food shortages, did you see any?

SUTTON:

... Oh yes. From you know, most of the food that was there was available you know, you talked about San Juan being immaculate in shape but outside -- outside of San Juan, nobody had food; no one -- no one had abilities to get that food either.

PLASKETT:

And did you see any or were you witness to anyone who lost their life during this time, not from injuries from the hurricane but potentially from food shortages?

SUTTON:

Yes ma'am. There are several elderly, young children, under the age of five, people who you know, died of dehydration, died of malnutrition and it's -- it's just honestly is because the lack of supply of food...

PLASKETT:

Yes.

SUTTON:

... inability to get to the food and a lot of those collection points for FEMA were, 'you come to us, we don't come to you' and that the hard part is people lost their cars and buildings and they lived up on the mountains or...



PLASKETT:

Right.

Jeffrey Parks who was a key member of the Joint Task Force, Katrina, arrived in Puerto Rico around September 30th and stayed for ten days. In a statement for the record he concludes that the lack of communications in the aftermath of hurricane Maria was quote, "The single largest response failure."

Mr. Sutton, do you agree with that assessment?

SUTTON:

I completely agree with that.

PLASKETT:

And why do you say that?

SUTTON:

Just I mean there was no communications. When I landed in the airport, the only communications were inside the airport...

PLASKETT:

Right.

SUTTON:

... even 15, 20, days after the only forms of communication were inside of a R.V. in Asado (ph)...



PLASKETT:

Right.

SUTTON:

... outside of that no communications.

PLASKETT:

Mr. Byrne, I know that just trying to operate in the Virgin Islands, right after the storm I remember Jenniffer and I were able to text a couple of times in between but you found people congregating in one small area because the communications had gone out.

Do you have communications in place? What are the plans if something like this happens again to get emergency communication out to the critical areas?

BYRNE:

Yes. We've taken steps, we've actually given satellite phones to all 78 mayors but we're going to do more. We're trying to restore it, you know, get as much back of the existing system and strengthen it before the season starts; there's a huge effort underway for that and that's really a public-private partnership because the normal comms -- communicate -- companies are also engaged and helping us get the powers in the towers back.

PLASKETT:



And what about -- you talk about the towers, the same Jeffrey Parkes talk that -- says that he wrote us, that he did not see a single temporary cell tower in the ten days that he was in Puerto Rico. How many temporary cell towers were installed within a month after Maria and what is the plans in terms of temporary cell towers in the next instance?

BYRNE:

I'd -- I'd -- I'd have to get back to you with the numbers for that first month of how many temporary cell towers but we're -- we're getting together. We have a summit where we're going to sit down with all of the parties, the municipalities, the mayors, the governors' staff, and to come up with additional plans to make sure that we -- no stone is left unturned in terms of being as ready as we can to get through as I said, earlier what is going to be a potentially risky season.

PLASKETT:

Mr. Chairman, I just am really, grateful for you for having this hearing. I think it's really important for us to do these assessments now as we're coming up to the hurricane season.

My concern is we've heard from the witnesses who are -- with regard to do we have micro-grids in place, will they be in place in time for us to be able to power back up as quickly as possible to get things going.

You know, I worry about the people who we're devastate -- areas where -- especially devastated and people are living a marginal lives right now, people in Anna's Hope in St. Thomas and Coral Bay on St. John, Whim and White Lady on St. Croix, Vieques, people who live in Eduardo, those are places that were completely obliterated after the hurricanes and they're



living-on-the-edge as it stands and my great concern is that this committee does what it needs to do to hold the federal government accountable, give them the tools that they need, the support and financing that is going to allow them to be on the ground if god forbid this should happen again.

So, thank you so much gentlemen for being here and being open and honest with us and getting this information back so that we can all do our own parts to ensure that American lives are not lost and that the economies continue moving.

Thank you.

DESANTIS:

The gentlewoman's time is expired.

I'm going to thank the witnesses again for appearing before us today.

The hearing record will remain open for two weeks for any member to submit a written opening statement or questions for the record.

If there's no further business, without objection the Subcommittee on National Security stands adjourned.

List of Panel Members and Witnesses

PANEL MEMBERS:

REP. RON DESANTIS, R-FLA., CHAIRMAN

REP. JOHN J. DUNCAN JR., R-TENN.

REP. JODY B. HICE, R-GA.



REP. STEVEN RUSSELL, R-OKLA.

REP. JUSTIN AMASH, R-MICH.

REP. JAMES COMER, R-KY.

REP. VIRGINIA FOXX, R-N.C.

REP. PAUL GOSAR, R-ARIZ.

REP. TREY GOWDY, R-S.C., EX OFFICIO

REP. STEPHEN F. LYNCH, D-MASS., RANKING MEMBER

REP. PETER WELCH, D-VT.

REP. JOHN SARBANES, D-MD.

REP. VAL B. DEMINGS, D-FLA.

REP. MARK DESAULNIER, D-CALIF.

REP. JIMMY GOMEZ, D-CALIF.

REP. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, D-MD., EX OFFICIO

RES. CMMSR. JENNIFFER GONZALES-COLON, R-P.R.

DEL. STACEY PLASKETT, D-VIRGIN IS.

WITNESSES:

MICHAEL BYRNE, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FIELD OPERATIONS AT THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY



WILLIAM PARKS, SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE ASSISTANT ENERGY
SECRETARY IN THE OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY DELIVERY AND
ENERGY RELIABILITY

PETER LOPEZ, EPA REGION 2 ADMINISTRATOR

SCOTT AARONSON, VICE PRESIDENT FOR SECURITY AND PREPAREDNESS AT THE EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE

STAFF SERGEANT JOHNATHAN SUTTON, RETIRED U.S. ARMY, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION, PUERTO RICO VOLUNTEER

Testimony & Transcripts

Complete written testimony for this event March 22, 2018

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EVENT DATE: Thursday, March 22, 2018; 10:00am CAD STAFF PRESENT: Dana Trytten and Michelle Block

TYPE OF EVENT: Hearing titled "Bureaucratic Challenges in Puerto Rico"
COMMITTEE: U.S. House Committee on Oversight & Government Reform,

Subcommittee on National Security

LOCATION: 2154 Rayburn House Office Building

WITNESSES

1. Mike Byrne, FCO, FEMA

- 2. Bill Parks, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability,
- 3. Peter Lopez, Region II Regional Administrator, EPA
- 4. Scott Aaronson, Edison Electric Institute
- 5. Johnathan Sutton, volunteer

CONGRESSIONAL ATTENDEES

Majority	Minority
Rep. DeSantis (FL-6), Chairman	Rep. Lynch (MA), Ranking Member
Rep. Gonzalez-Colon (PR), waived on	Rep. Plaskett (USVI), waived on
Rep. Hice (partial, did not ask questions)	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In general the hearing tone was neutral, with some contentious questioning regarding the Tribute contract and the Minority's view that FEMA has not been responsive to document requests related to PR/USVI communications and the Tribute contract.

In light of floor votes, the hearing recessed for an hour after member opening statements, and had a hard stop for further voting. Total time for Q&A was about 30 minutes.

Both Reps. Gonzalez-Colon and Plaskett were waived into the hearing and their questions drove the Q&A.

Rep. Gonzalez-Colon focused her questioning on how we can get power restored in the next 30 days, and focusing on survivors in the central part of the island who were hit hardest.

ACTION ITEMS / FURTHER FOLLOW-UP:

- 1. Bipartisan Document Request (need to discuss with committee staff, it is our understanding we have transmitted the requested documents. Sent to staff on 3/8/18).
- Rep. Gonzalez-Colon requested that FEMA have another meeting with USACE and PREPA to discuss how we can cut red tape and go faster. She wants a final restoration timeline estimate to provide to survivors.
- 3. Rep. Gonzalez-Colon: asked FEMA to send information to HOGR on the status of CDLs within 5 days.
- 4. Rep. Lynch asked for documents related to Tribute contract.
- 5. Rep. Plaskett asked if there were any temporary cell towers up within 1 month of Maria.

OPENING STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS



Subcommittee Chairman DeSantis

- Noted the catastrophic impacts in Puerto Rico, the hard work that's been done, and how there is still more work to do. Still 150K without power, some without water, and 2/5 of roades impassable. Some sections hard-hit.
- Hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans have migrated, many to Florida. They want ot know when their hometowns will get back on their feet.
- Interested in hearing FEMA's perspective on what went right and what went wrong, as well as lessons learned for next season.

Ranking Member Lynch

- Noted that FEMA's mission is hampered by same challenges as Hurricane Katrina. Following
 that response, they found the agency did not have enough advance contracts in place. The
 committee investigations also found debris removal and blue roof/tarp contractor fraud.
- They are now receiving similar report re: Tribute contract. They had previously cancelled contracts and a plagiarized proposal. Bronze Star did not have previous federal contracts.
- "President Trump rated this response as 10 out of 10; I don't think so"
- We submitted a bipartisan document request in October and are still waiting for information. We need to conduct oversight and get this right.

Rep. Gonzalez-Colon

- There is great anxiety and frustration over the time it's taking to restore power.
- There are high costs of generators and impacts for survivors with medical devices.
- There are municipalities where no residents had power until late January.
- Thank you to Mr. Byrne for always being available for my calls. Still we need more. This
 hearing is to establish what is needed. Survivors don't want to hear issues around protocols, they
 just want power.
- We need to know the reality of what this power restoration will look like. How do we get power restored within the next 30 days?
- We must maintain a sense of urgency.

[note: following member opening statements, the hearing was recessed for votes]

Panelist Oral Statements:

Mike Byrne:

- Overview of catastrophic impacts in Puerto Rico.
- Outlined key immediate response actions and ongoing efforts.
- Discussed recovery functions and next steps.
- Noted FEMA's strategic plan and the importance of preparing for the next big one.

Bill Parks, DOE:

 Outlined DOE's role in disaster response. Noted that long-term deployments have stretched their resources. They are supporting development of a resilient power plan to fold into the overall recovery plan.

Peter Lopez, EPA:

- Noted complications of responding to isolated/disadvantaged communities.
- Noted EPA's support responding to superfund sites, water treatment plans, and dealing with HAZMAT.



• They are actively engaged in their support role. Their focus is also on building capacity at local governments to efforts can be sustained financially, regarding maintenance, etc.

Scott Aaronson, EEI:

- [note: opening remarks included slideshow of power damage in Puerto Rico]
- Outlined role of EEI and noted that the progress made so far could not have been done without the unified command partnerships. "One team, one mission"
- Mutual assistance requested on 10/31; Noted that NY crews have been deployed since October.
- Mutual assistance crews are doing this at cost, not for profit.
- Additional considerations for island restoration; needed to barge in materials and fly in 3,000 workers.
- "rightsizing" step now, the final leg of restoration is the most difficult.
- Significant differences between mainland and island restoration: hard to preposition assets as they'd be in harm's way, transit time/materials.
- A full after action study is underway.

SSgt (Ret.) Sutton

- A volunteer who helped in Puerto Rico. Noted that there were no communications, curfews, limited supplies/food.
- He noted that he saw people pass away from dehydration and malnutrition.

Q&A:

Rep. Gonzalez-Colon:

- Q: What do we need to complete the restoration of power in 30 days? Money? Resources? USACE? I'm concerned the hiring process will take time and we don't have all the materials yet.
 - O A (Byrne): If it were easy I'd be done by now. I trust in the Unified Command that's in place. Carlos Torres is coordinating that effort. The hard part to do is now, like working on an engine, more mechanics under the car hood won't help. I will support any plan or options that come up to go faster. We won't let up until the last mile.
- Q: I request that you have another meeting between USACE/PREPA/FEMA to cut the red tape and go faster. People need to know a final time estimate.
- Q: What deadlines are approaching and are they statutory or administrative?
 - o (she continued with a second question and this one wasn't answered)
- Q: Will the system be strong enough for next hurricane season?
 - A (DOE): Our first priority is restoration; we're looking at longer term resilience. Need to identify inspection and maintenance schedules and contract paths for microgrids. Vigilance now and as we go forward.

Ranking Member Lynch

- Q: Concern over Tribute contract, how did a one-man operation with a bad track record get this contract?
 - A (Byrne): We executed 2,000 contracts. This vendor was only paid for meals she delivered.
- Q: bad prior history, and used a wedding vendor to supply meals. We have MRE companies that do this all the time, how come we didn't enter into contract with them?
 - A (Byrne): We have provided more than 63 million meals and continue to every day.
 We're all about getting better.
- Q: My background is in construction management, we'd have a qualified bidder list and a performance bond.



- A: We dealt with this contract effectively.
- o RM Lynch follow up: Picking a good contractor is effective.

Chairman DeSantis:

- Q: Will the new language in bipartisan budget act help?
 - A (Byrne): Yes it will help. No he said/she said to determine if there were pre-existing conditions. Also the language regarding the 180 day study is helpful to build a recovery guide.
- Q: So on the backside we'll have a stronger system? A: Yes, that's the opportunity we have.

Rep. Gonzalez-Colon:

- Q: Deeds/titles have become a big issue for Puerto Ricans accessing assistance. I filed a bill to address this issue with Rep. Espaillat. Will FEMA commit to working with us on this?
 - A (Byrne): Yes, there's nothing more heartbreaking than losing your home and having to deal with paperwork. There are 64 open disaster recovery centers and I urge survivors to go speak to someone at them. We will work with you on this.
- Q: EPA-how have the hurricanes impacted status of landfills?
 - A (EPA): Working with our partners to separate types of trash before it hits landfills. In some cases we're transporting off island. None of the landfills are in full compliance, ultimately the responsibility is with the commonwealth but we're getting stakeholders together to develop long-term plan.
- Q: The PREPA bankruptcy has been an issue. Through the normal FEMA process, we buy materials and get reimbursed, how can we expedite this process?
 - A (Byrne): Governor appointed Mr. Torres who has been coordinating to address power restoration.

Rep. Plaskett

Q: Noted that they sent a bipartisan letter in October and, to date, have not received the
documents. There also seems to be a communications problem between agencies re: Walmart
Fuel

[Rep. Plaskett submitted letter to Majority on Walmart for the record]

- o A (Byrne): We coordinated with Commonwealth for fuel priorities. In the beginning, focused on hospitals, wastewater, critical infrastructure.
- Q: How many generators installed? A: 1900 at height. Have to be cautious with regard to private sector assets.
- O Q: Do you have protocols to protect food supply? If there are issues with contracting, seems there should be an effort to keep the food on the ground in good shape.
- Q: We'd like to get the data requested in our letter.
 - o A (Byrne): I'll take that back and make sure you get it.
- Q: Does FEMA have a plan in place for this hurricane season?
 - A (Byrne): We are taking steps to prepare, but it will be a tough year as it's a fragile system.

[Ranking Member Lynch entered observations from a volunteer for the record; Rep. Gonzalez-Colon entered letter to USACE requesting they extend for the record]

Rep. Gonzalez-Colon:

• Q: How stable is the grid?



- A (EEI): It was in a state of disrepair; we are more resilient now than before 2017 season.
- Q: USACE said they don't have a mission assignment to rebuild grid, only repair. Does the bipartisan budget act authority allow you to do repair?
 - A (Byrne): We're excited about that. Now is the time where we have to be deliberate.
 The bad news is people are suffering without power. This is an extraordinary chance to build back the right way.
- Q: How long does the reimbursement process take?
 - A (Byrne): We want to move faster, we are smoothing out issues. We plan to hire more.
 52% of FEMA workforce in Puerto Rico right now is local.
- Request FEMA send info on the status of CDLs to the Subcommittee within the next 5 days.

Rep. Lynch:

Request docs related to Tribute.

Rep. Plaskett:

- Q: Asked Mr. Sutton to provide details on his visual account of the aftermath.
 - A: He noted he saw food shortages and people outside of San Juan did not have food. He said he saw elderly and young people pass away due to food shortages. People had to go to FEMA collection points, they didn't bring the food to survivors.
- Q: We have a statement from someone who noted that lack of comms was the biggest response failure. Do you agree? Do you have a plan?
 - A (Byrne): Yes, we have given satellite phones to all 78 mayors, we have to do more.
 Building public private partnerships.
- Q: Same person noted they didn't see as ingle temporary cell tower a month after Maria. Were there? And what is the plan for the future?
 - o A (Byrne): I'll have to get back to you on the post-Maria number. We have planned discussions/exercises prior to this hurricane season.
- Rep. Plaskett closed by noting her concern for the people living on the edge right now, she cited Vieques as well as some areas in USVI.



Question#:	1
Topic:	Competing Priorities
Hearing:	Bureaucratic Challenges to Hurricane Recovery in Puerto Rico
Primary:	The Honorable Ron Desantis
Committee:	OVERSIGHT & GOV RFORM (HOUSE)

Question: Following Hurricanes Irma and Maria, Walmart asked FEMA to prioritize generator fuel distribution to its stores in Puerto Rico. What other competing priorities existed at that time that may have prevented FEMA from fulfilling Walmart's request?

Response: The protection of life and safety is our first priority in any response. Fuel deliveries to Puerto Rico began on September 22, 2017—with priority given to critical infrastructure and life-safety operations (hospitals, dialysis centers, other medical facilities, communications, etc.). The number one fuel priority, as set by the government of Puerto Rico, was for medical facilities providing life-safety operations. However, to support these life-safety operations, priority also has to be given to water and waste water facilities. Without power to these facilities, hospitals and other life-safety centers cannot operate. These infrastructure interdependencies on electricity have to be considered when prioritizing recovery efforts.



Question#:	2
Topic:	Commodity Distribution
Hearing:	Bureaucratic Challenges to Hurricane Recovery in Puerto Rico
Primary:	The Honorable Ron Desantis
Committee:	OVERSIGHT & GOV RFORM (HOUSE)

Question: Is it FEMA's practice to distribute commodities directly to private businesses upon request? Please explain how FEMA handles such requests, since the Agency's primary responsibility is to coordinate with state, territorial, tribal, and local governments.

Response: It is not FEMA's practice to distribute commodities directly to private businesses upon request.

The Stafford Act and its implementing regulations do not authorize FEMA to provide direct federal assistance to private for-profit entities in response to a request, nor does it authorize federal assistance exclusively for economic recovery. In limited circumstances, private commercial entities may be indirect or incidental beneficiaries of direct federal assistance. To address an immediate threat to the community at large that is beyond state and local capability, FEMA may provide direct federal assistance through a private organization. For example, FEMA could provide a generator to a for-profit hospital, if necessary, to ensure the community has adequate emergency medical care. By contrast, direct federal assistance would not be appropriate in situations where assistance is requested for certain businesses or industries based on a perceived importance of the asset to the state or local economy.

The impacts of Hurricanes Irma and Maria brought the economy of Puerto Rico to a virtual standstill. In the weeks following, business communities across the island teamed up with the Government of Puerto Rico, FEMA, and other federal agencies to revitalize local commerce and get people back to work. In this context, the joint FEMA-Puerto Rico Business Emergency Operations Center was launched to bring together government, business, and industry leaders to identify challenges and develop unique solutions toward private sector recovery. Working groups were established to coordinate on major initiatives including restoring the supply of oxygen to hospitals, stabilizing the food supply chain, revitalizing the travel and tourism sector, and addressing fuel and diesel shortages. Many of these efforts focused on identifying bottlenecks and increasing shipping capacity to restore supply chains, which in turn resulted in increased availability of critical commodities to the economy as a whole.



Question#:	3
Topic:	Tribute Contracting
Hearing:	Bureaucratic Challenges to Hurricane Recovery in Puerto Rico
Primary:	The Honorable Ron Desantis
Committee:	OVERSIGHT & GOV RFORM (HOUSE)

Question: Did FEMA follow all applicable federal procurement laws and regulations with respect to the contract for meals with Tribute Contracting?

Response: Yes.

Question: Did Tribute Contracting receive any special consideration under federal contracting laws, regulations, or programs that favor certain businesses, such as Small Disadvantaged Businesses, Women-Owned Small Businesses, or Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses?

Response: No. This acquisition was not set aside for exclusive participation for any small business concern. The solicitation was posted on the Federal Business Opportunities website for the general public to submit a proposal.



THREAT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

2017 REPORT U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS



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THIRA Overview

Every community should understand the risks it faces. By understanding its risks, a community can make smart decisions about how to manage risk, including developing needed capabilities. Risk is the potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences. By considering changes to these elements, a community can understand how to best manage and plan for its greatest risks across the full range of the threats and hazards it faces. The THIRA process helps communities identify capability targets and resource requirements necessary to address anticipated and unanticipated risks.

The THIRA follows a four-step process, as described in *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201, Second Edition*:

- Identify the Threats and Hazards of Concern. Based on a combination of past experience, forecasting, expert judgment, and other available resources, you identify a list of the threats and hazards of primary concern to your community.
- Give the Threats and Hazards Context. You describe the threats and hazards of concern, showing how they may affect your community.
- 3. Establish Capability Targets. You assess each threat and hazard in context to develop a specific capability target for each core capability. The capability target defines success for the capability. (Note that this tool breaks THIRA Step 3 into two sub-steps in which you develop impact and outcome statements in the first step and establish targets in the second step).
- Apply the Results. For each core capability, you estimate the resources required to meet the capability targets.

Report Overview

This report contains three sections:

Threats and Hazards

- Organized by threat/hazard
- Includes data from THIRA Steps 1 and 2—threat and hazard context descriptions, category and type information

Impacts, Outcomes, Targets, and Resource Requirements

- Organized by core capability
- Includes data from THIRA Steps 3 and 4—impact statements, desired outcomes, capability targets, and resource requirements to meet capability targets

THIRA Post Assessment

 Includes THIRA participation, modeling and visualization tools, and hours to complete data



THIRA Steps 1 & 2: Threats and Hazards

Earthquake

Category: Natural Type: Earthquake Terrorism:

Context Description:

On a Tuesday afternoon during high season a magnitude 7.1 earthquake occurs in the Anegada trough between St. Croix and St. Thomas. There are 4 cruise ships in port with approximately 7,000 - 9,000 passengers and crew. As a result of the shaking buildings in the Charlotte Amalie area are damaged causing falling debris as well as fires and explosions. Roads throughout the territory are damaged or collapsing.

Tsunami

Category: Natural Type: Tsunami Terrorism:

Context Description:

On a Tuesday afternoon during high season a magnitude 7.1 earthquake occurs in the Anegada trough between St. Croix and St. Thomas. Causing a local tsunami with only minutes for the territory to react. There are 4 cruise ships in the port of St. Thomas with approximately 7,000 - 9,000 passengers and crew. The tsunami generates 40 foot waves that strike the southern portions of St. John and St. Thomas and the Northern portion of St. Croix. The other portions of each island are impacted by smaller tsunami waves.

Hurrincane/Typhoon

Category: Natural Type: Hurricane / Typhoon Terrorism:

Context Description:

A mid-season Category 5 hurricane in September with sustained winds of 175 mph passes between the islands of Saint Thomas and Saint Croix before continuing on to Puerto Rico. Wind gusts approach 200 mph, and an estimated 12 inches of rain fall throughout the islands. An additional storm of Category 5 passes south of Saint Croix two weeks later, bringing additional 175mph winds and 12 inches of rain to the already damaged area. Both hurricanes leave damage across the entire Territory, damaging critical infrastructures, government offices, and homes. Communication and power systems are destroyed, ports and airports are damaged, and major roadways are obstructed with significant amounts of debris. Due to impacts in Puerto Rico, the Territory is temporarily isolated from shipping and support that the neighboring island normally provides. This scenario is based upon the historical events of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in September, 2017; as well as the historical tracks and strengths of other



major storms such as Hurricane Hugo (Sept. 1989), Marilyn (Sept. 1995), and Georges (Sept. 1998).

Explosive Devices

Category: Human_caused Type: Explosive Devices Terrorism:

Context Description:

On the afternoon of April 26th an improvised explosive device (IED) was detonated in carnival village killing and wounding a large number of people attending carnival activities. On this day there are three cruise ships in port with an estimated 5000-7000 passengers ashore. Carnival activities have also brought a large number of people over form St. Croix and St. John to take part in the activities. The explosion causes mass confusion and quickly over loads the territory's ability to respond to large scale emergency events.

Cyber Attack

Category: Human_caused Type: Cyber Attack Terrorism:

Context Description:

A potential threat exist with domestic and foreign group using strategic cyber attacks to cause mass confusion by stealing personal information from consumers while profiting by selling information to criminal groups and organizations. During the tourism season the US Virgin Islands experiences a surge in population where approximately 15,000 - 20,000 visit. Tourist and family members return to enjoy shopping and beaches. An estimated (Daily) 5,000 – 7,000 boost in the population to the down town shopping area where hundreds of shoppers expose their personal information through the use of credit cards and cell phones. The influx of people would be expected all throughout the island not just limited to the downtown area. During the season ships will be docked at the Heaven sight and Crown Bay area with a combined mixture of residents and visiting tourist in the US Virgin Islands. The negative impact of a Cyber Attack could cause significant cascading effects for the future of tourism in the Virgin Islands.



THIRA Steps 3 & 4: Impacts, Outcomes, Targets and Resource Requirements

Planning | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

4 islands and 160,000 total residents

Whole community partners, including representatives of individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs.

Mitigation Impacts

5 Year-cycle to develop/update physical hazard mitigation plans

Recovery Impacts

5 Days within incident to execute recovery plan.

5 Year-cycle to update government COOP plans.

Earthquake Outcomes

Update hazard mitigation plans every 5 years in accordance with federal and territorial requirements. Implement Recovery Plans that identify specific tasks to conduct recovery operations within five days of incident

Tsunami Impacts

4 islands and 160,000 total residents

Whole community partners, including representatives of individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs.

Mitigation Impacts

5 Year-cycle to develop/update physical hazard mitigation plans

Recovery Impacts

5 Days within incident to execute recovery plan.

5 Year-cycle to update government COOP plans.

Tsunami Outcomes

Update hazard mitigation plans every 5 years in accordance with federal and territorial requirements. Implement Recovery Plans that identify specific tasks to conduct recovery operations within five days of incident

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

4 islands and 160,000 total residents

Whole community partners, including representatives of individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs.

Response Impacts

Implement, Territory-wide, and including the whole community as appropriate, a planning process that develops realistic, proactive, integrated and executable



operational plans to coordinate the available resources of a multi-tiered response to accomplish the objectives as prioritized, and in accordance with the timelines documented within each plan.

Mitigation Impacts

5 Year-cycle to develop/update physical hazard mitigation plans

Recovery Impacts

- 5 Days within incident to execute recovery plan.
- 5 Year-cycle to update government COOP plans.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Update hazard mitigation plans every 5 years in accordance with federal and territorial requirements. Implement Recovery Plans that identify specific tasks to conduct recovery operations within five days of incident

Explosive Devices Impacts

During the first 72 hours, transportation infrastructure along with 45% of the population (to include tourist and visitors) will be impacted by the event. 30% of emergency staff will be unable to function due to injuries, deaths, chaos and disruptions with the affected area.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.

Cyber Attack Impacts

N/A

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.

Planning | Capability Target

PREVENTION:

Implement operational prevention plans that dictate the roles and responsibilities and the sequence and scope of tasks needed to prevent an incident across a 134 square mile area with 106,000 residents within 30 minutes of notification of an imminent, credible terrorist threat.

PROTECTION:

Review and update protection plans with at least 4 whole community partners, including representatives of individuals with disabilities and those with access and functional needs, every year.

MITIGATION:

Every 5 years, update the hazard mitigation plan addressing all of the mission areas, with specific annexes as required.



Engage whole community partners as appropriate in mitigation planning to meet defined objectives.

RESPONSE:

Coordinate with 20 territorial agencies every two years to insure they have current EOPs and COOP plans in place.

Support at least 10 territorial agencies and NGOs in reviewing and updating their respective EOP each year.

Engage at least 4 whole community partners each year on response planning in support of Territorial objectives.

Revise and update the USVI Territorial Emergency Operations Plan by the 11/30/18 RECOVERY:

Evaluate, update, and maintain a COOP plan every 5 years for all territorial agencies. Engage whole community partners as appropriate in recovery planning to meet defined objectives.

Planning | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	III	3

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Other	COOP Planner	1
Other	Econonmic Recovery Planner	2
Other	Emergency Planning Coordinator	1
Mitigation	Type I Hazard Mitigation Planning Team	i

Public Information and Warning | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Prevention Impacts

Ability to share actionable messages within 10 minutes of a incident

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Protection Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with warning systems

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Mitigation Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with useful and relevant mitigation information

5 Methods in place to deliver public information and warning in appropriate and effective ways



Response Impacts

Ability to deliver actionable public information and warning to the public within 1 hour 106,000 residents to inform within the affected area

5000-8000 tourists to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Recovery Impacts

Ability to provide actionable recovery-related information in appropriate and effective ways to the public within 6 hours

106,000 People to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Earthquake Outcomes

Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Tsunami Impacts

Prevention Impacts

Ability to share actionable messages within 10 minutes of a incident

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Protection Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with warning systems

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Mitigation Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with useful and relevant mitigation information

5 Methods in place to deliver public information and warning in appropriate and effective ways

Response Impacts

Ability to deliver actionable public information and warning to the public within 1 hour 106,000 residents to inform within the affected area

5000-8000 tourists to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Recovery Impacts

Ability to provide actionable recovery-related information in appropriate and effective ways to the public within 6 hours

106,000 People to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Tsunami Outcomes

Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and



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linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Protection Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with warning systems

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Mitigation Impacts

106,000 Residents to reach with useful and relevant mitigation information

5 Methods in place to deliver public information and warning in appropriate and effective ways

Response Impacts

Ability to deliver actionable public information and warning to the public within 1 hour 106,000 Residents, 5,000 tourists to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Recovery Impacts

Ability to provide actionable recovery-related information in appropriate and effective ways to the public within 6 hours

106,000 People to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Prevention Impacts

Ability to share actionable messages within 10 minutes of a incident

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Protection Impacts

6,000 Residents to reach with warning systems

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Response Impacts

Ability to deliver actionable public information and warning to the public within 1 hour 6,000 People to inform within the affected area

5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Recovery Impacts

Ability to provide actionable recovery-related information in appropriate and effective



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ways to the public within 6 hours 6,000 People to inform within the affected area 5 Methods in place to deliver public information in appropriate and effective ways

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

Cyber Attack Impacts Cyber Attack Outcomes

Public Information and Warning | Capability Target

Prevention Capability Target:

Within 10 (ten) minutes, and using a variety of delivery systems, share all actionable messages, to include NTAS alerts, with 100 % of the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks, consistent with the timeline specified by existing processes and protocols.

Deliver public information and warnings in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways through multiple channels, to include using social media, coordinating messaging with all stakeholders to be sure consistency and clarity, and ensuring warnings and information reach individuals with access and functional needs or limited English proficiency.

Protection Capability Target:

Operate effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant threats and hazards to all 106,000 residents, including involved operators, security officials, and the public (including alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets), within one hour of a potential or actual threat/hazard.

Deliver public information and warnings in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways through multiple channels, to include using social media, coordinating messaging with all stakeholders to be sure consistency and clarity, and ensuring warnings and information reach individuals with access and functional needs or limited English proficiency.

Mitigation Capability Target:

Provide 106,000 residents with useful and relevant information on the threats and hazards faced by the community and how to prepare for them.

Deliver public information and warnings in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways through multiple channels, to include using social media, coordinating messaging with



all stakeholders to be sure consistency and clarity, and ensuring warnings and information reach individuals with access and functional needs or limited English proficiency.

Response Capability Target:

Within one (1) hour of a declared emergency or disaster, inform 106,000 residents and 5,000 tourists within the affected area by all means necessary, including accessible tools, of critical lifesaving, life-sustaining, and actionable information to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public in taking protective actions. Deliver public information and warnings in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways through multiple channels, to include using social media, coordinating messaging with all stakeholders to be sure consistency and clarity, and ensuring information reaches individuals with access and functional needs or limited English proficiency.

Recovery Capability Target:

Within six (6) hour after the threat of an emergency or disaster event has passed, the Joint Information Center reaches 106,000 people within the affected area with actionable, recovery-related public information.

Deliver public information in culturally and linguistically appropriate ways through multiple channels, to include using social media, coordinating messaging with all stakeholders to be sure consistency and clarity, and ensuring information reaches individuals with access and functional needs or limited English proficiency.

Public Information and Warning | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	III	2

Other Resources

Category Resource		Number Required	
Other	Public Information Officer with Spainish bilingual skills	2	

Operational Coordination | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

134 Square miles and 106,000 residents

Earthquake Outcomes

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Tsunami Impacts

134 Square miles and 106,000 residents.

Tsunami Outcomes



Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Explosive Devices Impacts

20,000 residents and tourists in a 1 square mile area.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Cyber Attack Impacts

5000-7000 tourists in the downtown Charlotte Amalie area and another 10000-15000 tourists across St. Thomas. Hundreds of businesses across St. Thomas.

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Operational Coordination | Capability Target

PREVENTION: Establish unified command structures to coordinate prevention activities with law enforcement/responders within 30 minutes of notification of a credible threat. PROTECTION: Conduct an audit every 6 months to ensure all Emergency Operation Center personnel have completed Incident Command Systems training (or equivalent training) and all Emergency Operation Center supervisory personnel have completed Multiagency Coordination Systems training (or equivalent training).

MITIGATION: Collaborate with whole community partners on mitigations projects every 3 years.

RESPONSE: Coordinate with territorial agencies, federal partners, non-governmental and private sector partners to provide emergency support services to 106,000 residents and 5,000 tourists across 4 islands within 1 day of an incident.

RECOVERY: Establish a process for acquiring funding and assistance from Federal and Territorial entities, as well as non-governmental and private sector partners to support the recovery of 106,000 residents across 4 islands within 3 days of an incident.

Operational Coordination | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Animal Emergency Response	Incident Management Team Animal Protection	III	2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Area Command Team, Firefighting	ì	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	111	2
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Ш	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	İII	2
Incident Management	Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3)	10	2
Incident Management	Finance/Administration Section Chief (Type 3)	00	2
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Ĭ	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	1	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	1	2

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required		
Incident Management	EMAC Coordinator	t		
Incident Management	EMAC A-Team	2		
Incident Management	Saefty Officer	2		
Incident Management	Press/News Media	1		

Forensics and Attribution | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

24 Hours within incident to conduct site exploitation

85 % of evidence to prioritize collect and examine

85 % CI sectors affected

100 % Capacity to prioritize evidence

100 % People affected

Within 72 hours tons of debris to collect&prioritize

24 Hours within incident to identify perpetrators and prevent future attacks

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an



attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

Gyber Attack Impacts

24 Hours within incident to conduct site exploitation

85 % of evidence to prioritize collect and examine

85 % CI sectors affected

100 % Capacity to prioritize evidence

100 % People affected

Within 72 hours tons of debris to collect&prioritize

24 Hours within incident to identify perpetrators and prevent future attacks

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

Forensics and Attribution | Capability Target

Conduct site exploitation for evidence, physical evidence analysis, biometric and DNA analysis, and digital media and network exploitation in the first 48 hours of a complex event, with the goal of preventing a follow-on attack.

Prioritize, collect, and examine 85 % of evidence associated with an act of terrorism or an imminent terrorist attack and all critical infrastructure sectors.

Identify 100 % of the terrorist actors, co-conspirators, and their sponsors by fusing all science-based forensic results and all source intelligence information and products across all critical infrastructure sectors.

In coordination with Federal partners, prioritize the collection and processing of debris, plus 75 % of all trace, digital, and/or biometric evidence, within 72 hours of an attack to identify the perpetrator(s) and prevent future attacks.

Forensics and Attribution | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	SWAT/Tactical Teams	1	1
Fire/Hazardous Materials	HazMat Entry Team	1	1
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology (Surveillance and Investigation)	4	1
Law Enforcement Operations	Bomb Squad/Explosives Team	1	1

Other Resources

Intelligence and Information Sharing | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts



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Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

10 CIKR facilities to provide intelligence to (WICO, Tropical Shipping, Crowley Shipping, Crown Bay Marina, STT Airport, STX Airport, RLSH, JFLH, Innovative, WAPA)

2 Territorial law enforcement agencies to provide intelligence to (VI PD, VIPA PD)

4 Federal law enforcement agencies to provide intelligence to (FBI, CBP, USCG, DHS) 134 Square miles

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by Federal, state, local, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among Federal, state, local, or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Cyber Attack Impacts

10 CIKR facilities to provide intelligence to (WICO, Tropical Shipping, Crowley Shipping, Crown Bay Marina, STT Airport, STX Airport, RLSH, JFLH, Innovative, WAPA)

2 Territorial law enforcement agencies to provide intelligence to (VI PD, VIPA PD)

4 Federal law enforcement agencies to provide intelligence to (FBI, CBP, USCG, DHS)

134 Square miles

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by Federal, state, local, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among Federal, state, local, or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Intelligence and Information Sharing | Capability Target

PREVENTION Capability Target:

Within 24 hours of receiving actionable intelligence, develop actionable products and disseminate the information to all federal, state, local, territorial, private sector, and international partners.

In the immediate aftermath of an incident, develop real time analysis products every 3



hours.

Within 24 hours of an incident, answer requests for information (RFI's) and analyze all suspicious activity reports and other intelligence information to provide intelligence products to all first responder communities and decision makers to assist in operational requirements.

PROTECTION Capability Target:

Within 24 hours of receiving intelligence from law enforcement, first responders, and emergency call centers, disseminate actionable intelligence and information to key stakeholders from all government agencies and/or private sector organizations. Within 72, develop information and intelligence gathering priorities in response to a dynamic threat scenario with a potential for follow-on attacks and ensure identification and tasking of all available intelligence assets to support these priorities.

Intelligence and Information Sharing | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	- 0	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	10	1

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Other	Virgin Islands Fusion Center- All Hazards	1

Interdiction and Disruption | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

134 Square mile impact area

Within 48 hours to render safe and dispose of CBRNE hazards

Within 24 hours, request to conduct counter terrorism operations and teams to begin evidence collection and information search for leads to follow.

24 Hours within to deploy teams to prevent further attacks

50% increase in law enforcement visibility at major public events, gatherings, places 50% interdiction of all conveyances, cargo and persons associated with threat Protect 10 square mile surrounding impact area to prevent or eliminate incidents or risk



of future acts

100% CI Lifeline Sector assets prioritized and alerted to increase security postures

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Assist federal authorities to Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.

Support tactical counterterrorism operations within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat.

Cyber Attack Impacts

134 Square mile impact area

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Assist federal authorities to Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.

Support tactical counterterrorism operations within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat.

Interdiction and Disruption | Capability Target

PREVENTION:

Support tactical counterterrorism operations across a 134 square mile area within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat.

Within 72 hours of their discovery, conduct operations to render safe and dispose of CBRNE hazards in all affected locations simultaneously over a 32 square mile area. Within 2 hours of their detection, interdict conveyances, cargo, or persons associated with an imminent threat to all airports and seaport facilities.

Conduct multiple simultaneous tactical counterterrorism operations in up to two separate locations on consecutive days and in all environments.

Locate, apprehend, transport, and hold 100% of the migrant border crossers per day moving throughout the international border area.

Deploy specialized tactical alert teams, bomb squads, or EOD units within 24 hours to prevent initial or follow-on terrorist attacks.

PROTECTION:

Establish and continually update procedures and protocols for securing Carnival village within 30 minutes of identifying a threat or hazard.

Increase the visible presence of law enforcement by 50% to deter or disrupt threats from reaching potential targets such as major public gatherings, and transportation hubs.

Ensure the interdiction of 100% of all conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with any human-caused threat or act in order to prevent an incident from occurring or eliminate the risk of an future acts to an area covering the Virgin Islands territories.

Interdiction and Disruption | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	SWAT/Tactical Teams	П	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	11	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)	ff.	2

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	Marine Interdiction Team	2

Screening, Search, and Detection | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

- 2 Cruise ship ports
- 2 International airports
- 3 Carnival/Festivals (STT, STX, STJ)
- 2 Territorial Supreme Court Buildings
- 2 Territorial Superior Court Buildings
- 2 Territorial Legislative Buildings

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Work with federal agencies to identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Cyber Attack Impacts

- 2 Cruise ship ports
- 2 International airports
- 3 Carnival/Festivals (STT, STX, STJ)
- 2 Territorial Supreme Court Buildings
- 2 Territorial Superior Court Buildings
- 2 Territorial Legislative Buildings

Cyber Attack Outcomes



Work with federal agencies to identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Screening, Search, and Detection | Capability Target

PROTECTION:

Work with federal agencies to screen 100% of areas used by employees, travelers, mail, cargo and conveyances using technical, non-technical, intrusive and non-intrusive means without hampering the flow of legitimate commerce.

Work with federal agencies to screen 100% of targeted conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with illegal activities and criminal intent, whose actions may pose as an imminent terrorist threat using all means possible.

Implement the "See something Say Something" campaign to reach 106,000 residents across 4 islands and 134 Square miles.

Work with federal agencies to locate persons and criminal/terrorist networks associated with a potential threat.

PREVENTION Capability Target:

Work with federal agencies to conduct 100% of CBRNE search/detection operations in all locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.

Work with federal agencies to screen all people and shipping vessels to identify 100% of imminent terrorist threats using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means, consistent with established protocols.

Work with federal agencies to screen 100% of patrons, vendors, and employees associated with a mass gathering or special event when there is intelligence or information to indicate the event may be the target of a terrorist attack. Support federal agencies in screening and detecting 100% of foodborne, agricultural, and biological threats.

Screening, Search, and Detection | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	Bomb Squad/Explosives Team	F	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	11	2
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology (Surveillance and Investigation)	11	2

Other Resources

Access Control and Identity Verification | Impacts and Desired Outcomes



Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

2 CIKR locations and facilities to protect

1 Square mile impact area for access control and identify verification measures

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Cyber Attack Impacts

100% identity verification / access right for personnel

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Access Control and Identity Verification | Capability Target

Verify access rights to 100% of vendors and staff of all priority critical infrastructure and key resources locations and key government facilities in order to grant or deny access to specific locations or information.

Using physical and technological means, establish access control and identity verification for 100% of all law enforcement, response, and emergency management personnel at multiple sites and EOCs and ensure rapid and effective credentialing before, during, or after an incident.

Verify and control access through physical, technological, and cyber measures for 100% of all personnel to critical locations and systems, limiting access to individuals authorized to carry out legitimate activities in the affected areas.

Ensure that 100% of all vendors, employees, and drivers display valid credentials authorizing them access to critical locations.

Access Control and Identity Verification | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)	11	1
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	3	1
Law Enforcement Operations	SWAT/Tactical Teams	11	t

Other Resources

Cybersecurity | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

Businesses supporting the territory's tourist industry Territorial agencies processing financial and personal information 106,000 Residents on 4 islands

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of (and, if needed, the restoration of) electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein).

Cybersecurity | Capability Target

Within two years formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to incidents in an efficient manner.

Within two years formalize partnerships between communities and disciplines responsible for cyber security and physical systems dependent on cyber security. Within two years formalize relationships between information communications technology and information system vendors and their customers for ongoing product cyber security, business planning, and transition to response and recovery when necessary.

Cybersecurity | Resource Requirements



NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required	
Other	N/A	0	

Physical Protective Measures | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

11 CIKR facilities (WICO, Tropical Shipping, Crowley Shipping, Crown Bay Marina, STT Airport, STX Airport, RLSH, JFLH, Innovative, WAPA, Total Petroleum) 134 Square miles across 4 islands

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

Cyber Attack Impacts

I11 CIKR facilities (WICO, Tropical Shipping, Crowley Shipping, Crown Bay Marina, STT Airport, STX Airport, RLSH, JFLH, Innovative, WAPA, Total Petroleum) 134 Square miles across 4 islands

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Reduce or mitigate risks, including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

Physical Protective Measures | Capability Target

Implement and maintain risk informed physical protection, countermeasures, and policies protecting 100% people, critical infrastructure and key resources, borders, and systems associated with key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors. Implement and maintain risk-informed physical protections, countermeasures, and policies, protecting all public sector critical infrastructure and key resources facilities, 100% jurisdiction-operated internet systems, and those materials, products, and



systems associated with critical infrastructure sectors and other key operational activities.

Encourage 100% private sector critical infrastructure and key resources owners and operators to do likewise.

Harden physical protective measures for 100% high priority critical infrastructure and key resources assets with moderate to very high vulnerability to natural and technological hazards and manmade intentional threats.

Physical Protective Measures | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Plans Examiner I/II	1	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	II	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Observation Aircraft (Fixed-Wing)	ji	1
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	II -	1

Other Resources

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

2 Hospitals that require risk assessments and protective measures

1 police station, legislative building, court house that requires risk assessment and protective measures.

134 Square-mile region to address with updating risk assessments

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Develop and maintain accurate and comprehensive risk assessments.

Territorial agencies and federal partners are able to share data on threats to establish a common operational picture across the mission areas and standardized information being recorded.

Share collected data with Federal partners in a timely manner to ensure situational



awareness before the integration of man power and resources are deployed for disaster.

Cyber Attack Impacts

2 Hospitals that require risk assessments and protective measures

Police stations in each district

Legislative buildings in each district

Territorial court buildings in each district

Dept of Fiance facilities

Internal Revenue Bureau facilities

Department of Property and Procurement facilities

134 Square-mile region to address with updating risk assessments

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Develop and maintain accurate and comprehensive risk assessments.

Territorial agencies and federal partners are able to share data on threats to establish a common operational picture across the mission areas and standardized information being recorded.

Share collected data with Federal partners in a timely manner to ensure situational awareness before the integration of man power and resources are deployed for disaster.

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities | Capability Target

Every 5 years, complete and maintain updated risk assessments for all recognized highpriority critical infrastructure and key resources (such as Water&Power Authority, All enter and exit Cargo&Commercial ports, Hospital, etc.) and communicate using outreach to potential target assets (Private owned companies and businesses) in the territory.

Assemble risk assessments to recognize and prioritize protection actions that can be implemented for 2 hospitals that require protective measures.

Every 3 years, update risk assessments for government facilities, critical infrastructure and key resources, and whole community assets (e.g., residential, neighborhoods, community facilities).

Build the capability within communities to analyze and assess risk and resilience for 106,000 residents on four islands.

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Rapid Needs Assessment Team	- 1	2

Other Resources



Supply Chain Integrity and Security | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs), and/or Points of Distribution (PODs) across 4 islands Earthquake Outcomes

Ensure protocols are in place to increase security and law enforcement at major supply chain nodes and equivalent areas within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat or hazard.

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs), and/or Points of Distribution (PODs) across 4 islands.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Ensure protocols are in place to increase security and law enforcement at major supply chain nodes and equivalent areas within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat or hazard.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs), and/or Points of Distribution (PODs) across 4 islands

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Ensure protocols are in place to increase security and law enforcement at major supply chain nodes and equivalent areas within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat or hazard.

Supply Chain Integrity and Security | Capability Target

Ensure protocols are in place to increase security and law enforcement support at major supply chain nodes, Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs), and/or Points of Distribution (PODs) across 4 islands within 12 hours of notification of a credible threat or hazard.

Supply Chain Integrity and Security | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Other	Critical infrastructure Specialist	1
Other	Hazard Mitigation Officer	1



Community Resilience | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

106,000 People in impacted area to support with risk-informed mitigation plans 106,000 People to educate on measures to safeguard homes and businesses 44 All Hazard sirens

Earthquake Outcomes

Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the territory can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.

Tsunami Impacts

106,000 People in impacted area to support with risk-informed mitigation plans 106,000 People to educate on measures to safeguard homes and businesses 44 All Hazard sirens

Tsunami Outcomes

Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the territory can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

106,000 People in impacted area to support with risk-informed mitigation plans 106,000 People to educate on measures to safeguard homes and businesses 44 All Hazard sirens

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the territory can develop a set of actions to accomplish Mitigation and improve resilience.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Community Resilience | Capability Target

Ensure that 106,000 people in the impacted area are supported by a risk-informed, risk-conscious, mitigation process designed to improve resilience at every level through community leadership, collaboration, partnership building, education, and skill building. Using various communication means, incorporate the message that "physical/virtual security is a shared responsibility" between sectors and also between governments and citizens that results in preparing 106,000 people for self-reliance during events using instruction on sustainable protective measures that could be implemented. Ensure 106,000 individuals in the affected area are educated regarding measures to be taken to safeguard their homes and businesses.



Conduct at least 12 outreach events each year to business and community groups, and during community events to enable the recognition, understanding, communication of, and planning for risk and empower individuals and communities to make informed risk management decisions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.

Community Resilience | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	111	1

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Incident Management	Tsunami Siren System	2

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

7 vulnerability reduction projects listed in 2016 Hazard Mitigation Project Priority list.

Earthquake Outcomes

Complete approved vulnerability reduction projects within 1 year.

Tsunami Impacts

7 vulnerability reduction projects listed in 2016 Hazard Mitigation Project Priority list

Tsunami Outcomes

Complete approved vulnerability reduction projects within 1 year.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

7 vulnerability reduction projects listed in 2016 Hazard Mitigation Project Priority list.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Complete approved vulnerability reduction projects within 1 year.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

Impacts of adverse incidents overtime will result in US Virgin Islands being identified as an easy target, exposing vulnerabilities. Additional training and outreach will be requested. Funding for threat & hazard specific training for first responders and public outreach for the private sector community. Support from federal counter parts will be needed to ensure maximum use of training and resources to reduce long term vulnerabilities.



Cyber Attack Outcomes

MITIGATION: Reduce 100% of consequences and impacts of adverse incidents over time through long term risk-based mitigation to infrastructures, roadways and/or outreach programs to update/inform residents and visitors while providing a safer environment for the estimated population of 110,000 residents (St. Thomas, St. John & St. Croix combined) and approximately 7,000 visitors daily via cruise lines and persons on vacation. Build and sustain resilient communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents while lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences related to these incidents.

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction | Capability Target

Complete approved and funded vulnerability reduction projects listed in the 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan within the grant period of performance.

Complete at least 2 mitigation training courses for territorial agencies, businesses, and the public to improve mitigation awareness

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	T	1
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	1.	1

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Incident Management	Virgin Islands Fusion Center/Critical Infrastructure Specialist	1
Other	Outreach and Training/Emergency Management Agency	1

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

134 square miles, 4 islands, and 106,000 residents

Earthquake Outcomes

Complete an assessment every 3 years in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Tsunami Impacts

134 square miles, 4 islands, and 106,000 residents.

Tsunami Outcomes



Complete an assessment every 3 years in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

134 square miles, 4 islands, and 106,000 residents.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Complete an assessment every 3 years in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

134 square miles, 4 islands, and 106,000 residents.

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Complete an assessment every 3 years in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment | Capability Target

Complete a risk and disaster resilience assessment to analyze vulnerabilities, resilience capabilities, and estimate impacts of threats and hazards across 4 islands with 106,000 residents every 3 years in accordance with federal and territorial requirements.

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required	
Other	N/A	0	

Threats and Hazard Identification | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

5 Worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to assess

5 Year-cycle to update threats and hazards analysis

134 square miles with 106,000 residents

Earthquake Outcomes

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the territory; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate all data into analysis and planning processes.

Tsunami Impacts



5 Worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to assess

5 Year-cycle to update threats and hazards analysis

134 square miles with 106,000 residents

Tsunami Outcomes

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the territory; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate all data into analysis and planning processes.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

5 Worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to assess

5 Year-cycle to update threats and hazards analysis

134 square miles with 106,000 residents

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the territory; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate all data into analysis and planning processes.

Explosive Devices Impacts

5 Worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to assess

5 Year-cycle to update threats and hazards analysis

134 square miles with 106,000 residents

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the territory; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate all data into analysis and planning processes.

Cyber Attack Impacts

5 Worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to assess

5 Year-cycle to update threats and hazards analysis

134 square miles with 106,000 residents

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the territory; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate all data into analysis and planning processes.

Threats and Hazard Identification | Capability Target

Identify and provide context for 5 of the worst-case, plausible threats and hazards to the region every 2 years in collaboration with whole community partners and incorporate it into the analysis and planning processes.

Every 2 years, update the threats and hazards list with known and emerging threats and hazards and use pertinent models to estimate potential consequences in collaboration with all partners.

Threats and Hazard Identification | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources



Category	Resource	Number Required	
Incident Management	Hazard Mitigation Specialist	1	
Other	Threat and Hazard Identification Specialist	1	

Critical Transportation | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Debris on roadways across a 134 square mile area on three islands.

Key ports on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix are closed by the USCG San Juan Sector Captain of the Port.

Airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix are closed due to damage or debris.

Earthquake Outcomes

Clear debris from impacted roadways within 7 days of an incident Work with USCG to open key ports on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. Airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix are reopened for limited operations within 3 days while recovery operations continue to bring the facilities back to a fully operational status.

Tsunami Impacts

Debris on roadways across a 134 square mile area on three islands.

Key ports on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix are closed by the USCG San Juan Sector Captain of the Port.

Airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix are closed due to damage or debris.

Tsunami Outcomes

Clear debris from impacted roadways within 7 days of an incident Work with USCG to open key ports on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. Airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix are reopened for limited operations within 3 days while recovery operations continue to bring the facilities back to a fully operational status.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

Transportation services to become disrupted. Infrastructure (roads, marine port, etc.) in the immediate area of incident will be damaged and inoperable. Transportation efforts will be prioritized for life sustaining and lifesaving efforts. Tourist populations on all islands will require immediate evacuation.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

During the incident, establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources in an effort to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes



Critical Transportation | Capability Target

Clear 150 tons of debris on roadways in a 20 square mile area within 7 days of an incident.

Open key ports on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix limited operations within 3 days of an incident while recovery operations continue to bring the facilities back to a fully operational status.

Airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix are reopened for limited operations within 3 days while recovery operations continue to bring the facilities back to a fully operational status.

Critical Transportation | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category Resource		Number Required
Other	Harbor Assessment Team	2
Other	Side Scan Sonar	2
Public Works	Airfield assessment Team	2

Environmental Response - Health and Safety | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

106,000 People affected or needing assistance within impact area 106,000 People to inform of specific protective measures to take during and following an incident

Earthquake Outcomes

Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Tsunami Impacts

106,000 People affected or needing assistance within impact area

106,000 People to inform of specific protective measures to take during and following an incident.

Tsunami Outcomes

Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts



106,000 People affected or needing assistance within impact area 106,000 People to inform of specific protective measures to take during and following an incident.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Environmental Response - Health and Safety | Capability Target

Within 24 hours, conduct health and safety hazard assessments and disseminate guidance and resources, to include deploying hazardous materials teams to support environmental health and safety action for response personnel and the affected population.

Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards for 106,000 people within the 134 square mile affected area.

Environmental Response - Health and Safety | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Type	Number Required
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Incident Management Team, Firefighting	111	2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	HazMat Entry Team	0	2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force	n/a	2
Medical and Public Health	Environmental Health		2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	HazMat Safety Officer	1	2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	HazMat Technician	1	2

Other Resources

Fatality Management Services | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Availability of staffing, resources and proper equipment will be impacted due to major damage to roadways infrastructure, transportation, and buildings. Delay in response from emergency personnel due to injury, property damage, loss of life, and debris on roads.

24 Hours after the incident to establish mass-fatality operations.



134 Square mile impact area. 2000 Fatalities to collect.

Earthquake Outcomes

Within the first 24 hours: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with territorial and federal agencies to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Tsunami Impacts

Availability of staffing, resources and proper equipment will be impacted due to major damage to roadways infrastructure, transportation, and buildings. Delay in response from emergency personnel due to injury, property damage, loss of life, and debris on roads.

24 Hours after the incident to establish mass-fatality operations.

134 Square mile impact area.

2000 Fatalities to collect.

Tsunami Outcomes

Within the first 24 hours: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with territorial and federal agencies to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Availability of staffing, resources and proper equipment will be impacted due to major damage to roadways infrastructure, transportation, and buildings. Delay in response from emergency personnel due to injury, property damage, loss of life, and debris on roads.

24 Hours after the incident to establish mass-fatality operations.

134 Square mile impact area.

40 fatalities to collect, process, and arrange for final disposition. The current morgue facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix will be damaged or disrupted by the storm damage and power outages. Fatality management will likely involve properly caring for the remains of deceased persons which were already in the morgue awaiting disposition prior to the storm. Morgue capacity could be quickly overwhelmed even with a small number of fatalities due to the impacts of the disaster.

Assistance will be required for victim identification, as well as processing and adjudicating reports of missing persons.

Resources for establishing a family assistance center and providing counseling to the bereaved will be required from NGO, other States, or the Federal government.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes



Within the first 24 hours: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with territorial and federal agencies to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Staffing, resources and proper equipment will be impacted due to major damage to roadways infrastructure, transportation, and buildings. Delay in response from emergency personnel due to injury, property damage or loss of life. Estimated 25 fatalities and 150 persons injured.

25 Fatalities to collect.

1 Square mile impact area.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Within the first 12 hours: Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with territorial and federal agencies to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Fatality Management Services | Capability Target

Within 24 hours of a mass-fatality incident, work with appropriate authorities to establish and maintain operations to recover, identify, document, and establish temporary storage or permanent internment solutions the remains of 2000 fatalities over a 134 square mile area.

Fatality Management Services | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Other	Victim Information Center (VIC) team	2
Other	Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU)	2
Other	Disaster Mortuary Operational Rsponse Team (DMORT)	1
Mass Care Services	Fatality Identification/Reunification Team	2

Fire Management and Suppression | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts



11 Fire stations affected (STT-4, STJ-2, Water island-1, STX-4)

134 Square mile impact area

Response times delayed due to debris on roadways

Fire station crews working double shifts due to manpower shortages

Earthquake Outcomes

STT–Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

STJ—Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 12 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 1 hours.

STX - Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a wildland fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

Tsunami Impacts

11 Fire stations affected (STT-4, STJ-2, Water island-1, STX-4)

134 Square mile impact area

Response times delayed due to debris on roadways

Fire station crews working double shifts due to manpower shortages

Tsunami Outcomes

STT–Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

STJ—Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 12 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 1 hours.

STX - Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a wildland fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

11 Fire stations affected (STT-4, STJ-2, Water island-1, STX-4)

134 Square mile impact area

Response times delayed due to debris on roadways

Fire station crews working double shifts due to manpower shortages

Fire stations provide logical location for post-disaster Points of Distribution Sites (POD) or Medical Aid Stations, which would create addition traffic congestion around fire stations.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

STT–Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

STJ—Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 12 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 1 hours.

STX - Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a wildland fire within 7 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

Explosive Devices Impacts

- 1 Fire stations affected
- 1 Square mile impact area

Response times delayed due to debris on roadways



Explosive Devices Outcomes

STT-Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

STJ-Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 1 hours.

STX - Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a wildland fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Fire Management and Suppression | Capability Target

STT-Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

STJ—Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a structural fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 1 hours.

STX - Conduct life-saving and firefighting operations in response to a wildland fire within 5 minutes of notification and maintain operations for 2 hours.

Within the next two years increase water sourcing capabilities thru MOUs with private Water Haulers and water storage bladders

Fire Management and Suppression | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Public Works	Track Dozer	IV	1
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Fire Boat		1
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Portable Pump	1	4
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Water Tender, Firefighting (Tanker)		5
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Brush Patrol, Firefighting (Type VI Engine)		4
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Firefighter	11	20
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Firefighter	1	70
Incident Management	Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3)	III	5
Fire/Hazardous Materials	HazMat Technician		30
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Strike Team, Engine (Fire)		
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Incident Management Team, Firefighting		3
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Area Command Team, Firefighting		3

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required	
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Mobile 4500 PSI Cascade air System	3	
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Trailer mounted water tank, 2000 gal	4	



Category	Resource	Number Required
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Collapsoble water bladder, 20000 gal	4

Infrastructure Systems | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Earthquake Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident, begin damage assessment of water and power facilities, roadways, and government facilities.

Within 24 hours of an incident begin structural assessments of all damaged infrastructure (roadways, building structures, medical facilities, etc.).

Tsunami Impacts

Tsunami Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident, begin damage assessment of water and power facilities, roadways, and government facilities.

Within 24 hours of an incident begin structural assessments of all damaged infrastructure (roadways, building structures, medical facilities, etc.).

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident, begin damage assessment of water and power facilities, roadways, and government facilities.

Within 24 hours of an incident begin structural assessments of all damaged infrastructure (roadways, building structures, medical facilities, etc.).

Explosive Devices Impacts

134 Square mile impact area

- 1 Fire station affected
- 1 Police station affected

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Within 12 hours of an incident, begin damage assessment of water and power facilities, roadways, and government facilities within the impacted area.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Information systems and data bases would be closed down to prevent unauthorized access. Daily operations for governmental/non-governmental agencies

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident begin damage assessment of all information collection and storage systems, data bases, and government facilities.

Infrastructure Systems | Capability Target



Response Capability Target:

Within 24 hours begin the process to decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.

Within 24 hours of an incident begin the process to re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and facilitate the integration of recovery activities Within 12 hours of an incident begin debris clearance, removal, and disposal operations.

Recovery Capability Target:

Within 2 years develop a plan with a specified timeline for developing, redeveloping, and enhancing community infrastructures to contribute to resilience, accessibility, and sustainability.

Infrastructure Systems | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Public Works	Concrete Cutter/Multi-Processor for Hydraulic Excavator	- 1	2
Public Works	Generators	ı	3
Public Works	Grader	11	2
Public Works	Grader	10.	1
Public Works	Hydraulic Excavator (Medium Mass Excavation 4 cy to 1.75 cy buckets)	Ш	3
Public Works	Damage Assessment and Repair Team - Sewer Mains	1	2
Public Works	Damage Assessment and Repair Team - Water Pump Facilities	1	2
Public Works	Emergency Management Support Team - Water/Wastewater	1	2
Public Works	Debris Collection Supervisor	Î	2
Public Works	Debris Removal Manager	ut-1	2
Public Works	Structural Engineer	ī	2
Public Works	Water System Manager	1	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Public Works	Water Pumps, Water Distribution	, i	2

Other Resources

Logistics and Supply Chain Management | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

134 Square mile impact area 106,000 residents across 4 islands 21 Point of Distribution sites located in the disaster area

Earthquake Outcomes

Establish, staff, and supply PODs within 24 hours of an incident

Tsunami Impacts

134 Square mile impact area 106,000 residents across 4 islands 21 Point of Distribution sites located in the disaster area

Tsunami Outcomes

Establish, staff, and supply PODs within 24 hours of an incident

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Explosive Devices Impacts

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Cyber Attack Impacts

Resources and services will be delayed due to cyber attacks on information, financial systems, and databases throughout the population (to include tourist and visitors). Emergency staff will be directly affected by this cyber attacks event.

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.

Logistics and Supply Chain Management | Capability Target

Establish, staff, and supply up to 21 points of distribution to deliver life-sustaining resources to 106,000 residents across 4 islands within 24 hours of an incident.



Logistics and Supply Chain Management | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)		3
Incident Management	Donations Management Personnel/Team		3

Other Resources

Mass Care Services | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

An estimated 30% of the population will be affected by the earthquake event. Houses and apartment building suffer structural damage.

Affected population will need sheltering, feeding, and medical care.

Earthquake Outcomes

Within the first 24 hours of an incident, move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with special needs individuals and others who may be considered "at-risk".

Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population (estimated 106,000 territory wide) with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Tsunami Impacts

20,000 displaced survivors.

1,000 displaced survivors with access and functional needs.

1,000 displaced pets.

2,000 tourists in need of evacuation services

Tsunami Outcomes

Within the first 24 hours of an incident, move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with special needs individuals and others who may be considered "at-risk".

Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population (estimated 106,000 territory wide) with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Within the first 24 hours of an incident, move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with special needs individuals and others who may be considered "at-risk".

Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population (estimated 106,000 territory wide) with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.



Explosive Devices Impacts

1 square mile area.

Estimated 150 injured people and 25 dead.

Major disruptions to the roads in the blast area due to damage and debris.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Within the first 6 hours of an incident, move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with special needs individuals and others who may be considered "at-risk".

Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Mass Care Services | Capability Target

Within 24 hours, move and deliver resources to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with special needs and others who may be considered "at-risk".

Within 24 hours Department of Human Services and other supporting agencies (ESF6) will establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options ensuring that shelters and temporary housing units are physically accessible for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

Mass Care Services | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Mass Care Services	Shelter Management Team (Mass Care)	1	4
Mass Care Services	State Mass Care Coordinator	- 11-	it.
Mass Care Services	Field Kitchen Unit	111	6
Mass Care Services	Field Kitchen Manager	1	3
Mass Care Services	Shelter Management Team	100	6
Mass Care Services	Field Kitchen Unit	IV	6
Mass Care Services	Field Kitchen Unit	10	2

Other Resources

Mass Search and Rescue Operations | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts



Low lying tsunami inundation zones on St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. Built up coastal areas on St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas. 134 Square Mile area across 4 islands

Earthquake Outcomes

During the first 12 hours of an incident, conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress. Deploy all search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Tsunami Impacts

Low lying tsunami inundation zones on St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas.

Tsunami Outcomes

During the first 12 hours of an incident, conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress. Deploy all search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

During the first 12 hours of an incident, conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress. Deploy all search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Explosive Devices Impacts

- 1 Square mile impact area
- 2 Territorial official buildings

Explosive Devices Outcomes

During the first 12 hours of an incident, conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress. Deploy all search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Mass Search and Rescue Operations | Capability Target

During the first 12 hours of incident, conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress, based on the requirements of local authorities. Initiate community based search and rescue support operations across a wide geographically dispersed area. Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.



Mass Search and Rescue Operations | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Search and Rescue	Canine Search and Rescue Team Land Cadaver Air Scent	1	3
Search and Rescue	Swiftwater/Flood Search and Rescue Team	1	2
Search and Rescue	US&R Incident Support Team	1	2
Search and Rescue	Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force	n/a	2
Search and Rescue	Disaster Collapsed Structure Canine Search Technical Specialist (Advisor)	1:	2
Search and Rescue	Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Force Leader	11	2

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Search and Rescue	Structual Collapse Rescue Team, Type II	2
Search and Rescue	Structural Collapse Rescue Team, Type I	2

On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

134 Square mile impact area across 4 islands 20,000 People affected 2 Hospitals 32 Shelters

Earthquake Outcomes

Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Tsunami Impacts

134 Square mile impact area across 4 islands 20,000 People affected 2 Hospitals 32 Shelters

Tsunami Outcomes



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Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Explosive Devices Impacts

- 1 Square mile
- 1 hospital

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement | Capability Target

During the first 72 hours, Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area. Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a 134 square mile area on three islands while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

On-scene Security, Protection and Law Enforcement | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	į	3
Law Enforcement Operations	Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	1	2
Law Enforcement Operations	Bomb Squad/Explosives Team	1	1
Law Enforcement Operations	Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)	Ĵ	2



Operational Communications | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

134 Square mile impact area

12 Communications towers across 3 islands

Ability to begin damage assessments and repairs of communications systems within 12 hours of the incident

Earthquake Outcomes

Assess damage and begin to restore communication service within 12 hours of an incident

Tsunami Impacts

134 Square mile impact area

12 Communications towers across 3 islands

Ability to begin damage assessments and repairs of communications systems within 12 hours of the incident

Tsunami Outcomes

Assess damage and begin to restore communication service within 12 hours of an incident

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Assess damage and begin to restore communication service within 12 hours of an incident

Explosive Devices Impacts

Cell phone services may be affected because of overloaded calls through severs. 911 Emergency Call Center systems overloaded due to high frequency of calls requesting assistance.

1 Square mile impact area

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Establish and maintain interoperable voice and data communications between emergency responders.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Operational Communications | Capability Target

During the first 12 hours of an incident, complete a damage assessment and begin restoration of 12 communication and deploy 1 mobile tower on each island to cover gaps for towers that cannot be quickly be restored to operation across 3 islands.



Operational Communications | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as "Mobile EOC")	IV	4
Incident Management	Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as "Mobile EOC")	11	2
Incident Management	Communications Support Team (CAP)	11	2
Fire/Hazardous Materials	Mobile Communications Unit (Law/Fire)	Ĭ	1

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Incident Management	Mobile communication towers	6

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Estimated 200 fatalities and 3,000 injuries

Ability to begin delivering countermeasures and medical care within 3 hours of an incident.

Earthquake Outcomes

Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.

Tsunami Impacts

Estimated 200 fatalities and 3,000 injuries

Ability to begin delivering countermeasures and medical care within 3 hours of an incident.

Tsunami Outcomes

Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.

Explosive Devices Impacts



Estimated 500 fatalities and 2,500 injuries

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services | Capability Target

Within 12 hours of an incident, deliver countermeasures to exposed populations, complete triage and initial stabilization of 3000 casualties, and provide definitive medical care for people likely to survive their injuries or illnesses.

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Emergency/Critical Care Team	į	1
Emergency Medical Services	Ambulance Strike Team	f	2
Emergency Medical Services	Air Ambulance (Fixed-Wing)	1	4
Emergency Medical Services	Air Medical Transport Manager or Administrator	į	2
Emergency Medical Services	Air Medical Transport Registered Nurse		8
Emergency Medical Services	Air Medical Transport Physician	1	4
Emergency Medical Services	Air Medical Transport Paramedic	ĵ	8
Medical and Public Health	Medical/Public Health System Assessment Team	j	1
Medical and Public Health	Mobile Field Medical Team	11	1
Medical and Public Health	Receiving, Staging, and Storing (RSS) Task Force	1	4
Medical and Public Health	Assessment Team Leader	- 1	2
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology Interviewer		2
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology Team Leader	1	2
Medical and Public Health	Mass Dispensing, Operations Team Consultant	1	1



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Receiving Staging & Storage (RSS) Task Force Leader	j	1
Medical and Public Health	Social Worker	1	2

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Strategic National Stockpile Assets	1

Situational Assessment | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

2 hours within an incident occurring to gather and compile situation reports18 Territorial agencies to gather information from12 Hour of operational period (cycle)8 Response and recovery partners to notify of SA status (VI FS, VI PD, EMS, Rescue, ARC, DHS, DOH, DPW)

Earthquake Outcomes

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Tsunami Impacts

2 hours within an incident occurring to gather and compile situation reports18 Territorial agencies to gather information from12 Hour of operational period (cycle)8 Response and recovery partners to notify of SA status (VI FS, VI PD, EMS, Rescue, ARC, DHS, DOH, DPW)

Tsunami Outcomes

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

2 hours within an incident occurring to gather and compile situation reports18 Territorial agencies to gather information from12 Hour of operational period (cycle)8 Response and recovery partners to notify of SA status (VI FS, VI PD, EMS, Rescue, ARC, DHS, DOH, DPW)

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Explosive Devices Impacts

2 hours within an incident occurring to gather and compile situation reports18 Territorial agencies to gather information from12 Hour of operational period (cycle)8 Response and recovery partners to notify of SA status (VI FS, VI PD, EMS, Rescue, ARC, DHS, DOH, DPW)



Explosive Devices Outcomes

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Cyber Attack Impacts

2 hours within an incident occurring to gather and compile situation reports18 Territorial agencies to gather information from12 Hour of operational period (cycle)8 Response and recovery partners to notify of SA status (VI FS, VI PD, EMS, Rescue, ARC, DHS, DOH, DPW)

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Situational Assessment | Capability Target

Within 2 hours of the incident, gather and compile situation reports from 18 territorial agencies to develop and maintain a common operating picture.

On a 12 hour operational period (or as the situation dictates), provide initial and continuous notification of 8 response and recovery partners on the current and probable future situation, verify facts (e.g. incident-related deaths, impassable nodes, shelter counts), and obtain manifests and information on foreseeable and actual adverse cascading events.

Situational Assessment | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Rapid Needs Assessment Team	-1	2
Medical and Public Health	Receiving, Staging, and Storing (RSS) Task Force	1	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	.11	2
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	-1	2
Incident Management	Evacuation Coordination Team	11	2

Other Resources

Economic Recovery | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

- 7 Days within incident to conduct economic impacts assessments
- 8 Weeks to develop plan with whole community partners
- 12 Months to develop economic resiliency plans

Earthquake Outcomes



Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable territory within 3 years of an incident.

Tsunami Impacts

7 Days within incident to conduct economic impacts assessments

8 Weeks to develop plan with whole community partners

12 Months to develop economic resiliency plans

Tsunami Outcomes

Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable territory within 3 years of an incident.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

7 Days within incident to conduct economic impacts assessments

8 Weeks to develop plan with whole community partners

12 Months to develop economic resiliency plans

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable territory within 3 years of an incident.

Explosive Devices Impacts

7 Days within incident to conduct economic impacts assessments

8 Weeks to develop plan with whole community partners

12 Months to develop economic resiliency plans

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable territory within 3 years of an incident.

Cyber Attack Impacts

7 Days within incident to conduct economic impacts assessments

8 Weeks to develop plan with whole community partners

12 Months to develop economic resiliency plans

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable territory within 3 years of an incident.

Economic Recovery | Capability Target

Within 7 days of an incident, assign economic development assessment teams to conduct a preliminary damage assessment to determine impacts to economic and business recovery, and identify requirements for enhanced territorial or Federal support.



Within 8 weeks, develop a plan in concert with economic development team and whole community partners to restore infrastructure sites (grocery stores, banks, tourism) to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability of the economy. Within 12 months, develop a plan that identifies pre-disaster mitigation and post-disaster actions that build economic resiliency and reduce recovery delays.

Economic Recovery | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Rapid Needs Assessment Team	1	1

Other Resources

Health and Social Services | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

106,000 residents that identifies at-risk individuals, including children, populations with limited English proficiency, and those with disabilities and access/functional needs.

Earthquake Outcomes

Conduct an assessment of the community health and social service needs of residents in the affected area within 3 days of an incident.

Tsunami Impacts

106,000 residents that identifies at-risk individuals, including children, populations with limited English proficiency, and those with disabilities and access/functional needs.

Tsunami Outcomes

Conduct an assessment of the community health and social service needs of residents in the affected area within 3 days of an incident.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

106,000 residents that identifies at-risk individuals, including children, populations with limited English proficiency, and those with disabilities and access/functional needs.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Conduct an assessment of the community health and social service needs of residents in the affected area within 3 days of an incident.

Explosive Devices Impacts

106,000 residents that identifies at-risk individuals, including children, populations with limited English proficiency, and those with disabilities and access/functional needs

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Conduct an assessment of the community health and social service needs of residents in the affected area within 3 days of an incident.

Cyber Attack Impacts



Cyber Attack Outcomes

Health and Social Services | Capability Target

Within 3 days of an incident, conduct an assessment of the community health and social service needs for 106,000 residents, including at-risk individuals, including children, populations with limited English proficiency, and those with access/functional needs, in the affected area.

Health and Social Services | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource		Number Required	
Medical and Public Health	Environmental Health	-1	2	
Incident Management	Critical Incident Stress Management Team	1.	2	
Medical and Public Health	Medical/Public Health System Assessment Team	1	2	

Other Resources

Housing | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

Identify housing requirements and available housing, including accessible options for:Approximately 20,000 people sheltered.Over 1,500 residences destroyed.Government offices and Private sector buildings destroyed.

Earthquake Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident begin preliminary assessment of housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and implement sheltering options. Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Tsunami Impacts

Identify housing requirements and available housing, including accessible options for:Approximately 20,000 people sheltered.Over 1,500 residences destroyed.Government offices and Private sector buildings destroyed.

Tsunami Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident begin preliminary assessment of housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and implement sheltering options. Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Hurringane/Typhoon Impacts

Identify housing requirements and available housing, including accessible options for: Approximately 20,000 people sheltered.

Over 1,500 residences destroyed.

Government offices and Private sector buildings destroyed.



Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident begin preliminary assessment of housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and implement sheltering options. Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Explosive Devices Impacts

Identify housing requirements and available housing, including accessible options for: Approximately 2,000 people to be temporarily sheltered.

Residences and businesses destroyed as result of incident.

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Within 24 hours of an incident begin preliminary assessment of housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and implement sheltering options. Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Housing | Capability Target

Within 24 hours of an incident begin preliminary assessment of housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing of 1500 displaced households, and implement sheltering options.

Within 48 hours of an incident begin implementation of housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Identify housing requirements and available housing, including accessible options for; all families and individuals needed to be sheltered, animals (pets) needing shelter and residences with homes destroyed along with accessibility for people with special needs.

Housing | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	1	1

Other Resources

Category	Resource	Number Required
Other	Disaster Housing Task Force	5
Other	Structural Engineer	5
Other	Housing Liaison	5



Natural and Cultural Resources | Impacts and Desired Outcomes

Earthquake Impacts

213 historic structures

Earthquake Outcomes

Initial damage assessments should occur within 1 week of an incident. Mitigation operations should begin within 1 month of an incident and continue for another 5 years.

Tsunami Impacts

153 prehistoric sites 400 historic structures

Tsunami Outcomes

Initial damage assessments should occur within 1 week of an incident. Mitigation operations should begin within 1 month of an incident and continue for another 5 years.

Hurrincane/Typhoon Impacts

153 prehistoric sites213 historic structures

Hurrincane/Typhoon Outcomes

Initial damage assessments should occur within 2 weeks of an incident. Mitigation operations should begin within 3 months of an incident and continue for another 9 months.

Explosive Devices Impacts

1 Historical structure

Explosive Devices Outcomes

Initial damage assessments should occur within 1 week of an incident. Mitigation operations should begin within 1 month of an incident and continue for another 5 years.

Cyber Attack Impacts

Cyber Attack Outcomes

Natural and Cultural Resources | Capability Target

Within _5__ days of an incident, commence _100__ cultural, and historic property resource damage assessments, using volunteer organizations and territorial/federal agencies involved in natural and cultural resource recovery.

Within _6__ months of an incident, restore/reopen/remediate multiple museums/libraries and historic properties. Returning them to pre-disaster conditions and/or implementing protective actions will involve another 18 months.



Within _12__ months of an incident, develop a plan to mitigate future impacts and stabilize multiple cultural resources.

Natural and Cultural Resources | Resource Requirements

NIMS-typed Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Public Works	Wood Chipper	1	1
Public Works	Aerial Lift - Truck Mounted	111	1
Public Works	Truck, Off-Road Dump	31	1
Public Works	Wheel Loader Backhoe	11	1
Public Works	Structural Engineer	1	t

Other Resources

Category Resource Number Required		Number Required
Other	Archeologists	4
Public Works	General laborers	4



THIRA Post-Assessment

Government Department/Agency Participation

Department / Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	Other City	Tribal	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
Emergency Management / Homeland Security	î		ì						
Fusion Center									
Law Enforcement / Public Safety									
Fire / EMS			1						
Public Health			1						
Historic / Cultural Resources			1						
Environment									
Transportation									
Agriculture									
Executive Branch									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Chief Information Officer (CIO)									
Chief information Security Officer (CISO)									

Non-Government Participation

Non-governmental organization	Number participating
American Red Cross	
Faith-based organization	
Other VOAD	
Disability or access / functional needs community	
Community advocacy group	
Education community	
Hospital / Healthcare organization	
Utilities / Public works	
Private sector / Business	



Non-governmental organization

Number participating

Port authority / Other port organization

Other (specify)

Other (specify)

Participant List

Departments, agencies, non-governmental organizations, and jurisdictions that participated in the THIRA process

Modeling and Visualization Tools

List of modeling or visualization tools that informed the THIRA

HURREVAC

Hours to Complete

How many hours did it take your jurisdiction to complete the THIRA?

26





Region II All-Hazards Plan May 2012

Region II All-Hazards Plan

Security Information

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FEMA Region II Response Division 26 Federal Plaza, 13th Floor New York, NY 10278

Attention: Anthony Ruffini, anthony.ruffini@fema.dhs.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security FEMA Region II 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10278



LETTER FROM THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

When disaster strikes, the residents of Region II call upon their neighbors for immediate support as well as public and private sector emergency managers to return their communities to normal. The diverse populations of each State and territory in Region II are threatened by natural, terrorist, and technological hazards; response and recovery from these threats must engage the whole community that calls Region II home. The demographics and geography of Region II create the largest challenges for Federal response planning conducted in all four jurisdictions. New Jersey and New York are among the Nation's most densely populated States and require vast resources to address survivor needs. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are geographically isolated and require a significant logistical response to augment their organic emergency response personnel, facilities, and commodities.

Government must be prepared to answer this call through catastrophic planning that meets the Region's mission of saving lives, protecting property, restoring critical infrastructure, and securing the benefits of our democracy. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional All-Hazards Plan is the primary response framework for any incident occurring in Region II. It was developed with input from State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and the stakeholders described in the DHS National Preparedness Goal (NPG). The Plan is framed by the NPG core capabilities and organizes the strategies, Critical Information Requirements, and logistics necessary to implement the objectives of the Plan. The architecture of this Plan represents the next generation of Federal planning dedicated to a systematic process to establish community-based approaches that meet defined objectives.

Lynn Gilmore Canton

Regional Administrator FEMA Region II

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HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

Information contained in this Plan is "For Official Use Only." Distribution of this document is limited and is not releasable to the public or to any public website (public availability to be determined under 5 United States Code §552).

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Thank you for your continued support and assistance throughout this process.

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Document Change Control

Version	Date	Summary of Changes	Name
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REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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REGION II ALL-HAZARDS BASE PLAN

1.0 SITUATION

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Region II serves New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The demographics and geography of Region II create the largest challenges for Federal response planning conducted in all four jurisdictions. New Jersey and New York are among the Nation's most densely populated States and require vast resources to address survivor needs. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are geographically isolated and require a significant logistical response to augment their organic emergency response personnel, facilities, and commodities. Collectively, Region II is threatened by various hazards of natural, technological, and terrorism categories.

The Region's populations often lack the personal resources, knowledge and information, and assistance needed for effectively preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and manmade catastrophic incidents. For these reasons, these individuals and families frequently face a myriad of systemic, institutional, and personal barriers that often prevent them from receiving effective alert, notification, and early warning information.

2.0 PURPOSE

The Region II All-Hazards Plan (the Plan) is a conceptual framework outlining a response to the hazards that threaten the population residing in Region II. The Plan guides Federal support to the Region II State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments during the response phase. The goal is to stabilize the incident within the first 72 hours, and the Plan guides operations up through response and recovery actions during the first 30 days following an incident. Stabilization is defined as the process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained. The Plan is capabilities-based and is implemented for the immediate application of resources to life-saving and life-sustaining missions.

A catastrophic incident, as defined by the National Response Framework (NRF), is any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.²

The Plan does not replace existing plans that detail Federal department or agency responsibilities (e.g., the NRF), replace existing continuity of operations (COOP) plans, or standard operating procedures.

3.0 BACKGROUND

The geography and critical infrastructure of Region II, coupled with a dense and culturally, ethnically, and racially diverse population consisting of large numbers of persons with

² DHS/FEMA National Response Framework.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011, page A-2.

disabilities, children, elderly persons, and individuals with limited English proficiency, make it vulnerable to various types of incidents and levels of impact. Response to and recovery from the various incidents require a coordinated Federal approach to the organization and prioritization of operations, the use of alternative support, and the adjudication and prioritization of resources. These efforts are required to support a coordinated response involving survivors, the whole community, all levels of government, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector.

3.1 AUTHORITIES

The Plan is consistent with United States laws, policies, and other related requirements. The Plan does not alter existing authorities, nor does it create new authorities. The Plan does not alter or impede the ability of Federal departments and agencies to carry out their specific responsibilities.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) defines the term "State" as "any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States."

This Plan is based on appropriate legal authorities, Acts of Congress, legislation, Executive Orders, Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD), and national guidance, policies, and strategies, which are listed in Appendix 2 of Annex Y of the Plan.

3.2 HAZARDS AND THREATS

The natural, technological, and terrorism hazards that threaten Region II include, but are not limited to, the following (Annex B outlines the threat analysis):

- Natural disasters: flooding, severe storms, winter storms, hurricanes/tropical storms, mudslides/landslides, drought, pandemic influenza, seismic activity/earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunamis, wildfires;
- Technological: energy emergencies, hazardous materials releases or spills, radiological incidents, dam failure, transportation security incidents; and
- Terrorism: biological, cyberterrorism, radiological dispersion devices, improvised nuclear devices, National Special Security Events (NSSE).

Since the required Federal assistance is dependent upon the impact, size, complexity, and specifics of the incident, the objectives for the Plan were developed to be scaled up or down depending on these factors. Figure 1-1 details the criteria for each Incident Threat Level.³

³ DHS/FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone, January 2011, page 27.



Figure 1-1: FEMA Disaster Levels



LEVEL I

- •An incident of such magnitude that the available assets that were designed and put in place for the response are completely overwhelmed or broken at the local, Regional, or national level.
- •Due to its severity, size, location, and actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, it requires an <u>extreme</u> amount of Federal assistance for response and recovery efforts for which the capabilities to support do not exist at any level of government.
- A Level I disaster requires extraordinary coordination among Federal and SLTT entities due to massive levels and breadth of damage, severe impact, or multi-State scope.
- Major involvement of FEMA (full activation of RRCC and NRCC), other Federal agencies (all primary ESF agencies activated), and deployment of initial response resources are required to support requirements of the affected State.



LEVEL II

- A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, and actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, requires a <u>high</u> amount of direct Federal assistance for response and recovery efforts.
- A Level II disaster requires elevated coordination among Federal and SLTT entities due to moderate levels and breadth of damage.
- Significant involvement of FEMA (RRCC activation, possible NRCC activation), other Federal
 agencies (some ESF primary agencies activated to support RRCC), and possible deployment of
 initial response resources are required to support requirements of the affected State.



LEVEL III

- A disaster which, due to its severity, size, location, and actual or potential impact on public health, welfare, and infrastructure, requires a moderate amount of direct Federal assistance.
- Typically this is primarily a recovery effort with minimal response requirements, and existing Federal and Regional resources will meet requests.
- A Level III disaster requires coordination among involved Federal and SLTT entities due to minor to average levels and breadth of damage. Federal assistance may be limited to activation of only one or two ESF primary agencies.

3.3 CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Critical considerations pertaining to Region II incident response include, but are not limited to, the following:

 The consequences of an incident are managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional and organizational level;

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- The Joint Field Office (JFO) and the JFO Coordination Group, supported by the Regional Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), provide unity of effort and purpose through Unified Command;
- When and where the need for Federal assistance is anticipated, planning and resource pre-positioning is initiated and managed by FEMA through the Region II Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and the FEMA Regional Administrator (RA);⁴
- Until the activation of the JFO and the coordinated transition of functions, the RRCC supports the States and territories by facilitating the creation of Mission Assignments (MA);
- Region II and Regional Federal departments and agencies employ various methods of communication to overcome communications shortfalls and optimize their ability to coordinate and synchronize individual and joint planning as well as operations in support of affected SLTT partners;
- · The NRF and the Catastrophic Incident Supplement are always in effect;
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is the framework for all direction and control arrangements;
- FEMA implements NIMS doctrine, concepts, principles, and organizational processes, as appropriate, for planning and response and recovery operations;
- · The Secretary of Homeland Security is always the Domestic Incident Manager; and
- The FEMA Administrator is always the President's emergency management advisor.

3.4 CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

The critical assumptions relevant to this Plan include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Incidents are stabilized within 72 hours;
- Resources are prioritized first for life saving and then for life sustaining for all missions;
- The geographical location of affected jurisdictions may negatively impact the timeline for deployment and employment of Federal assets, particularly in the Caribbean;
- Incidents overwhelm SLTT capabilities and multiple jurisdictions (including FEMA Regions);
- An incident may occur that may impede Federal and SLTT response capabilities;
- Large-scale evacuation, including the evacuation of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, both government-directed and spontaneous, may occur:
- A large portion of the population, including a significant number of persons with disabilities as well as other individuals with access and functional needs, requires accessible sheltering, interim housing, and/or permanent housing;
- Large-scale patient evacuations require due to any incident require Federal support for transportation and patient tracking;
- Federal support for tactical communications (Federal and SLTT) is required;

⁴ Unless otherwise identified, the term "RA" refers to the FEMA Region II RA.

- There is a central coordination point for each SLTT partner dedicated to incident response;
- Construction and population expansion continue to increase the potential for economic, commercial, and personal losses as a result of disasters;
- Public transit systems could become inoperable, resulting in a large number of users in need of evacuation transportation out of the identified risk areas;
- Paratransit services for persons with disabilities and others with access and functional needs will be similarly impacted;
- Health care facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, functional care facilities, and assisted-living facilities require significant interagency and intergovernmental coordination and logistical support coordinate from the local to state level;
- NGOs may be unavailable to assist (e.g., due to mass fatalities);
- All staffing plans should factor in a percentage of no-shows impacted by the incident for public safety/response agencies;
- Debris management is a key variable and requires regulatory waivers, expediency in permitting, specialized hauling and disposal, and extraordinary coordination amongst stakeholders in clearing roadways for resource and material support;
- Transportation infrastructure (including road systems, airports, seaports, and fuel distribution) rendered out of service impacts the timeline for the deployment of emergency relief supplies to responders and survivors; and
- Pre-deployment of resources, relief supplies, and materials to the at-risk areas may be
 possible and feasible for incidents with warning (e.g., hurricanes, winter storms, flooding,
 NSSEs).

3.5 MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASKS

The following tasks are essential to accomplish the Plan's mission and are associated with identified core capabilities and incident phases:

Pre-Incident:

Pre-incident and/or normal operations are the "steady state" in the absence of a specific threat. During this phase, Region II Federal and SLTT personnel work in all emergency management mission areas including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Regional Watch Center (RWC) monitors open source methods, warning points, and other information sources to identify incidents that may escalate to require Federal response;
- Review hazard mitigation plans and refine operational plans based on new or changed facts (incidents, drills, exercises, technology, training, etc.);
- Develop Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA) and pre-position select resources;
- Identify the personnel, recruitment, training, credentialing requirements, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents;
- Develop jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed to support natural disaster-related activities and surge-related requirements;
- Synchronize Federal planning, training and exercises, after action reviews, and corrective
 action plans for preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from, and
 mitigating against natural hazards;

- Provide a common basis for estimating hazard vulnerability and consequences for the purpose of calibrating development and delivery of Federal and State emergency management capabilities;
- Conduct a thorough, systematic inventory of SLTT and Federal incident management resources; and
- Ensure that worker safety and health capabilities are developed and are provided for the
 protection of responders and other emergency workers involved with response and
 recovery.

Response:

- Establish situational awareness and a common operating picture (COP);
- Establish the incident action planning cycle to allow deployment of required resources to the incident area:
- Establish operational coordination with the impacted Federal and SLTT governments and private sector organizations;
- Mobilize and/or deploy operational coordination elements including, but not limited to, the RRCC, State Liaison Officers, and IMATs;
- Establish one or more Federal staging areas to stage critical commodities, teams, and other resources appropriate to the incident;
- Coordinate with the impacted States to achieve the mission of saving and sustaining lives, stabilizing the situation, minimizing damage, and protecting property and the environment;
- Ensure the effective and coordinated provision of life-sustaining services and resources including, but not limited to, shelter, food, and emergency items (see Annex D);
- Deploy or pre-deploy Federal resources and/or teams and provide disaster assistance to support SLTT actions, when possible, depending on the alert/notification of an incident;
- Activate Emergency Support Functions (ESF), and provide vertical notification to the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC);
- Assist Region II governments in obtaining the legal foundation for Federal assistance through obtaining Stafford Act presidential disaster or emergency declarations;
- Support recovery and mitigation efforts and priorities of the SLTT governments as well as the private sector and NGOs;
- Coordinate unified public information and warning as required by the consequences of the incident (see Annex F);
- Provide mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, intelligence, and information sharing on a standardized platform accessible by all partners, including the private sector (see Annex K);
- Facilitate support to Federal departments and agencies acting under their own statutory authorities; and
- Ensure continued operation of affected critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) sectors.

Recovery:

 Activate ESF #14 personnel and begin assessment of impact of the incident to guide response operations and begin recovery operations in tandem with response;

- Begin providing recovery program assistance as rapidly as response operations permit;
- Organize interagency efforts to analyze, plan, and deploy resources to provide recovery assistance, educate the public (including persons with disabilities and those with access and functional needs) on risks and mitigation activities, and support safer, stronger, and more resilient restoration of impacted areas; and
- Develop mitigation assessments and re-develop mitigation plans.

4.0 MISSION

The primary objectives of Federal incident planning and this Plan are to save lives, minimize suffering, protect property, safeguard the environment, and maintain the public's confidence in Federal and SLTT jurisdictions.

5.0 EXECUTION

5.1 SENIOR LEADER'S INTENT

The intent of the FEMA Region II RA is to ensure timely, effective, and coordinated response with a Unified Command in support of SLTT jurisdictions to save lives and protect the health and safety of the population in Region II. Furthermore, the RA's intent is to provide occupational safety for Federal, SLTT, and local organizations' employees while they are conducting actions consistent with the NRF. Finally, the RA's intent is to protect CIKR to ensure the Nation's security, public health and safety, economic vitality, and way of life.

5.2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

When an incident threatening Region II requires Federal support, FEMA Region II coordinates multiple Federal activities in support of the States. These activities include information sharing, interagency course of action development, alert and deployment of resources, and operational coordination. FEMA Region II leverages existing processes and coordinates with the private sector, NGOs, the Region II RWC, the RRCC, SLTT Emergency Operations Centers, the private sector, and other Federal department and agency operations centers, and then co-locates elements of these at JFOs.

This is a capabilities-based plan with processes that enable the development of courses of action during the response through recovery phases of an incident. The Plan's objectives and their implementation are dispersed throughout the annexes, as indicated in Table 1-1.

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000163

The following objectives guide Region II Federal operations in the response and early recovery phases:

Table 1-1: All-Hazards Plan Core Capabilities and Objectives

	CORE CAPABILITIES THAT ENABLE RESPONSE	
PLANNING		
OBJECTIVE	Within twelve hours, develop an Incident Action Plan adapting the Plan objectives to the level, hazard, scope, and consequences of an incident.	Annex C
SITUATIONAL	ASSESSMENT	
OBJECTIVE	Begin situational assessment within two hours and establish a COP with all affected jurisdictions within 12 hours.	Annex C
PUBLIC INFOR	RMATION AND WARNING	
OBJECTIVE	Within two hours, link with impacted State or territory to establish ESF #15 – External Affairs organization within 12 hours to provide public information to the impacted populations in coordination with SLTT impacted jurisdictions.	Annex F
OPERATIONA	L COMMUNICATIONS (CRITICAL COMMUNICATIONS)	
OBJECTIVE	Within 24 hours, facilitate restoration of basic communications among Federal and SLTT response agencies in the affected communities and organizations.	Annex K
OPERATIONA	L COORDINATION	
OBJECTIVE	Within two hours, establish Federal operational coordination within the RRCC and transition to field operations when capable.	Annex A
ENVIRONMEN	TAL RESPONSE/HEALTH AND SAFETY	
OBJECTIVE	Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances spills or releases and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards.	Annex C
CRITICAL TRA	INSPORTATION	
OBJECTIVE	Determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within two operational periods.	Annex D
	CORE CAPABILITIES THAT SUPPORT SURVIVOR NEEDS	
ON-SCENE SE	CURITY AND PROTECTION	
OBJECTIVE	Within 24 hours, support impacted jurisdictions to re-establish public safety operations focusing on saving lives and protecting property.	Annex C
MASS SEARC	H AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	
OBJECTIVE	Assess air, sea, and structural search and rescue requirements and request deployment of assets, as needed.	Annex C

PUBLIC HEAL	TH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	
OBJECTIVE	Triage requirements from multiple jurisdictions and prioritize emergency-level health and medical treatment resources to meet critical needs.	Annex C
MASS CARE S	SERVICES	
OBJECTIVE	Deploy mass care services for up to 25 percent of the impacted population.	Annex C
PUBLIC AND I	PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES	
OBJECTIVE	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	Annex C
INFRASTRUC	TURE SYSTEMS (RESPONSE/RECOVERY)	
OBJECTIVE	Assess and prioritize CIKR damaged by incidents and coordinate public and private sector resources that will reduce the further loss of life.	Annex C
FATALITY MA	NAGEMENT SERVICES	
OBJECTIVE	Make accurate assessment of fatalities in each incident and plan deployment of public and private resources to augment local medical examiners.	Annex C

5.2.A Core Capability Framework

Public and private sector organizations, including Federal, SLTT, NGOs, and private sector partners, are aligned to ESFs outlined in the NRF. The Plan evolves this concept by grouping ESFs into Capability Groups that collaborate to meet the objectives of the Plan. The core capabilities are organized into two categories: 1) those that enable response and 2) those that support survivor needs. The RRCC Operations Chief and then the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) aligns ESFs together to coordinate their planning to resolve a particular challenge created by the consequences of the incident. (Appendix 1 of Annex A outlines the core capabilities and lists the Federal, State, and territorial ESFs mapped to them.)

The critical deciding factor on which ESF is the primary agency for a Capability Group is the consequences of an incident. Each hazard, the scope of the response, and the consequences may require a switching of primary to support agency roles among the functions and authorities that each ESF and its partners can contribute to stabilizing the incident.

In each annex, essential, specified, and implied tasks have been assigned to the incident phases listed below. Figure 1-2 outlines how the incident is assessed, the Plan's adaption to the situation, how the Capability Group leadership is determined, the integration of partners at all levels, and the response implemented.

Figure 1-2: All-Hazards Plan Adaption and Capability Group Coordination



5.3 INCIDENT PHASING

Since the most serious potential impact of the hazards that threaten Region II occurs without notice (referred to as no-notice events), the phasing of the strategies and resources in this Plan are organized with that posture.

The timing of the phases are intended to stabilize the incident within 72 hours, continue sustained response, and set the environment for transition to recovery. Figure 1-3 outlines the timing of the phases that represent goal times that Regional senior leaders set for operations; essential tasks are aligned in sequential and/or time-sensitive order. There are a range of variables that may shorten or lengthen the actual timed phase transition; the key variable is determining the true consequences of an incident and/or conditions on the ground,

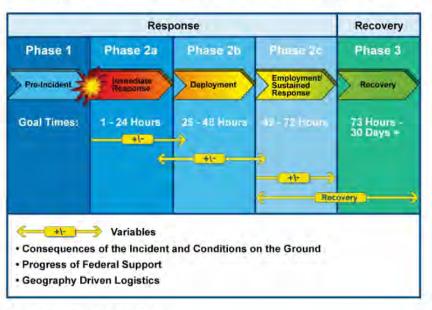


Figure 1-3: All-Hazards Plan and Annex Phasing

especially for a no-notice incident. The timing of the incident

5.3.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

This phase focuses on pre-incident preparedness and mitigation phases. The Federal Government funds and conducts research and provides mitigation guidelines; it is dependent upon local governments to adopt laws and ordinances to mitigate damage from an incident. States and territories develop and maintain mitigation plans, approved by FEMA, that enable them to apply for Federal grant funding. Pre-incident activities also involve the development of plans and procedures as well as the conduct of training and exercises for an incident response.

5.3.B Phase 2: Response

This phase focuses on an immediate, coordinated, and effective Federal response following an incident to save lives and reduce casualties in support of survivors, communities, and affected governments. Deployment of some resources is dependent on the timeliness of the activation order being issued.

Figure 1-4 shows the four key actions in the response process, the core elements of which are the following:

- Providing the right information at the right time, improving and integrating national reporting, linking operations centers, and applying subject matter expertise;
- Activating resources and capabilities, requesting additional resources and capabilities, and identifying needs and pre-positioning resources;
- Managing emergency functions, coordinating initial actions and requests for additional support, identifying and integrating resources and capabilities, and coordinating information; and
- Planning for the selective release of Federal resources, demobilization, transfer of responsibilities, and closeout.

The response phase includes three sub-phases (2a, 2b, 2c) to support the synchronization of activities, priorities, resources, decisions, and coordinating authorities. Priorities during these sub-phases include the following:

Figure 1-4: The Response Process



- Efforts to save and sustain lives, reduce human suffering, and provide additional Federal resources and assistance to SLTT response;
- Ensuring established governmental leadership, functions, and rule of law across affected jurisdictions;
- · Providing assistance to restore critical infrastructure quickly and efficiently;
- Providing timely, useful, accessible, and accurate risk communications/public Section 508 accessible information in alternative formats to enable the sustainment of organizations and individuals and families, including those with disabilities and access and functional needs;
- Providing for the protection of responders to maximize their health and safety and ensure sustainment of response capabilities;
- · Assessing, characterizing, and mitigating environmental hazards;
- Providing damage assessment teams to determine structure occupancy and infrastructure use timelines or determinations regarding their use; and
- Delivery of Federal assistance through Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Mitigation Programs.

5.3.B.1 Phase 2a: Immediate Response

This sub-phase comprises activities occurring in the first 24 hours, including activating the RRCC and establishing a management structure including a Unified Area Command, if appropriate, and other Region II Federal department and agency operations and coordination centers. An IMAT is deployed to the affected State(s) to begin the process of establishing an Initial Operating Facility (IOF) for intergovernmental coordination.

Federal actions during this phase include immediately deploying available Federal resources to staging bases for conducting life-saving and life-sustaining activities in anticipation of SLTT needs; gaining situational awareness to determine the scope of additional Federal support; and

notifying personnel, departments, and agencies to assist in saving lives and reducing casualties. Immediate Federal response actions or employment are handled under statutory authority of Federal departments and agencies (e.g., United States Coast Guard Search and Rescue), until a management structure is established.

5.3.B.2 Phase 2b: Deployment

This sub-phase covers the period from 25 to 48 hours and involves the deployment of additional Federal resources to staging bases and employment at incident sites. Federal actions focus on resource adjudication, implementing decisions made during the initial response, and continuing the deployment of resources particularly for live saving and sustaining. The start and end of this phase may change depending on the magnitude of the consequences of the incident. The timing does not prevent a more rapid employment of Federal assets, resources, and Federal personnel who may act under their respective authorities.

5.3.B.3 Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response

This sub-phase includes employing Federal resources across the impacted area and continues from 49 hours to 72 hours or more, depending on the consequences of the incident. A JFO is established if not established already. This phase also includes debris clearance and coordination with the private sector on the restoration of CIKR and supply chains that provide critical materials, equipment, and services. Criteria for demobilization plans and timelines to implement them are developed, impacted primarily by the consequences of the incident and SLTT requirements.

5.3.C Phase 3: Recovery

Recovery and mitigation activities can begin at 49 to 72 hours or earlier in the response phases. Stabilization and short-term recovery actions commence almost immediately after an incident and increase as time elapses. The various elements of community systems stabilize on different timeframes, leading to a situation in which response, stabilization, restoration, and mitigation activities can occur concurrently.

Response operations and other emergent activities that immediately precede or follow an incident, such as life-saving, life-sustaining, and property protection actions, create an environment where recovery and mitigation activities can begin; however, they can be choice limiters that influence long-term recovery. The timing of the transition from response to recovery operations varies based on the scope and complexity of an incident. As the incident begins to shift to recovery, specialized Regional Federal teams such as Search and Rescue, Disaster Medical Assistance Team, and other specialized resources begin to demobilize.

5.3.C.1 Phase 3a; Short-Term Recovery

This sub-phase includes debris clearance and detailed damage assessments; providing essential public health, medical, safety, and security services; restoring basic infrastructure such as interrupted utilities; and re-establishing transportation routes. This sub-phase continues until there are sufficient resources to stabilize the incident.

5.3.C.2 Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery

This sub-phase includes assisting individuals and families, restoring CIKR, and increasing essential governmental and commercial services to functional states. Long-term recovery is an

extension of short-term recovery; however, it is not the focus of this Plan. Please see Annex C for detailed Concept of Operations plans.

6.0 KEY FEDERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The RA leads the Federal Government's response at the Regional level to ensure the necessary coordinating structures, leadership, and resources are applied quickly and efficiently following an incident. State and territorial governors can request Federal assistance under the Stafford Act. The following sections describe the key roles and responsibilities of Region II response partners during the incident phases.

6.1 KEY DECISIONS FOR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

The RA coordinates operations for any incident, regardless of level, scope, or impact to any or all of the four States and territories. The RA provides critical early decisions that set the pace for response including, but not limited to, the following:

- If warranted, implementation of the Region II COOP Plan⁵ or elements of it;
- Establishment of a management structure, as needed, to coordinate response operations closer to the impacted SLTT governments (see Annex A);
- Provide oversight and accountability for meeting operational goals and agency doctrine;
- Delegation of authorities to FCO(s) to direct operations in all four mission areas; and
- Augmentation of Region II personnel from other FEMA Regions, depending on the scope of the incident or current deployment/employment status of the Region II disaster workforce.

6.2 COMMON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following roles and responsibilities are applicable to all participating Regional Federal departments and agencies.

Pre-Incident:

- Regional Interagency Steering Committee addresses issues that are unique to Region II and coordinates preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation planning efforts with other Regional-level organizations;
- Conduct "whole community" planning in conjunction with Federal and SLTT governments, the private sector, volunteer agencies, NGO partners, and disability organizations and agencies;
- Recruit, equip, train, and credential personnel; conduct exercises; implement a corrective action plan based on lessons learned; and refine incident plans; and
- Ensure the safety and health of component personnel by developing and communicating a
 health and safety plan, ensuring proper training, and providing appropriate personal
 protective equipment.

	protective equipment.
Resp	nse:

⁵ Please see the Region II COOP Plan.

- Issue alert and warning of a pending or ongoing incident to response partners; as an ESF primary or support agency, prepare the Region II ESFs at the Regional level to support and sustain the overall Federal coordinating structures established at the RRCCs and/or appropriate JFOs;
- Consistent with agency legal authorities and statutory responsibilities, modify or waive
 administrative or regulatory conditions that would otherwise prevent providing assistance
 if the inability to meet such conditions occurs as a result of a major disaster;
- Synchronize information sharing and disseminate appropriate information using established systems and channels to facilitate maximum benefit and timeliness of delivery to policymakers, responders, and the public, including in Section 508 accessible formats to people with disabilities; and
- Play primary, coordinating, and/or support roles per the NRF and based on the authorities, resources, and nature of the incident, and consistent with NIMS, the NRF, and other pertinent Federal guidance.

6.3 SPECIFIC ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the common roles and responsibilities listed above, the NRF ESF Annexes⁷ detail the roles and responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies as ESF coordinators, primary agencies, or support agencies. Specific roles and responsibilities that are relevant to incident response are summarized in the Execution Checklist of the Plan.

6.4 STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL ROLES

Pre-Incident:

- Supplement and facilitate local emergency management programs before, during, and after incidents;
- State/territorial government provides guidance and technical assistance to its local
 jurisdictions through emergency management program development and by routinely
 coordinating these efforts with Federal officials; and
- The governor of an impacted State or territory coordinates assistance from other States through interstate mutual aid and assistance compacts such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Response:

- When SLTT capabilities are insufficient or have been exceeded, governors may request Federal assistance via a presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster;
- SLTT governments coordinate pre or post incident evacuation and sheltering of impacted communities, and request Federal assistance as necessary;
- The governor of an affected State or territory appoints a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) or Territorial Coordinating Officer (TCO) and determines authority flow from the governor to the SCO or TCO following the State or territorial policies and laws;

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⁶ Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended in 1998).

http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/.

- The SCO or TCO approves all MAs for Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) where a State
 cost share is involved and where easements to public and private property may be
 necessary, and is aware of technical assistance MAs to ensure appropriate coordination;
- If a State or territory request results in the issuance of a DFA MA, the State is responsible for a cost share of 25 percent, unless a State cost-share waiver has been granted;
- Governors may activate elements of the National Guard, a crucial State resource that
 typically responds in a non-Federalized status; National Guard forces employed under
 State Active Duty or "Title 32 status" (32 United States Code § 502f), as approved by the
 Secretary of Defense, are under the command and control of the governor of their State
 and are not under the command and control of Federal military commanders;
- National Guard assets are coordinated through the National Guard Joint Force Headquarters;
- The National Guard Bureau is the channel of communications on all matters pertaining to the National Guard between the Department of Defense and the States;
- The SCO coordinates Federal assistance within his/her jurisdiction; and
- SLTT jurisdictions coordinate public messaging with appropriate Federal partners to ensure a unified message.

Recovery:

- SLTT governments develop and implement the recovery and hazard mitigation plans;
- Conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments with FEMA to support gubernatorial disaster declaration requests;
- Determine eligibility for Individual and Public Assistance recovery programs and other Federal aid to individuals and communities;
- Development of amendments to State mitigation plans if incident indicates the need to adjust goals or objectives; and
- Closeout of recovery operations when appropriate.

6.5 Non-Governmental Organization Coordination Requirements

Per the NRF, an NGO is an entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit, and are "non-profits" under the Internal Revenue Code. Below are examples of NGOs that provide support to the Federal operations.

6.5.A National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

- Coordinate with member organizations providing disaster services;
- Integrate through DHS and FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaisons with National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster to help coordinate service provision with affected SLTT governments; and
- Coordinate with appropriate government agencies and NGOs in the provision of service.

6.5.B The American Red Cross

The American Red Cross is a congressionally chartered NGO that provides support for ESF #6 – Mass Care at the national and Regional level.

6.5.C Other NGOs

Other NGOs coordinate with Region II to provide subject matter expertise during all phases of an incident. Regional and State engagement must include regular contact with disability, mass care services, public health, law enforcement, emergency management, economic development, search and rescue, and emergency communications organizations and agencies.

6.6 PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATION

Leveraging established relationships, FEMA Region II works with private sector entities to restore essential public and private services and resources to the impacted population and surrounding communities, including fire services, fuel, emergency power, and access to grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks. The recovery process requires a united effort of the public and private sectors.⁸

Pre-Incident:

- Coordinate private sector strategies with other emergency management agencies in Region II;
- Establish local relationships within the private sector (e.g., speak to business leaders, attend conferences and chamber of commerce events, etc.);
- Include representatives of local private sector organizations in long-term community recovery coordination and planning efforts; and
- Coordinate with private sector entities to ensure that mitigation and readiness activities, such as contracts for private sector services and resources, are established and ready for implementation when needed (e.g., food, security, emergency supplies, and equipment).

Response:

- Alert and notify industry or private sector councils using DHS-established communications mechanisms on status of incident and opportunities for coordination of response efforts;
- Develop outreach to impacted business communities, including commercial and individual loans from the Small Business Administration;
- CIKR partners provide expertise and timely situational awareness to assist Region II to set and implement CIKR restoration priorities; and
- Notify appropriate CIKR partners to provide private sector representation at national or field-level coordinating structures to provide relevant subject matter expertise.

7.0 ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES, AND FUNDING

7.1 ADMINISTRATION

Departments and agencies have responsibilities to manage financial activities during all phases and across all homeland security mission areas within their established processes and resources.

⁸ Region II Strategic Plan, May 20, 2011.



Responsibility for management oversight of all administrative and logistical requirements supporting operations is the following:

- The Stafford Act provides the legal framework for program requirements, fiduciary and material support, and material acquisition and disbursement.
- Once an emergency or disaster declaration has been made, certain programs are authorized to provide Federal response, recovery, and mitigation operations that are funded by the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF).
- The FEMA Disaster Finance Center and subordinate National Processing and Service Centers support the JFO Finance and Administration Section, as appropriate.

The availability of services is administered through the NRCC at the national level, the RRCC at the Regional level, and the JFO at the field level.

7.1.A Responsibility for Management Oversight of All Administrative and Logistical Requirements Supporting Operations

FEMA is the primary agency for funding associated with Stafford Act incidents.

7.1.B Senior Financial Advisor Responsibilities

The senior financial advisor of each multiagency coordination center (RRCC and JFO) is responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all Federal costs relating to the incident. This is coordinated and overseen by FEMA Headquarters' Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), which is responsible for supporting the disaster funding activities of domestic incident management. The OCFO provides the core financial management functions in support of RRCC and JFO operations.

This Plan does not alter or impact the responsibilities of senior financial advisors in other Federal departments and agencies. When other Federal departments and agencies are operating programs under their own statutory authority and funding, there is an expectation that coordination among agencies with financial responsibilities occurs.

7.1.C Coordination of State Mutual Aid Agreement(s)

If a State anticipates that its resources may be exceeded, the governor can request assistance from other States through mutual aid and assistance agreements such as the EMAC. A State does not have to exhaust mutual aid agreements before requesting Federal assistance. Any State mutual aid and assistance agreement is coordinated in accordance with existing policies and procedures. This includes the use of any international assistance from other Caribbean nations providing assistance to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

7.1.D Financial Oversight

The Financial Management Support Annex to the NRF provides basic financial management guidance for all Federal departments and agencies providing assistance for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

7.1.E Personnel Administrative Management Responsibilities

Emergency management and incident response activities require carefully managed resources (personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and/or supplies) to meet incident needs. Standardized resource management concepts, such as typing, inventorying, organizing, and tracking to

facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident, are utilized.

Federal resource management should be flexible and scalable in order to support any incident and be adaptable to changes. Resource management concepts and principles used for this Plan are further described in Annex D.

7.1.F Authorities for and Policy on Personnel Augmentation

Federal departments and agencies are responsible for personnel augmentation to support operations under this Plan. FEMA Region II augments the disaster workforce from its reserve personnel and may request additional Reservists from other FEMA Regions, depending on the scope of the incident. Region II Federal departments and agencies possess individual policies for personnel augmentation that are predicated on their authorities, various policies, memorandums of understanding, and mutual aid agreements.

7.1.G Travel and Travel Reimbursement

During response operations, Region II Federal department and agency personnel travel to field facilities and may be on temporary duty or travel status for extended periods of time. Region II departments and agencies should refer to their parent organization's travel policies and procedures. Reimbursement is governed by Federal regulations.

7.2 LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES

The Region II Logistics Branch provides Logistics Management and Resource Support (LMRS) as part of NIMS and ESF #7. Region II's RRCC is activated by the RA, or designee, to begin operational coordination, including initial resourcing. An incident and resulting Stafford Act disaster declarations require an increase in Federal department and agency requests for support, overall operations tempo, and logistics support as a whole.

FEMA's Logistics Management Directorate's (LMD) mission is to effectively plan, manage, and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations in support of domestic emergencies and special events, acting as the National Logistics Coordinator or Single Logistics Integrator for domestic incident support. The FEMA LMD and the General Services Administration are the Federal co-lead agencies for providing LMRS. 10

A catastrophic incident requires a logistical response that is large and complex. The RRCC activates ESF #7 to coordinate and synchronize the delivery of required resources. To provide "unity of logistic support" within the Region, ESF #7 – LMRS maintains situational awareness of all ongoing logistics support activities, identifying overlaps and gaps in support, making recommendations to supporting agencies, or adjusting the flow of resources per established procedures.

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NOTE: Limited Distribution. Release of this information is strictly controlled by DHS.

⁹ Logistics Management Directorate Mission Statement, http://on.fema.net/COMPONENTS/ORR/LMD/Pages/Default.aspx.

7.2.A Concept of Logistics Support

- Logistics support through all three phases rests heavily on pre-positioned resources and the dynamic ability to obtain resource support from numerous sources.
- FEMA and other Federal departments and agencies operate under their statutory authorities to pre-stage personnel and resources in locations favorable to providing timely and efficient access to the area of operations. Additionally, pre-staging may be funded by the FEMA surge account, if otherwise appropriate.
- The RRCC, in conjunction with the Regional Logistics Coordinator, coordinates interagency logistics support activities during an emergency in accordance with the NRF and Region II plans.
- Logistics planning anticipates the possibility of sustained operations for either single or multiple incidents with possible follow-on incidents.

7.2.A.1 Pre-Positioned Resources

The pre-positioning of resources is a Federal and State responsibility. Since virtually all incidents are local in nature, resources should be positioned in pre-designated locations coordinated by Region II Logistics Management and Resource Support close to those localities most at risk due to a particular natural hazard. The Federal Government coordinates in advance with the SLTT governments anticipated to be impacted by an incident to determine what, if any, Federal capabilities may be needed. The Federal Government leverages geographic-based resource stockpiles to fulfill requirements from the States.

See Annex D of this Plan for further information on Logistics Management and Resource Support.

7.3 FUNDING

Federal funding to support natural disaster operations is consistent with applicable laws and authorities. This Plan does not provide additional funding mechanisms. There are two main types of funding: funding through the Stafford Act and Federal-to-Federal support.

7.3.A Stafford Act Declarations

The Stafford Act provides the legal framework for financial and material support. The DRF, appropriated to FEMA, is available for purposes of the Stafford Act. Reimbursement may be provided from the DRF for certain activities conducted pursuant to the Act. This includes:

- Pre-declaration funding to pre-position resources and prepare for an impending event;
- Response programs, including Emergency Assistance, DFA, and Emergency Work, following a presidential emergency declaration; and
- Recovery programs, including grants to individuals and families, direct housing, grants to State and local governments for repair of infrastructure, and grants for hazard mitigation following a presidential major disaster declaration.

Use of disaster funds is triggered by an emergency or major disaster declaration from the President. However, before a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Stafford Act authorizes FEMA to pre-deploy personnel and equipment to reduce immediate threats to life, property, and public, employee, and responder health and safety, and to improve the timeliness of its response. However, their actions are limited to pre-deployment until a declaration is made.

Prior to Stafford Act declarations, the FEMA Assistant Administrator for Disaster Operations (for NRCC Operations), the FEMA OCFO, or their designees determine the required funding resources for the surge funding. FEMA is authorized to obligate surge funds to mobilize and deploy resources, as needed.

Examples of expenses that may be allowed under surge funding include, but are not limited to:

- RRCC activation;
- National-level IMAT deployment;
- Salary, overtime, and travel expenses for Stafford Act employees;
- Establishment of mobilization and staging areas;
- Staging of rescue, hazard assessment, or medical services teams;
- Certain reimbursements to Federal entities supporting FEMA MAs; and
- National Disaster Medical System medical response teams.

7.3.B Non-Stafford Act Incidents

- A Federal entity with primary responsibility and statutory authority for handling an
 incident (i.e., the requesting agency) that needs support or assistance beyond its normal
 operations may request DHS coordination and facilitation through the NRF.
- Generally, the requesting agency provides funding for the incident consistent with provisions of the Economy Act, unless other statutory authorities exist. DHS coordinates assistance using the multiagency coordination structures in the NRF and in accordance with the NIMS.
- Assuming financial assistance from the requesting agency, the FEMA Disaster Finance Center and National Processing and Service Centers support the JFO Finance and Administration Section, as appropriate.

Initiatives that require additional resources, reallocation of existing resources beyond agency authorization, and/or an adjustment in department or interagency policies or strategic priorities are coordinated at an interagency level pursuant to HSPD-1 and submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for consideration.

MAs are issued to order the performance of an operational task (e.g., force protection for Federal responders) or to activate an agency liaison to report to the NRCC, Unified Area Coordination Group, RRCC, JFO, or other Unified Command operational facility. The MA process is derived from the authority outlined in Section 402 of the Stafford Act.

The State/territory files an Action Request Form (ARF), which can be completed with a verbal MA that must be followed by a written MA within 24 hours. ARFs can be developed manually or use a PSMA for capabilities and resources of departments and agencies identified in advance. Per 44 Code of Federal Regulations 206.7, if the Federal department or agency is to be reimbursed, the MA contains a dollar amount that is not to be exceeded in accomplishing the task without prior approval of the issuing official (e.g., the NRCC leader, the RRCC leader, the FCO, or their respective designees).

7.4 OVERSIGHT

During incidents, FEMA has primary oversight for Federal response operations and integration of recovery and mitigation programs, and is the coordinating authority for all Region II Federal

interagency partners in support of SLLT governments. Each Federal department and agency maintains its roles and responsibilities in accordance with Federal laws and regulations.

7.5 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

When a State or territorial government requests Federal support in preparation for, or response to, an impending or occurring incident, the RA coordinates Federal operations in Region II. The RA, or designee, coordinates authority for all Federal interagency partners in support of the four States and territories in response to any scope of incident.

The RRCC is the operational coordination component in Region II, establishes situational awareness and a COP, adjudicates initial resourcing, and coordinates operational support to field-deployed resources to synchronize Federal operations. Before a designated FCO is onsite and executing actions from the field, the RRCC, in conjunction with the NRCC, initiates MAs in support of SLTT incident response requirements.

The FCO, once designated, directs the activities of the JFO and coordinates resolution of issues with the RRCC or the NRCC, if necessary. This also includes general policy guidance for managing resources and consistent implementation of programs in support of the incidents.

7.5.A Authority to Initiate

The RA, or designee, may initiate this Plan in preparation for a notice incident (e.g., hurricane) or in the immediate response phase to a no-notice incident. The RA initiates operations at the RRCC, increases RRCC staffing, activates ESFs, and recalls other personnel, as required.

The RRCC begins emergency management coordination functions with IOFs and/or JFOs, conducts operational planning, requests national-level resources from the NRCC, and collects and disseminates incident information to maintain a COP.

7.6 COMMUNICATIONS AND SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

Effective emergency management decision making begins with accurate situational assessment and awareness by decision makers and responders. This is guided by decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response. ¹¹ Critical Information Requirements (CIR) and Essential Elements of Information (EEI) are data required to assess an incident, provide situational awareness, and refine appropriate information into the COP shared with response partners to give current, actionable information and the status of the response.

7.6.A Common Operating Picture

Information sharing, including the COP, relies on flexible communications and information systems accessible to a range of emergency managers and affiliated organizations. Establishing and maintaining a COP and ensuring accessibility and interoperability are the principal goals of the Communications and Information Management component of NIMS and are essential for



¹¹ DHS/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011, page 15.

Federal response and recovery operations. ¹² The FEMA Region II RWC develops the COP and provides it to Federal and SLTT partners from the RRCC, and augments interagency reporting system(s) used by Region II Federal Government departments and agencies during incidents. Additional information concerning communications systems is found in Annex K.

The RWC gathers and analyzes intelligence, information, and data from multiple sources on a daily basis. After the RRCC activates, the ESF #5 – Emergency Management Planning Section augments that capability to develop a COP used by decision makers and response personnel. When an incident escalates, additional elements of ESF #5 can be activated to gather CIR and EEI to increase the accuracy of the COP. ¹³ In the RRCC, ESF #5 assesses current and developing situations, provides awareness, guides operational plans, and adapts the All-Hazards Plan to meet the requirements of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. This responsibility is passed on to the JFO once established with support from the RRCC.

ESF #5 collects CIR and EEI from ESFs, SLTT agencies, and other responders to develop Situation Reports (SITREP) that communicate the Region II COP to all levels of response operations, including the NRCC. The SITREP development timeline is set by ESF #5 and occurs during every operational period, at a minimum. Additional or ad hoc or spot reports are developed by ESF #5 and other RRCC ESFs, as needed. Region II also uses various information systems for situational awareness, including some optional-use systems that are dependent on the incident. These systems include:

- FEMA Adobe Connect or other digital systems are utilized as a COP/information-sharing tool with stakeholders/response partners;
- The National Emergency Management Information System, primarily utilized to provide situational awareness for financial control operations; and
- The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), an optional-use system dependent on the situation (IMAT is the primary user of HSIN).

7.6.B Critical Information Requirements and Essential Elements of Information

CIR are those items or events so critical that senior staff should be notified immediately. CIR also include such items as the death or serious injury of a disaster worker, serious accidents, or incidents with Regional or national interest.

EEI are a larger scope of information from various sources that requires some filtering to provide essential information for responders to make effective decisions (e.g., a U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Prompt Assessment of Global Earthquakes for Response [PAGER] "green alert" is an EEI; a "red alert" for an earthquake in Region II impacting more than one thousand people is a CIR.) Please see Annex A for CIR categories.

CIR and EEI are the principal tools for maintaining situational awareness and creating the COP. EEI list information that is essential for Region II for effective decisions. Due to the considerable

¹³ FEMA Region II 2011 Hurricane Response Plan, page 11.



¹² NIMS, page 23.

time involved in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information, only essential elements for decision makers and responders are included.

CIR are those items or incidents so vital that leadership and senior staff should be notified immediately. For example, the status of the Indian Point nuclear power plant utility is an EEI, while the occurrence of a power plant incident is a CIR. At the very broadest, CIR may be considered as those few EEI so critical for senior staff to know that operations would be significantly degraded without their knowledge. CIR also include such items as the death or serious injury of a disaster worker, serious accidents, or incidents that might appear on national news.

CIR are communicated by the RWC or the RRCC, once it is activated. CIR are gathered facts that when assembled together provide vital insight needed for decision making that contributes to a successful incident response. CIR also provide important details that response personnel need to effectively manage and execute their operations. Senior-level decision makers responsible for implementing this Plan initially require, at a minimum, information organized into these CIR categories:

- CIR #1 Facts, estimates, and projections about the threat, incident, event, or storm;
- CIR #2 DHS readiness and preparedness;
- CIR #3 Other Federal and SLTT readiness and mitigation actions;
- CIR #4 Critical authorities;
- CIR #5 Life-saving and critical resources/shortages;
- CIR #6 Damage and restoration;
- CIR #7 People;
- CIR #8 Health and safety;
- CIR #9 Response and recovery organization and leadership;
- CIR #10 Long-term recovery and economic impacts;
- CIR #11 Public information guidance; and
- CIR #12 Weather and seas.

The Region II Situational Assessment Standard Operating Procedure includes EEI listed by core capability.

7.6.C Assessment Tools

To assess the situation, Region II uses assessment tools from a variety of trusted sources. This includes remote sensing, modeling platforms, and Regional and national environmental data and assessment centers. These may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Remote sensing:
 - Puerto Rico Seismic Network, and
 - USGS's PAGER:
- Aerial reconnaissance:
 - DHS Infrastructure Protection's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center.
 - Environmental Protection Agency's Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology,

- The Civil Air Patrol, and
- Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Marine and Aviation Operations;
- Governmental workgroups/capabilities:
 - Infrastructure systems working group lead by the Department of Transportation,
 - DOC/NOAA National Weather Service's Storm Spotters, and
 - New Jersey Rapid Assessment Response Teams (RART) or their SLTT equivalents;¹⁴
 and
- Government systems:
 - DHS Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data,
 - DHS' Homeland Security Infrastructure Program Gold CIKR data for geographic information system-based situational awareness products,
 - DHS Earth (a global satellite imagery display tool), and
 - Systems Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders/SAVER (a static database of critical facilities currently under revision).

¹⁴ RARTs are teams of external subject matter experts that assess specific impacts and provide analysis to the New Jersey State Police/Office of Emergency Management.

ATTACHMENT 1: SYNCHRONIZATION MATRIX

The Synchronization Matrix demonstrates how the All-Hazards Plan objectives align across various levels of government and jurisdictions over a time-phased implementation. The Synchronization Matrix is attached to this Plan as a digital tool (Microsoft Excel spreadsheet) as part of the All-Hazards Plan digital library.

ANNEX A: OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

1.0 PURPOSE

This annex describes the operational coordination, relationships, and organizational structure for the Regional response to an incident in support of Region II's State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments.

2.0 EXECUTION

Operational coordination provides a response capability that is compliant with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to achieve unity of effort through unified coordination. Specifically, operational coordination is based upon the authorities listed in national guidance, policies, and strategies, which are highlighted in Appendix 2 of Annex Y.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Within two hours, establish Federal operational coordination within the RRCC and transition to field operations when capable. The Regional Administrator (RA) establishes Federal coordination at the RRCC and determines the size and scope of the management structure, based on the incident.

There are three units within a management structure that are responsible for organizational coordination when an incident occurs: the RA, a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), and the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT).

- Operational coordination for Region II starts with the RA, supported by senior staff and the RRCC. The RA coordinates the initial phases of an incident and, at the appropriate time, can delegate responsibility to the designated FCO.
- The FCO is the official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) resources. The FCO interfaces with SLTT response officials to determine the most urgent needs and set objectives for an effective response. The FCO coordinates directly with an impacted State or territory's Coordinating Officer or Governor's Authorized Representative.
- The IMAT is a core group of highly trained responders that can rapidly deploy to an
 incident and become part of a Unified Command to lead a prompt, effective, and
 coordinated Federal response in support of SLTT emergency management officials.

Control and coordination of the Federal response to an incident starts at the RRCC and transitions to an Initial Operating Facility (IOF) until a Joint Field Office (JFO) is established. IMAT and other response personnel make preliminary arrangements to set up Federal field facilities and establish the JFO.

Through their State or Territorial Coordinating Officers (SCO/TCO), SLTT emergency management agencies coordinate between the local jurisdiction and Region II to promote a unified coordination at the IOF and then the JFO. Details concerning Region II State and territorial emergency management in the SLTT plans and details for responding to specific incidents are found in the respective annexes of this Plan. Organization charts for the RRCC and

IMAT are included as appendices to this annex (see Appendices A-1 and A-2). Contact information for all the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) is found in Region II's Emergency

Contacts Directory, located in the Region II Regional Watch Center (RWC).

Region II activates the RRCC and deploys IMAT(s) when an incident occurs; an IMAT is deployed to each State/territorial government impacted by an incident. The RRCC begins coordinating response and deploying personnel to an IOF to initiate establishment of the JFO. The IMAT reports to the FCO to coordinate support to impacted SLTT governments.

3.1 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The RRCC coordinates the response for any or all impacted States or territories and assigns IMATs to each. The RA can adapt the structure outlined in Figure A-1 based on the hazard, scope,

Figure A-1: Multiagency Coordination Management Structure



geographic areas impacted, and the level of response required. This can include augmenting management of the incident with other Regional personnel or unifying management structure(s) by continental U.S. (CONUS) or outside the continental U.S. (OCONUS) impacted States or territories.

3.2 TASKS BY PHASE

3.2.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

During normal operations, the leadership and management of Region II and its Federal, SLTT, private sector, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), disability organizations and agencies, and other volunteer agency partners prepare for the hazards that threaten Region II. Organizational coordination actions are listed below and may happen simultaneously. They include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maintaining situational awareness through the RWC;
- Deliberate planning and development of standard operating procedures for response;
- Identifying equipment and material to support operations;
- · Conducting training and exercises of plans;
- Engaging the whole community, including persons with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs, in preparedness and planning; and
- Conducting communications checks with other agencies on a regularly scheduled basis to verify communications systems.

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3.2.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response

In this phase, hours 0–24, the RRCC begins activation of ESFs, departments and agencies with their own authorities begin assessment and operations, and operational coordination between Federal and SLTT governments is established.

Immediate response operations are initiated and major activities related to direction and control include alert, notification, and activation of the RRCC and other Federal department and agency operations and coordination centers. During this phase, State incident response requests are coordinated through the RRCC. Region II is responsible for developing and maintaining situational awareness of and coordinating all Federal field activities, including deployed IMATs.

The RRCC coordinates Regional response efforts, establishes Federal priorities, and implements Federal program support until the FCO has assumed responsibility for the incident. Regardless of the structure, operational coordination tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Activating or alerting personnel (e.g., IMATs, ESFs, Disaster Reservists);
- Coordinating public information and warning in support of impacted SLTT messaging;
- · Identifying potential locations for field structures;
- Maintaining situational awareness and a common operating picture;
- Adjudicating requests for resources in high demand but short supply;
- Deploying the IMAT and other personnel to IOF or SLTT facilities within 12 hours;
- Coordinating Department of Defense (DOD) Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA) via U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) with the Defense Coordinating Element (DCE);
- Integrating Federal assets and resources with impacted SLTT governments;
- Providing logistical support for deployed elements; and
- Continuing to augment staff through the activation of ESFs.

3.2.C Phase 2b: Deployment

At this phase, 25–48 hours, the RRCC is fully functional and the IMAT is coordinating support with the impacted State or territory. Core personnel for the JFO(s) are the IMAT and Reservists, with the latter deployed to the JFO and co-located with their SLTT counterparts. As the JFO expands to meet the scope of the incident, additional staff augmentation comes from ESFs, other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and additional FEMA personnel. See the FEMA Incident Management Handbook for complete JFO staffing and instructions.

When the RA and the FCO determine the JFO is operational, the RRCC assumes a coordination role, working with the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) and the JFO(s). The JFOs are responsible for incident management and the RRCC is responsible for incident support. Tasks during this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identify IOF and begin process to make it operational;
- Deploy all available and necessary resources and sustain supply chains;
- Implement worker health and safety protocols; and
- Consider and address interdependencies between requested resources, including DOD
 airlift support, resource support, responder transportation, allocation of fuel, and force
 protection.

3.2.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response

During this phase, 49–72 hours, the JFO increases staffing to provide the level of support required by the State or territory for response and recovery operations. The RRCC is responsible for supporting the FCO's oversight of the overall response and the establishment of Command and General Staff. The relationships between the State Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) and JFOs remain largely unchanged from current operations.

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Plan deployment of increased commodities, materials, and equipment at supply levels required to meet plan objectives;
- Rotate specialized response teams to ensure activities are able to continue in support of SLTT operations;
- Deploy FEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment teams to coordinate with impacted SLTT governments;
- Develop demobilization plans that include criteria and a timeline to recommend implementation; and
- Expand JFO staffing to accommodate recovery and Federal Individual and Public Assistance Program staff.

The RRCC continues the primary role of adjudication of response resources when there is a demand higher than availability.

3.2.E Phase 3: Recovery

During this phase, 73 hours to 30 days and beyond, response operations transition to short- and long-term recovery operations. The need for Federal resources diminishes and requirements for other Federal recovery programs that assist individuals, families, persons with disabilities, and people with access and functional needs, as well as long-term public health, increase. The need for resources to restore critical infrastructure and essential government and commercial services to functional capacity continues. In this phase, tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Transition to coordinated public awareness and messaging about Federal and SLTT disaster assistance programs;
- Implement demobilization plans with SLTT counterparts;
- Transition relevant response information and impact data to Recovery and Mitigation Divisions; and
- Maintain JFOs to coordinate Federal long-term recovery operations.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 COMMON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following tasks are common to Federal response departments and agencies:

- Coordinate actions, assets, and resources with other Federal departments and agencies;
- Develop and synchronize plans with other Federal departments and agencies;
- Provide adequate in-briefing for response personnel and equip them with personal protective equipment required by the consequences of the incident;

- Establish access control and issuing of identification or badging;
- · Capture lessons learned from the incident for future after action reporting; and
- Develop demobilization plans that include criteria and a timeline for implementation.

4.2 REGION II REGIONAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER

The RRCC coordinates Federal response efforts during an incident, contributes to the development of situational awareness, and maintains connectivity with State EOCs and other Federal and SLTT operations centers. The ESFs are activated by the RRCC. Once a JFO(s) is established, the RRCC supports the operations of the JFO and monitors the incident.

RRCC operations range from monitoring multiple sources of information by the RWC to providing the full range of Federal assistance to an impacted area using a fully staffed RRCC with representation from all ESFs. Representatives of the primary ESF agencies coordinate Federal response for their particular functions under the direction of the RRCC. Appendix A-3 displays the organization of the RRCC.

4.3 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM

The IMAT is a full-time disaster response team with dedicated staff able to deploy within two hours and arrive at an incident within 12 hours CONUS and 24 hours OCONUS to support the local incident commander and coordinate the initial Federal response. The team supports the initial establishment of a Unified Coordination Group at a JFO and provides situational awareness for decision makers crucial to determining the level and type of immediate Federal support. The IMAT can be augmented with additional staff from other departments and agencies, as needed, and is supported by Mobile Emergency Response Support. The composition of the IMAT is flexible and expandable. Appendix A-2 depicts the typical organization of the Region II IMAT and can be expanded with additional personnel.

4.4 **JOINT FIELD OFFICE**

The JFO(s) is the primary Federal incident management field structure, providing a coordination point for Federal response and recovery support to States and territories. It comprises Federal, SLTT, VOAD, private sector, and NGO representatives that have response and recovery program authorities. The JFO structure is organized and staffed in a manner consistent with NIMS and manages Federal resources in support of incident response and recovery efforts. The JFO is scalable and flexible in functions, staff, and resources that are employed. The FCO coordinates Federal assistance to States and territories at the JFO, working directly with the SCO or TCO.

4.5 CORE CAPABILITY GROUPS

Federal, SLTT, the private sector, and NGOs play primary or support roles in ESFs that are mapped to the Capability Groups to coordinate tasks that achieve the objectives of this Plan. Agencies follow their own procedures and protocols to fulfill their responsibilities and

15 IMAT Factsheet, Febr	uary 2009.
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objectives. Appendix A-1 lists Region II response partners mapped to supporting agencies, relative to core capability.

4.6 STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, AND TERRITORIAL PARTNERS

The Federal response to an incident is in support of the SLTT; therefore, the State's response plans must be incorporated into the efforts of the Region. The Region coordinates the Federal response with its State and territorial partners with integration following NIMS and the NRF across to the local level. The following factors drive the need for Federal and SLTT integration and synchronization:

- The magnitude, size, and complexity of an incident;
- A large amount of resources required to meet survivor needs;
- The diverse authorities and missions of responding agencies and organizations;
- · The need for a clearly coordinated Federal and SLTT public information strategy;
- Providing public information in Section 508 accessible ¹⁶ formats for people with disabilities; and
- Applicable Federal and SLTT laws and statutes.

4.7 DEFENSE COORDINATING ELEMENT

The DCE provides DSCA and assists Region II in leveraging DOD resources in response to an incident. The DCE is a permanently assigned core team of personnel during steady-state operations that can be augmented with reserve Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers (EPLO). The DCE is led by a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO), who is the single point of contact at the RRCC, and then the JFO. The DCO processes requirements for military support, forwarding Mission Assignments (MA) to the appropriate military organizations through DOD. For additional information on DSCA, please see Appendix A-4.

5.0 DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Delegation of authority, or transferring of response operations duties, begins at the FEMA Headquarters level and cascades to the FCO at an appropriate time. Responsibility for Federal operational coordination begins with the FEMA Administrator, who may delegate the responsibility for incident response to an RA. Prior to transferring authority, authority must be delegated. The FEMA Administrator delegates responsibility for incident response to RAs for incidents within their Regions. The FEMA Administrator may delegate this authority or choose to retain it.

The first delegation of authority may be given to a FEMA employee other than a FCO (e.g., the Region II Response Director). He or she assumes the duties and responsibilities for all support efforts on the incident, up to his/her level of experience, until relieved by the FCO or another coordinating official possessing a higher level of qualification.

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¹⁶ Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended in 1998).

While some duties may be delegated, responsibilities may never be delegated. The individual with Federal accountability, by statute or designated response authority, retains responsibility for actions taken. The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines, as needed. The FCO's responsibilities include adhering to and supporting the RA's designated objectives, performance goals, and reporting requirements that are specified in the delegation.

The critical considerations for when transfer of authority from the RA to a FCO occurs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Survivability and availability of FCOs working or living in impacted areas;
- Reliable communications between the FCO, the impacted SLLT government, and the RRCC;
- An operable JFO that includes reliable power, communications, and security; and
- Availability of a qualified Federal official in the impacted area to serve as an interim FCO.

¹⁷ DHS FEMA Incident Management Handbook, June 2011.

APPENDIX A-1: CORE CAPABILITY GROUPS AND CORRESPONDING FEDERAL AND STATE/TERRITORIAL AGENCIES

Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies

Capability Groups	ESF#1	ESF #2	ESF #3	ESF #4	ESF #5	ESF#6	ESF #7	ESF#8	ESF#9	ESF #10	ESF #11	ESF #12	ESF #13	ESF #14	ESF #15	Defense Coordinating Element	DHS Infrastructure Protection	IMAT	Region II RRCC	FEMA NRCC	FEMA Occupational Safety, Health and	FEMA Region II Logistics	National Geospatial- Intelligence Agency
Situational Assessment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Information and Warning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		1			1
Operational Communications	X	X		X	X		1	-			0.00	X		E	X	X	X			1	X	- 1	15
Operational Coordination	-	X			X						7.2	-			X			X	X				
Environmental Response/Health and Safety					X			X		X	X	X			X					1. 1.		1	11
Critical Transportation	Х		X	X	X										X	X						X	
On-Scene Security and Protection	- 1			X	Х				X				х		Х								
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	Х		X		X			-	X					1	X	X							
Public Health and Medical Services			- 1		X	127		X		Х	X	1-	<u> </u>	Х	X		-	-		-			1
Mass Care Services			X	-	X	X	X	X			X	1.1			Х					1			
Public and Private Services and Resources	Х		X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X		X						1
Infrastructure Systems	х	X	X		X					X		X		X	X		X						
Fatality Management Services		= 1		1 4 1	Х	(III.)	X	X						Х	Х	X				1	1	21	hi J



Annex A Page A-9

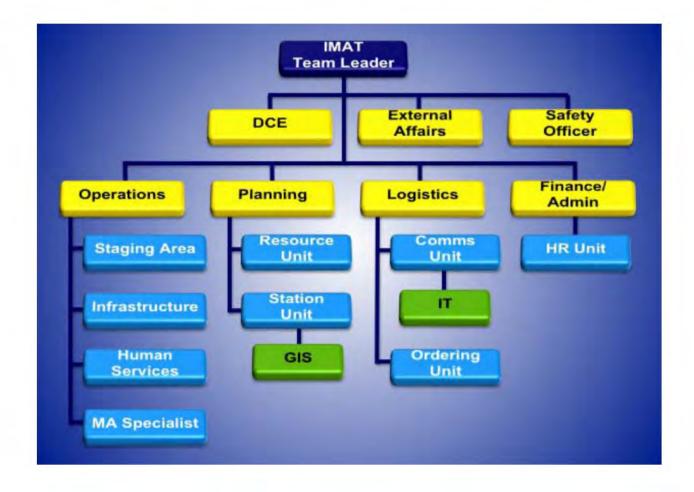
Fatality Management Services	Infrastructure Systems	Public and Private Services and Resources	Mass Care Services	Public Health and Medical Services	Mass Search and Rescue Operations	On-Scene Security and Protection	Critical Transportation	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Operational Coordination	Operational Communications	Public Information and Warning	Situational Assessment	Capability Groups
	×			1.7	×	×		13	×	×	×	×	NJ State Police/Office of Emergency Management
×	×								×		×	×	NY State Office of Emergency Management
1					П								NY State Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Services (DHSES)
×	1			H	1			1			×	M	NJ Office of the Governor
Ī			Ī								×		NY Office of the Governor
											×		Office of the Governor of Puerto Rico
		×	×										NJ Department of Human Services
											X		Office of the Governor USVI
)	×							-		×			NYS Office of Interoperable and Emergency Communications
3	×										T	Т	NYS OEM/Recovery Section
×			×	×				×			1	7 :	NJ Department of Health and Senior Services
7	×						×				+	T	NJ Board of Public Utilities
			T					×	f	T	Ħ		NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
×			T	×			T					7	NY State Department of Health
j	×				m	7					100	7	NYS Office of Counter Terrorism (Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Branch)
								×				12	NJ Department of Environmental Protection
								×					USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources
-							×						Metropolitan Transit Authority of the State of New York
			F				×				1		NYS Department of Transportation
			-				×			Ī	Ť		NYS Thruway Authority
			Ē			×					Ť	ī	NYS Law Enforcement Security Branch
		×				×						I	NJ Division of Fire Safety
		×	×			×					7		NY Office of Attorney General NYS OEM/Office of Temporary and Disability
					×		H				-	-	Assistance (Human Services) NYS Office of Fire Prevention and Control (urban)
		-			×			1			7		NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (for wildland and marine)
	×				×		H				-	-	NJ Department of the Treasury

				1			T	Terr	itoria	IES	F/Ag	encie	s										
Capability Groups	Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA)	US Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA)	Puerto Rico (PR) Telecommunications Regulatory Board	PR Housing Authority	PR Department of Transportation and Public Works	PR Environmental Quality Board – Office of Emergency Response	PR Department of Health	USVI Port Authority (VIPA)	USVI Department of Agriculture	USVI Police Department	USVI Department of Health	USVI Department of Property and Procurement	USVI Taxicab Commission	USVI Fire Department	USVI Department of Human Services	USVI Department of Justice	USVI Department of Public Works	USVI Water and Power Authority	PR Department of Emergency Medical Services	PR Fire Department	PR Police Department	PR Electric Power Authority	PR Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA)
Situational Assessment	X	X		-			-	10.0		Ī	-	_	ī				_		_		-	_	_
Public Information and Warning	X	x													1 1		. 1	1 =		, [
Operational Communications		X	X																				
Operational Coordination	X	X							1		1					,	-						
Environmental Response/Health and Safety					X	x									Ц								-
Critical Transportation					X	100		X	. 1	1111		X	X										
On-Scene Security and Protection						x		1	111	x										x	x		
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	x							4						x	• 1								
Public Health and Medical Services							x				x				П					x			
Mass Care Services				X			-	1-10	X		-	-	194	Her	Х			-		7	-		+
Public and Private Services and Resources					X			-			-	х					x				4	x	х
Infrastructure Systems	1					X		X					111		- 94		Х	X				1	X
Fatality Management Services	X									111			111		17	X				TE			1





APPENDIX A-2: INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART 18



Annex A Page A-11

¹⁸ Developed from the *Region II 2011 Hurricane Response Plan*, Annex A, July 15, 2011.

APPENDIX A-3: REGIONAL RESPONSE COORDINATION CENTER ORGANIZATION CHART $^{\rm 19}$



Annex A Page A-12

¹⁹ Developed from the Region II 2011 Hurricane Response Plan, Annex A, July 15, 2011.

APPENDIX A-4: DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES

DOD provides DSCA when civilian resources have been exceeded, a civilian response capability does not exist, and when the DOD is the more cost-effective agency to meet requirements of the Economy Act. Unity of effort is paramount and DOD can respond as a total force effort, including active duty, reserve, and National Guard personnel, each under the command and control of the appropriate authority. There are distinct command and control, funding, and legally allowable mission types between Federal and State/territorial military assets requested to support civilian incident response. Table A4-1 details the distinctions governing the use of military assets.

	Table A4-1: Title 10 and 1	itle 32 Distinctions				
	State Active Duty	Title 32	Title 10			
Command and Control:	The Gov	/ernor	The President			
27.78		Dual Status Comman	der (DSC)			
Military Support:		DSC Title 32 Deputy	DSC Title 10 Deputy			
Where:	Home State or U.S.	U.S.	U.S. and Global			
Pay:	State	Federal	Federal			
Discipline:	State Milita	Uniform Code of Military Justice				
	State Domestic	Federal Missions				
Mission Types:		Federal Training	Overseas Training			
инээгон турсэ.	Requires EMAC-R reimbursabl	Law enforcement within the U.S. limited by Posse Comitatus Act				

1.0 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

Military commanders and responsible officials of DOD components and agencies are authorized, when time does not permit prior approval, to respond to requests from domestic civil authorities in order to save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate great property damage. In this instance, no presidential disaster or emergency declaration is required. Requests can be made to military commanders and DOD officials located in Region II to provide assets under their control with two exceptions: assets that have a potential for lethality, and DOD cannot provide domestic law enforcement support.

1.1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

During Stafford Act-declared incidents or immediate response, DOD assistance to civil agencies²⁰ can include:

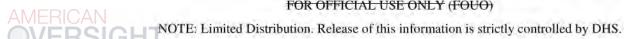
- Search, rescue, evacuation, and emergency medical treatment;
- Emergency restoration of essential public services;
- Clearance of ports utilizing the JTF-PO;
- Emergency clearance of debris and explosive ordnance;
- Recovery, identification, registration, and disposal of the dead in coordination with the local medical examiner/coroner;
- Monitor and decontaminate radiological, chemical, and biological effects and control contaminated areas:
- Roadway movement control and planning;
- Collect and distribute food and essential supplies;
- · Damage assessment, including providing aerial damage survey support;
- Emergency interim communications assistance;
- Facilitate reestablishment of governmental functions; and
- Other actions to save lives, prevent suffering, and mitigate great property damage.

1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The DCE civilian and military liaison officers facilitate support to activated ESFs at the RRCC. Specific responsibilities of the DCO (subject to modification based on the situation) include processing requirements for military support, forwarding MAs to the appropriate military organizations through DOD-designated channels, and assigning military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated ESFs. The DCE organization chart is outlined in Figure A4-1.

DCO Responsibilities:

- Command and control of DOD forces deployed for DSCA missions when a DSC is not designated;
- Subject matter expert for all Federal and SLTT emergency response plans;
- Build synergy and relationships with:
 - FEMA staff,
 - Regional DOD operational assets,
 - State emergency responders, and
 - State Adjutant General and Joint Force Headquarters-State staff;
- Represent DOD in the disaster area;
- Oversight with all military installations regarding support operations;
- National Special Security Event planning and support; and
- Potential to conduct operations in other FEMA Regions.

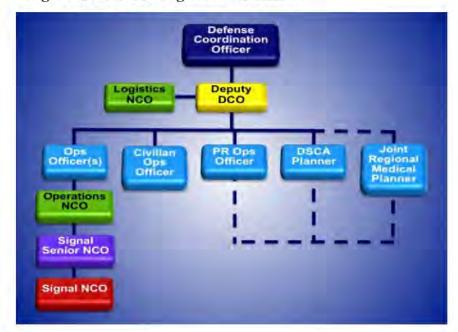


²⁰ Immediate response authority assistance authorized by DOD Directive 3025.1.

DCE Responsibilities:

- Provide liaison to State, local, and other Federal agencies;
- Validate MAs from the FCO;
- Determine and recommend the best military resource for the mission;
- Assist in the coordination of requests for military support;
- Provide/obtain advice and guidance concerning overall DOD capabilities and resources;
- Maintain coordination with RRCC and Planning and Operations Sections staff to be aware of anticipated or actual MAs involving the use of DOD assets;
- Work with military contacts to help identify Mobilization Centers or support base sites at the request of the RRCC;
- Establish and maintain coordination with the Dual Status Commander (DSC), U.S. Army North, other DOD authorities, NRCC counterpart, and primary RRCC leadership;

Figure A4-1: DCE Organization Chart



- Transfer missions and related status data to the DCO/DCE staff when the JFO is established:
- Provide information on the DOD's capabilities during a national emergency and/or natural disaster to the RRCC;
- Provide accurate and timely information regarding FEMA's activities to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense, Joint Director of Military Support, and supported Combatant Commander;
- Supervise the activities of the EPLOs assigned to the RRCC by the service components;
 and
- Provide information and status of Requests for Federal Assistance (RFA) for DOD support to the RRCC Operations Chief.

State EPLOs:

- DOD liaison with States and Federal agencies for DSCA;
- Visibility with the National Guard;
- Observe and participate in training exercises;
- Non-affected EPLOs augment the Defense Coordinating Unit (DCU); and
- Maintain situational awareness within the State.

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Regional EPLO Responsibilities:

- Augment the DCU on activation;
- Subject matter experts for the Region and on DOD services;
- Highly trained in RFA and MA development;
- Staff reserve element for the steady-state DCE.

2.0 DUAL STATUS COMMANDER

DOD policy established a DSC at USNORTHCOM when a Stafford Act or Economy Act incident occurs. During incidents, Region II and its impacted States and territories may request both State (Title 32/National Guard) and Federal (DOD/Title 10) military support. Governors of impacted States and territories can request the establishment of a DSC to direct requests for Federal/Title 10 assets to coordinate State and Federal military forces simultaneously.

ANNEX B: THREAT ASSESSMENT

1.0 PURPOSE

This annex describes the hazards that threaten Region II which are categorized as natural disasters, technological, and terrorism. An effective understanding of these hazards informs Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial emergency managers in their efforts to plan and coordinate integrated response and recovery operations, exchange information, and build situational awareness. As the likelihood and consequence of each hazard varies from location to location, there is variance in the associated risk.

2.0 HAZARD BACKGROUND

Region II's geography and population create challenges for planning and implementing a coordinated Federal response. The frequency of natural, technological, and terrorism incidents are outlined in Table B-1 based on data from previous disaster declarations in Region II.

Table B-1: Key	Region	II Declared	Disaster	Types from	2000-Present21
Table D-1. Key	IXCEIUII I	II Declareu	Disastel	TABESTION	ZUUU-I I CSCIII

TYPE	OCCURENCES	FREQUENCY
Flood	24	36%
Winter Storms	16	24%
Tropical Weather/Hurricane	13	20%
Fire	3	5%
Tornado	3	5%
Biological	2	3%
Electrical Grid	2	3%
Terrorist	2	3%
Earthquake	= 1	1%
TOTAL	66	

Because Region II embraces large and densely concentrated population centers, it correspondingly includes large concentrations of highly diverse racial and ethnic minority populations, individuals and families living below the poverty line, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, children, elderly persons, and persons with limited English proficiency. These populations often lack the personal resources, knowledge, accessible information in alternative formats, and assistance needed for effectively preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and manmade catastrophic events. For these reasons, these individuals and families face a myriad of systemic, institutional, and personal barriers that frequently prevent them from receiving effective alert, notification, and early warning

http://www.fema.gov/femaNews/disasterSearch.do, accessed May 19, 2011.

information, as well as equal access to the kinds of assistance afforded to other parts of the population, in responding to and recovering from an incident.

2.1 NATURAL DISASTERS

The following describes incidents caused by natural forces that are common to Region II.

Flooding

Floods are the result of a multitude of naturally occurring and human-induced factors, but can be defined as the accumulation of too much water in too little time in a specific area. Types of floods include regional floods; flash floods; ice-jam floods; storm surge floods; dam and levee-failure floods; and debris, landslide, and mudflow floods.²²

Hurricane

Tropical cyclones are formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas; wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. ²³

Seismic Activity/Earthquake

Region II faces seismic activity in the upper reaches of New York State and in the Caribbean Basin. Stresses in the plates cause frequent earthquakes, and so the pattern of deep earthquakes can be used to map the locations of cold, brittle under thrust plates. Two groups of earthquake foci (locations of initial ruptures within the earth) extend diagonally under the islands, one from the north and one from the south. The North American plate is bent down to the south and the Caribbean plate is bent down to the north; they may be in contact beneath the islands. The islands are situated on a set of independent small plate fragments, or micro plates, that are located in the V-shaped trough between the down-bent parts of the major plates.²⁴

Winter Storm (Severe)

A winter storm includes ice storms and blizzards and can be accompanied by extreme cold. The National Weather Service characterizes blizzards as being combinations of winds in excess of 35 miles per hour with considerable falling or blowing snow which frequently reduces visibility.²⁵

Nor'easter

Nor'easters are among winter's most ferocious storms. These strong areas of low pressure often form either in the Gulf of Mexico or off the East Coast in the Atlantic Ocean. The low pressure can either move up the East Coast into New England and the Atlantic provinces of Canada or out to sea. ²⁶

Pandemic Influenza

http://www.noaa.gov/features/03 protecting/noreasters.html,



²² South Atlantic Division OPLAN 2011, SAD Response to Incidents.

²³ http://www.srh.noaa.gov/srh/jetstream/tropics/tc.htm.

²⁴ Earthquakes and Tsunamis in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands United States Geological Survey Fact Sheet, April 2001.

²⁵ New York State Standard Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section 3.1-New York State Hazard Identification.

Pandemic influenza is a global outbreak that occurs when a new influenza virus appears or "emerges" in the human population, spreading from person to person worldwide and causing serious illness. The impact of pandemic influenza may severely impact an organization's ability to perform its essential functions.²⁷

Tornado

A tornado is a local atmospheric storm, generally of short duration, that is formed by winds rotating at very high speeds, usually in a counterclockwise direction. The vortex, up to several hundred yards wide, is visible to the observer as a whirlpool-like column of winds rotating like a hollow cavity or funnel. Winds have been estimated to be in excess of three hundred miles per hour. A tornado scenario can involve multiple States. ²⁸

Tsunami

Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. A tsunami can move hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean and smash into land with waves as high as one hundred feet or more. ²⁹ On the afternoon of November 18, 1867, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake occurred in the Anegada trough, located between St. Croix and St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The earthquake actually consisted of two shocks separated by 10 minutes. These shocks generated two tsunami waves that were recorded at several island locations across the eastern Caribbean region, most notably on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. ³⁰

Wildfire

A wildfire is an unplanned wildland fire, either natural or human-caused. The fire may be managed to protect communities and/or enhance natural resource benefits until the fire is out, depending upon changing conditions and circumstances. Two incidents of this type were significant enough to be declared disasters in New Jersey. 31

Drought

Drought can affect vast territorial regions and large population numbers. Drought also creates environmental conditions that increase the risk of other hazards such as fire, flash flood, and possible landslides and debris flow. Region II jurisdictions can be severely affected by droughts, even from an economic standpoint.

Landslide and Debris Flow (Mudslide)

Landslides occur throughout the United States and its territories. In a landslide, masses of rock, earth, or debris move down a slope. Landslides may be small or large, slow or rapid. They are activated by storms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, fires, alternate freezing or thawing, or steepening of slopes by erosion or human modification.

²⁷ The National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza, November 2005.

²⁸ http://www.spc.noaa.gov/faq/tornado.

²⁹ http://www.fema.gov/hazard/tsunami/index.shtm.

³⁰ http://www.usc.edu/dept/tsunamis/caribbean.

³¹ http://www.fws.gov/fire/what we do/wildfire.shtml.

Debris and mud flows are rivers of rock, earth, and other debris saturated with water. They develop when water rapidly accumulates in the ground during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt, changing the earth into a flowing river of mud or "slurry." They can flow rapidly, striking with little or no warning at avalanche speeds. They can also travel several miles from their source, growing in size as they pick up trees, boulders, cars, and other materials.³²

Space Weather

Space weather is a term for disturbances caused by sun spot activity on our sun. These two disturbances take three forms: geomagnetic storms, solar radiation storms, and solar flare radiation blackouts. Sun spot eruptions are unpredictable and occur without warning. Initial radiation impacts the earth within minutes, with some of the worst events sending another wave of charged particles some hours later. Our modern systems of voice and data communications and power grids are highly vulnerable to the worst of this type of storm.³³

Agriculture

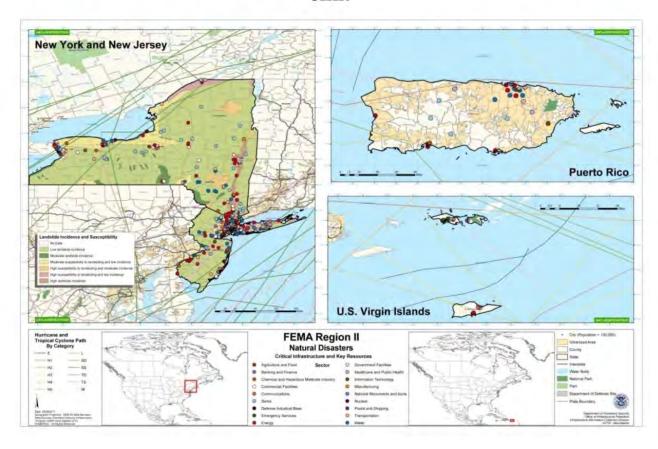
Puerto Rico does not have the necessary agricultural production to cope with the consumption of its population, which is approximately four million inhabitants according to the last territorial census. Puerto Rico depends on the agriculture of the continental United States and of other countries for cereal, sugar, starches, garden vegetables, legumes, eggs, milk and its byproducts, coffee, meat, fruits, spices, fish, seafood, fats, and oils. At present, Puerto Rico only produces 29 percent of the total products it consumes.34

34 FEMA Region II THIRA, July 11, 2011, page 23.

http://www.fema.gov/hazard/landslide/index.shtm.
 FEMA Region II Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), Appendix D, July 11, 2011.

The following maps depict the historic hurricane tracks and flood-related landslide incidents on all 18 sectors ³⁵ of critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) within Region II. The impact on these sectors demonstrates the assets that may have cascading impacts internally and externally to the Region.

Figure B-1: Potential Impact of Historic Hurricane Tracks and Landslide Incidents on CIKR



³⁵ CIKR sectors as defined by the Department of Homeland Security's National Infrastructure Protection Plan.

2.2 TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

The following are disasters common to Region II that are attributed in part or entirely to human intent, error, or negligence, or involve a failure of a man-made system, resulting in significant injuries or deaths.

Energy System Emergency

Power failure is a short- or long-term loss of the electric power to an area. There are many causes of power failures in an electricity network. Examples of these causes include faults at power stations; damage to electric transmission lines, substations, or other parts of the distribution system; a short circuit; or the overloading of electricity mains. Massive interruptions of these systems have occurred historically in the Northeast; they continue to be a threat until stability in the grid has been established.

Dam Failure

There are more than 80 thousand dams in the United States according to the 2007 update to the National Inventory of Dams. Approximately one third of these pose a "high" or "significant" hazard to life and property if failure occurs. Dam failure or levee breaches can occur with little warning. Intense storms may produce a flood in a few hours, or even minutes, for upstream locations. Flash floods occur within six hours of the beginning of heavy rainfall, and dam failure may occur within hours of the first signs of breaching. Other failures and breaches can take much longer to occur (from days to weeks) as a result of debris jams or the accumulation of melting snow. ³⁶

Hazardous Materials Emergency Contingency

Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely. These products are also shipped daily on the Region's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals, and hazardous materials waste sites. Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. These substances are most often released as a result of transportation accidents or because of chemical accidents in plants.³⁷

Nuclear and Radiation Incidents

A nuclear and radiation accident is defined by the International Atomic Energy Agency as an event that has led to significant consequences to people, the environment, or the facility. Examples include lethal effects to individuals, large radioactivity release to the environment, or reactor core melt. The prime example of a major nuclear accident is one in which a reactor core is damaged and large amounts of radiation are released, such as in the Chernobyl Disaster in

³⁶ http://www.fema.gov/hazard/damfailure/index.shtm.

³⁷ Hazardous Materials, August 2010, http://www.fema.gov/hazard/HAZMAT/index.shtm.

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1986. There are six sites in New York with nuclear power and two in New Jersey. Indian Point is approximately 24 miles from Manhattan.

The most common nuclear/radiological incidents have to do with the loss, theft, or mismanagement of relatively small radioactive material sources or technologically enhanced, naturally occurring radioactive material, where some exposure of individuals or dispersal into the environment occurs. These are handled at the local level with occasional Federal assistance. Virtually any facility or industrial practice (including transportation of materials) may be vulnerable to a deliberate act (such as terrorism) or an accident of some sort (including a fire) that could release radioactive material. Major fixed facilities, such as Federal nuclear weapons facilities, commercial nuclear fuel cycle facilities (uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, power reactors, and disposal), and some non-fuel cycle industries (such as radiation source and radiopharmaceutical manufacturers), pose a risk of accidents and could also be breached in a deliberate act such as terrorism.³⁸

Transportation Security Incidents

A transportation security incident is a security incident resulting in a significant loss of life, environmental damage, transportation system disruption, or economic disruption in a particular area. There have been multiple accidents or incidents in Region II that resulted in significant loss of life and physical damage and that involved issues of importance to public safety or generated particular public interest.

39 46 United States Code § 70101.

³⁸ FEMA Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex, June 2008, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/./nrf_nuclearradiologicalincidentannex.pdf.

The following maps depict technological incidents and their potential impact to CIKR within Region II. The CIKR assets listed here are in the energy, dam, and nuclear sectors, which are the most typical occurrences historically.

New York and New Jersey

Puerto Rico

U.S. Virgin Islands

FEMA Region II
Technological
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
Sector

General Fey Resour

Figure B-2: Risk of Technological Incidents to Dams, Energy Sector, and Nuclear CIKR

2.3 TERRORISM

The following describes potential terrorist events in Region II. These are violent acts that are intended to create fear, are perpetrated for a religious, political, or ideological goal, and deliberately target or disregard the safety of citizens.

Biological

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock, and crops. The three basic groups of biological agents that would likely be used as weapons are bacteria, viruses, and toxins. Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others, such as anthrax spores, are very long-lived. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry diseases transmittable to humans, and by

contaminating food and water. Delivery methods include aerosols, animals, food and water contamination, and person-to-person. 40

Cyber terrorism

Cyber terrorism is described as the use of Internet-based attacks in terrorist activities, including acts of deliberate, large-scale disruption of computer networks, especially of personal computers attached to the Internet, by the means of tools such as computer viruses. This type of attack may have cascading effects on systems that are dependent on digital systems, including transportation, industrial control systems, communications, and energy distribution. Sensitive information is routinely stolen from both government and private sector networks, undermining confidence in our information systems and the sharing of information. ⁴¹

According to the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team's 2010 Year in Review, a significant increase in threats was affecting all CIKR sectors. This included incidents where computer viruses and worms targeted industrial control systems that could shut down automation systems, if infected. ⁴² Although control systems are not the typical target, an industrial accident with consequences that impact the surrounding community, environment, transportation, or CIKR with systemic impacts could potentially require a coordinated Federal response.

Improvised Nuclear Device

An improvised nuclear device (IND) is an illicit nuclear weapon bought, stolen, or otherwise originating from a nuclear state or a weapon fabricated by a terrorist group from illegally obtained fissile nuclear weapons material that produces a nuclear explosion. The nuclear yield achieved by an IND produces extreme heat, powerful shockwaves, and prompt radiation that would be acutely lethal for a significant distance. It also produces radioactive fallout that may spread and deposit over very large areas. 43

Improvised Explosive Device

An improvised explosive device (IED) can be almost anything with any type of material and initiator. It is a "homemade" device that is designed to cause death or injury by using explosives alone or in combination with toxic chemicals, biological toxins, or radiological material. IEDs can be produced in varying sizes, functioning methods, containers, and delivery methods. IEDs can utilize commercial or military explosives, homemade explosives, or military ordnance and ordnance components. They are unique in nature because the IED builder has had to improvise with the materials at hand. Designed to defeat a specific target or type of target, they generally

⁴⁰ Biological Threats, August 2010, http://www.fema.gov/hazard/terrorism/bio/index.shtm.

⁴¹ http://www.dhs.gov/ynews/testimony/testimony_1302814781943.shtm.

⁴² Securing Industrial Control Systems in the Chemical Sector, April 2011.

⁴³ Planning Guidance for Protection and Recovery Following Radiological Dispersal Device and Improvised Nuclear Device Incidents, DHS Press Office, October 2008, page 1.

become more difficult to detect and protect against as they become more sophisticated. IEDs fall into three types of categories: package type IED, vehicle-borne IED, and suicide bomb IED. 44

Radiological Dispersion Device

Radiological dispersion devices, also known as "dirty bombs," consist of radioactive material combined with conventional explosives. They are designed to use explosive force to disperse the radioactive material over a large area, such as multiple city blocks. Around the world, there are many sources of radioactive material that are not secure or not accounted for. Rogue nations and/or terrorist groups can obtain these materials for dirty bombs. These explosive weapons may initially kill a few people in the immediate area of the blast but are used primarily to produce psychological (rather than physical) harm by inducing panic and terror in the target population. Their use would also result in costly cleanup for decontamination. 45

Deliberate Attack

Region II jurisdictions have been victimized by local, national, and international terrorists who attack innocent people, threaten public safety, challenge governmental authority, or destabilize cultural or economic institutions beyond a standard law enforcement response. This has included bombings, transit disruptions, and the 9/11/2001 attacks.

National Special Security Events

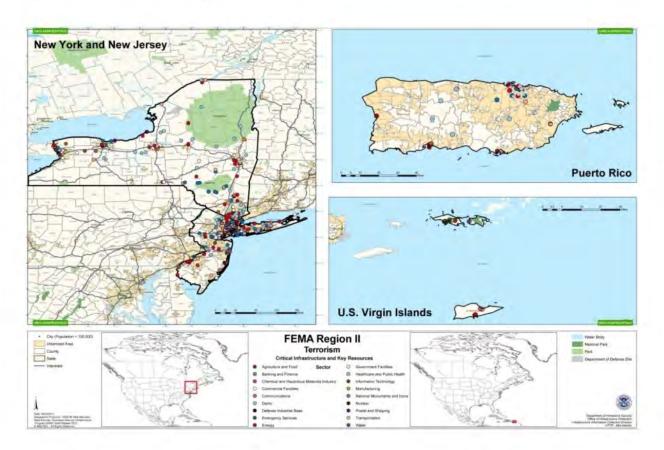
National Special Security Events (NSSE) are defined as national or international, government or privately sponsored, events or gatherings of national significance that are deemed to be potential terrorist targets requiring the counterterrorism capabilities of the Federal Government. Some events categorized as NSSEs include presidential inaugurations, major international summits held in the United States, major sporting events, and presidential nominating conventions. Additionally, some events, such as the State of the Union addresses and State funerals in Washington, D.C., are pre-designated as NSSEs, and other events may be designated by the President or his representative, the Secretary of Homeland Security, if warranted by certain factors and considerations.46

http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/intro/ied.htm.
 http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document.

⁴⁶ http://www.dhsconnect.dhs.gov/org/comp/ops/Documents/National Special Security Events.doc.

Figure B-3: Terrorism

The following maps display CIKR assets in the Region, demonstrating the concentrations of CIKR and their vulnerability to terrorism.



ANNEX C: OPERATIONS

1.0 PURPOSE

This annex describes the Federal incident response operations and the essential, specific, and implied Federal tasks undertaken to support impacted State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments in Region II. Operations are conducted in three phases: pre-incident, response, and recovery. Response to, and recovery from, any incident requires a prioritization of normal operations through the process of deliberate planning as well as adopting new or alternative approaches to support a coordinated response.

2.0 EXECUTION

Based on the requirements of an incident, Emergency Support Functions (ESF) provide Federal personnel to support operations at the Region II Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or a Joint Field Office (JFO) during incident timeline phases. As the RRCC's coordination role transitions to the JFO, the JFO becomes the primary field structure to implement operations in proximity to the impacted area. The JFO organizational structure is flexible, scalable, and adaptable to the size, scope, and requirements of the specific incident. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides the template that enables Federal and SLTT governments to work together efficiently to accomplish the objectives of this Plan.

2.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The majority of the hazards with the most serious potential impact that threaten Region II occur without notice, so the phasing of the employment of the strategies and resources in this Plan are organized with that posture. The timing of the phases are intended to stabilize the incident within the first 72 "golden hours," continue sustained response, and set the environment for transition to recovery. The timing of the phases represents goal times that Regional senior leaders set for operations, and essential tasks are aligned in sequential and/or time-sensitive order.

Private, public, and non-governmental sector partners are mapped ESFs as primary or support agencies. This Plan maps ESFs, and additional partners, to Capability Groups, coalitions of ESF personnel that coordinate efforts across levels of government to meet the objectives of this Plan. The Capability Groups are listed in Appendix 1 of Annex A. The primary operations are outlined below by core capabilities that enable response and those that support survivor needs.

Primary courses of action have been developed as part of deliberative planning and are listed below in each core capability section. These courses of action can be adapted to the consequences of the incident, modified to scale back the scope, or adapted to integrate a hazard-or geographic-specific response effort.

3.0 CAPABILITIES THAT ENABLE RESPONSE

3.1 PLANNING

Planning is a core capability applicable to all emergency management mission areas that support the implementation of the Plan's objectives. The Plan was developed in a deliberative process, conducted in a systematic process engaging the whole community, as appropriate, in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives. ⁴⁷ The core capabilities frame the plan objectives, the courses of action, Critical Information Requirements (CIR), and execution matrices.

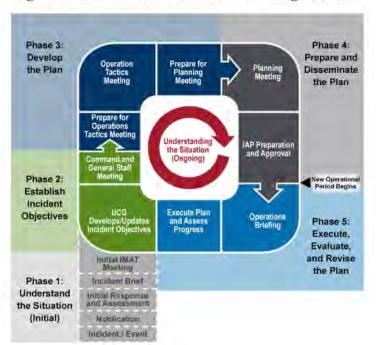
When an incident occurs, the Plan requires transition to match the level of incident, the category of hazard, and the scope of the response. This transitional, or adaptive, planning occurs within the Incident Action Plan (IAP) development process used by the ESF #5 Planning Unit. The IAP process outlined in Figure C-1⁴⁸ is established immediately by ESF #5 and produces an IAP to response partners within 12 hours.

Federal and SLTT governments assess the incident level, the hazard(s), and scope (e.g., number of jurisdictions impacted initially and potentially) and follow these steps to transition the Plan and develop an IAP to guide response:

- 1. Understand the situation;
- 2. Establish incident objectives;
- 3. Develop the plan;
- 4. Prepare and disseminate the plan; and
- 5. Execute, evaluate, and revise the plan.

This disciplined process is the vehicle used to provide clear expectations and guidance to the emergency managers in the public and private sectors managing the incident. The Plan's adaption and strategy changes are driven primarily by the consequences of the incident's impact on the population. Please see the IAP Guide for the complete process.

Figure C-1: The Incident Action Planning Process



49 Ibid.

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⁴⁷ DHS/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011, page 6.

⁴⁸ DHS/FEMA Incident Action Planning Guide, January 2012.

3.2 SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

The objective is to establish situational awareness and a common operating picture (COP) with all affected jurisdictions within two hours. This provides all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response. To achieve this objective, the RRCC leverages the use of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Adobe Connect to share the Region II COP/information-sharing tool with stakeholders/response partners.

3.2.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

In this phase, tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

The Regional Watch Center (RWC) conducts the following:

- Operational checks of RRCC information-sharing system with SLTT, Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), and Federal partners at intervals determined by the RWC;
- Recurring training and exercises with personnel;
- Coordinate updating data sets required by the RRCC to develop the COP (e.g., current Department of Homeland Security [DHS] Homeland Security Infrastructure Program Gold critical infrastructure and key resources [CIKR] data sets);
- Coordinate geographic information system (GIS)-based situational assessment data with FEMA divisions to update their needs in all phases of an incident;
- Research and coordinate additional information sources that build portions of the COP;
 and
- Provide pre-operational assessments for potential impacts of a notice incident.

3.2.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

In this phase, tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

The Region II RRCC conducts the following:

- Collect information on the status of the incident in the impacted SLTT governments (RWC);
- Activate ESF #5 Planning Section and initialize FEMA Adobe Connect COP as an information-sharing tool with Federal and SLTT responders;
- Leverage RRCC knowledge management systems used by response partners that include key data such as impact, scope of the incident, critical facilities, etc., to the RRCC to develop a COP;
- Conduct initial impact assessment that contributes to leadership decision making;
- Complete RRCC Update Reports and establish reporting schedule and mechanism with response partners;

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⁵⁰ DHS/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011.

- Assign COP management to ESF #5 Planning Section, including coordination of GIS mapping products and integration of data from SLTT and other partner information;
- Circulate Region II Situation Report (SITREP); and
- Post Region II SITREP to the Homeland Security Information Network.

3.2.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25-48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Continue RRCC Update Reports circulation; and
- Revise COP schedule with response personnel and synchronize with reporting schedule.

3.2.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

In this phase, stabilization of the incident is underway, and response operations are sustained and are adapting to the evolving needs of SLTT governments. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

During the transition period, the RRCC delegates to the IMAT the following:

- Continue situational awareness and conduct daily updates through FEMA Adobe Connect;
- Synchronize reporting mechanisms and schedule with Federal and SLTT information sources; and
- · Transition management of the COP to the JFO planning staff.

3.2.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maintain a COP for recovery program needs so demobilization of assets can begin at the earliest opportunity; and
- Transition RRCC functions to the JFO.

3.2.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Continue situational awareness and conduct daily updates through a digital FEMA Adobe Connect; and
- Conduct daily updates (JFO), and RRCC supports JFO operations, as needed.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE/HEALTH AND SAFETY

The objective is to deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances spills or releases and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards. To achieve this objective, the Environmental Capability Group takes this course of action:

- SLTT counterparts communicate and coordinate to respond to the discharge or release of oil and hazardous substances in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan;
- Responders utilize existing safety plans and protocols;

- Deploy appropriate personnel and strike teams utilizing Mission Assignments (MA) or existing Federal response and/or funding authorities;
- Activate the National Response Framework (NRF) Worker Safety and Health Annex through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regional Administrator, including deployment of special response teams that provide technical assistance; and
- Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all environmental hazards
 including, but not limited to, hazardous materials (HAZMAT), acts of terrorism, and
 natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.

3.3.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

In this phase, response agencies are in steady-state operations, implementing programs and plans in the emergency management mission areas, including preparedness, prevention, and mitigation. This phase may also include actions taken in advance of a notice incident, such as seasonal weather or a hurricane. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure that personal protective equipment (PPE) training is accomplished prior to an incident;
- Conduct inspections of PPE;
- Maintain the availability of resources and adequately trained and equipped personnel engaged in response per Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120⁵¹ to address hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities;
- Maintain a stability metric that centers on the ability to establish a safe and secure environment for impacted communities and response personnel engaged in life-saving and life-sustaining operations; and
- Conduct recurring training and exercises with personnel.

3.3.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assess environmental conditions caused by the incident and determine response priorities;
- Develop staffing plan for required resources that can be mobilized under Federal authorities (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], U.S. Coast Guard [USCG], etc.);
- Begin protective messaging to responders and develop necessary protective protocols and equipment;
- Activate ESF #10 at the RRCC to determine actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a
 release of hazardous materials and oil spills and develop a plan for environmental
 prioritization and cleanup;

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⁵¹ HAZWOPER 29 CFR 1910.120.

- Coordinate with SLTT partners to identify locations of hazardous materials storage, treatment, and disposal sites and other potential areas of releases of oil and hazardous materials;
- Assess requirements for the use of Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer vehicles in impacted continental United States jurisdictions if airborne toxins are suspected;
- Assess requirements for the use of Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology as a remote sensor to detect possible chemical releases and provide responders with additional information;
- Coordinate protective measures for Federal assets being deployed to impacted areas with the On-Scene Security and Protection Capability Group/ESF #13;
- ESF #10 develops a plan prioritizing cleanup of identified HAZMAT incidents;
- The USCG assesses potential impacts from oil spills and develops response deployment plan;
- If a HAZMAT or oil spill has a technical cause or is a consequence of another incident, determine responsible party and assess any response capabilities to mitigate impact;
- Coordinate public protective messaging with ESF #15, as necessary, including in accessible formats; and
- Determine necessary governmental teams and private sector support requirements and begin deployment and execution of contracts based on consequences and/or SLTT requests.

3.3.C Phase 2b: Deployment (24–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards;
- Deploy appropriate personnel and strike teams utilizing MA or existing Federal response and/or funding authorities;
- USCG maintains response plans for every regulated maritime facility and provides necessary response information to the COP if impacted by an incident;
- Identify and evaluate site hazards and provide recommendations for PPE;
- Establish site-specific controls and PPE recommendations;
- Establish the Joint Information System and coordinate outgoing messages through Incident Command in coordination with SLTT jurisdictions; and
- Coordinate with SLTT partners to identify locations of hazardous materials storage, treatment, and disposal sites and other potential areas of releases of oil and hazardous materials.

3.3.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Provide technical assistance to SLTT ESFs for environmental hazards affecting populations and responders for incidents;
- Assess hazardous materials locations in impacted areas that may threaten public and responder safety;

- Maintain PPE protocols, as needed, based on HAZMAT conditions;
- Continue operations based on initial assessments; and
- The EPA supports actions to stabilize the release, and prevent the spread of, contamination, including:
 - Sampling the drinking water supply in support of SLTT water providers,
 - Stabilizing any oil or HAZMAT release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments,
 - Capping of contaminated soils or sludge and use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effect,
 - Decontaminating buildings and structures,
 - Removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas, and
 - Removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials.

3.3.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Determine actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release of HAZMAT and oil spills and develop a plan for environmental prioritization and cleanup;
- Continue environmental response/health and safety operations and ensure the correct PPE is selected and modified based on improving or deteriorating conditions; and
- Determine that skilled contracting labor force (e.g., environmental cleanup contractors, utility and infrastructure repair crews) has correct PPE for the conditions.

3.3.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Implement the actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release of HAZMAT and oil spills and execute the plan for environmental prioritization and cleanup; and
- Terminate environmental response/health and safety operations as mission dictates.

4.0 CAPABILITIES THAT MEET SURVIVOR NEEDS

4.1 ON-SCENE SECURITY AND PROTECTION

The objective is to establish on-scene security and protection within 24 hours and provide support to impacted jurisdictions to re-establish public safety operations that ensure saving lives and protecting property. To achieve this objective, the On-Scene Security and Protection Capability Group implements this course of action:

- Deploy requested public safety and security personnel, in coordination with SLTT stakeholders, in the impacted jurisdictions (ESF #13); and
- Provide protection of Federal assets and equipment security through the Federal Protective Service (FPS) or other Federal law enforcement (ESF #13).

4.1.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Validate Emergency Medical Assistance Compact (EMAC) agreements between Region II States/territories and determine if Federal support is required to facilitate agreements (e.g., critical transportation of assets);
- Coordinate with ESF #13 primary and support agency workshops with State and territorial law enforcement agencies to determine likely on-scene security and protection needs during catastrophic incidents;
- · Conduct recurring training and exercises with personnel; and
- Maintain equipment.

4.1.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following

- Assess security and protection situation in impacted areas and provide input to initial COP;
- ESF #13 communicates with the IMAT(s) and impacted SLTT agencies to determine law
 enforcement support requirements; assess any jurisdictional restrictions on deployment or
 deputization of Federal law enforcement officers (LEO) for augmentation of SLTT law
 enforcement (e.g., the U.S. Virgin Islands prohibits Federal LEOs from this duty);
- Inventory Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA) and determine which are applicable to the incident to begin deployment to impacted SLTT governments requesting public safety and security support;
- Request initial situational awareness on the status of transportation portals, including status of airports from the Transportation Security Administration (including capability for screening operations and airport security) and status of ports from the USCG and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP);
- Coordinate anticipated protection requirements of deploying Federal assets (teams and equipment) and develop deployment plan to meet timelines and logistics;
- Assess fire services requirements from damage assessment and information collection links and develop deployment plan to meet SLTT fire services assistance requests;
- Mobilize fire services responders through ESF #4, including logistics requirements and preparation of MAs required for deployment;
- Coordinate incident-specific briefings from requesting SLTT jurisdictions for deployed personnel for security or fire service missions, including legal jurisdictions, logistics, accountability, billeting, and intelligence from the scene;
- FPS provides ESF #13 lead with anticipated protective services needed for Federal facilities in impacted area that may require augmentation with FPS or contracted security personnel; and
- Develop MAs needed to meet any shortfalls in PSMAs.

4.1.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate with ESF #10 to identify extent of oil and HAZMAT contamination or HAZMAT sites that may impact operations or may degrade and require response support;
- Prioritize transportation of LEOs and resources requested by SLTT governments;

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000217

- Deploy assessment teams to coordinate with impacted SLTT governments, assess law
 enforcement capabilities, and provide situational awareness for determining operations
 objectives driven by the consequences of the incident(s);
 - ESF #4/U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/U.S. Forest Service coordinate logistics support through the National Interagency Fire Center/National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) and the Geographic Area Coordination Center(s) to mobilize additional firefighting resources; and
 - Ensure security of assets once they arrive in impacted areas.

4.1.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Consider deputizing LEOs through the appropriate legal authority or EMAC to ensure proper jurisdictional authority to enforce State/local laws; and
- Request protective services from ESF #13 to secure critical infrastructure in coordination with NICC.

4.1.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Federal public safety support is primarily a response function and augments the legal jurisdiction of SLTT law enforcement agencies. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Review ongoing MAs supporting SLTT law enforcement agencies;
- Continue security and protection operations for Federal assets, as needed;
- Coordinate demobilization timelines with Federal asset managers and demobilize security personnel, as needed; and
- Review contracted security options to protect Federal recovery facilities.

4.1.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assess current status of SLTT law enforcement and fire-safety operations and determine ongoing requirements and timelines for completion;
- Transfer law enforcement and protective operations to operable local law enforcement agencies; and
- Demobilize Federal support as dictated by mission requirements and redeploy security personnel and equipment.

4.2 Mass Search and Rescue Operations

The objective is to assess air, sea, and structural search and rescue (SAR) requirements and deploy assets, as needed. The SAR Capability Group implements this objective with this initial course of action within 12 hours:

- Within 12 hours, establish situational awareness of incident impact and available SLTT requirements and timeline for their exhaustion;
- Estimate the urban search and rescue (US&R) team composition to support the situation;
- Establish the Regional SAR group to determine which agency has the best capability to meet the requirement; and

 Adjudicate conflicts and deploy structural, sea, or air-based teams to accomplish the mission.

4.2.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conduct SAR training;
- Maintain SAR equipment and supplies in a ready posture;
- Validate with SLTT governments the availability of specialized SAR teams (e.g., water rescue, cave rescue, etc.); and
- Maintain call-down lists for these SAR teams.

4.2.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0–24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following, which are in accordance with the Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum⁵² and other guidance:

- · Obtain and maintain a COP and situational awareness;
- Employ the Regional SAR group (e.g., USCG, Department of Defense [DOD], CBP,
 Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration) to interface with the
 Federal SAR Coordination Group (Department of the Interior, DOD, USCG, FEMA), the
 impacted State(s) or territorial ESF #9, and air branch to determine which agency has the
 best capability to meet requirements;
- Activate and deploy one or more US&R Incident Support Team (IST) to each affected jurisdiction;
- Initiate airborne SAR within four hours following an incident;
- Headquarters US&R Program Office assigns US&R liaison officer to RRCC;
- Activate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) structural specialist support for US&R task forces for deployment to, and employment in, the affected area;
- Coordinate and execute PSMAs for Logistics Management and Resource Support and other Federal resources required by SAR to support field operations;
- Coordinate through the FEMA Movement Coordination Center for transportation of personnel and equipment;
- Coordinate, request, and employ structural, sea, or air-based teams to accomplish the mission through US&R;
- · Adjudicate conflicts; and
- Coordinate the deployment of resources.

4.2.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

 Designate Federal staging bases for structural US&R task forces in proximity to impacted areas and deploy the US&R structural teams to staging areas;

⁵² http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/cg534/nsarc/CISAddendum2.0_Nov09.pdf.



- Coordinate the mission assignment of other Federal SAR resources;
- Coordinate with the Defense Coordinating Element the deployment of DOD SAR assets;
 - Assess on-scene security needs for deploying teams and coordinate requirements with the On-Scene Security and Protection Capability Group/ESF #13;
 - Maintain situational awareness of FEMA US&R resources and other mission-assigned or mutual aid SAR resources; and
 - Identify self-deployed Federal air and sea SAR assets and begin coordination of assignments for next operational period.

4.2.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following;

- Conduct SAR operations and address any shortfalls;
- Process an Action Request Form to FEMA Headquarters US&R Branch to activate USACE structural specialist support for US&R task forces for deployment to, and employment in, the affected area;
- Continue to support functional Federal staging areas through resupply (e.g., water, food, fuel, etc.);
- Based on earlier assessment, request deployment of foreign SAR teams through the FEMA International Assistance System;
- Assess team status and rotate US&R teams and other SAR resources to allow personnel to rest and maintain capability;
- Assess initial deployment and determine if International Search and Rescue Advisory Group or U.S. Agency for International Development and other Caribbean teams are viable options to expand SAR capability; and
- Demobilize based on IST analysis of objectives being met, and reposition or demobilize personnel when appropriate.

4.2.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Continue SAR operations; and
- Process an Action Request Form to FEMA Headquarters US&R Branch for structural specialist support for US&R task forces for employment in the impacted area.

4.2.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, demobilizing SAR operations as mission dictates (with State concurrence) and releasing SAR personnel and equipment.

4.3 Public Health and Medical Services

The objective is to triage requirements from multiple jurisdictions and prioritize emergency-level health and medical treatment resources to meet critical needs. To achieve this objective, the Public Health and Medical Services Capability Group conducts flexible, scalable deployment of available public and private sector assets to meet the emergency-level medical treatment needs of at least 10 percent of urgent care patients in the affected population.

4.3.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identify gaps in public health and medical services capabilities in each State/territory and coordinate plans to overcome shortfalls;
- Review response and recovery plans and update with increases or decreases in public or private sector capabilities; and
- Conduct recurring training and exercises with Capability Group agencies.

4.3.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identify immediate feeding, hydration, and bulk distribution (including durable medical equipment and consumable medical supplies) requirements for the affected area, and coordinate with Mass Care to support requirements;
- Identify gaps and solutions involving ESF #6 for mass care services that require ESF #8 support;
- Identify blood supply shortages and anticipated exhaustion levels and work with the American Red Cross and blood suppliers to develop strategies to meet these needs;
- Request deployment or redeployment of available Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) to address public health shortfalls identified by each impacted State and territory;
- ESF #13 develops assessment and deployment of security support for shelters;
- Validate operability of existing medical facilities and develop Needs Assessment for deployment of personnel and supplies (ESF #8); and
- Implement logistics plan(s) to deploy teams and resources and coordinate with RRCC Logistics Section.

4.3.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Deploy and maintain situational awareness on deployed and available DMAT teams;
- Re-assess current incident and shortfalls and request additional DMAT teams and other
 personnel provided by Federal department and agency partners or the contracted options;
- Establish information sharing with SLTT governments to communicate changes in shortfalls;
- Coordinate with SLTT and private sector hospitals to gain situational awareness regarding health and medical conditions; key elements include:
 - Survey available, operable bed space in impacted areas,
 - Coordinate medical and burn unit surge with health care facilities located outside the Region, and
 - Assess damage to hospitals and other key ESF #8 CIKR, including congregate care, hospitals, and emergency medical services;
- Provide and coordinate information with Federal department and agency partners to maintain COP;
- Coordinate medical evacuation support as required; subtasks include;

- Determine SLTT patient transportation capabilities,
- Initiate National Ambulance Contract for ground transportation,
- Coordinate with the State(s) to designate airports with sufficient movement on the ground to support patient evacuations,
- Evacuate and track acute medical needs patients from medical facilities and nursing homes, and
- Coordinate transportation support with DOD and other Federal agencies;
- Assist with integration of additional SLTT, private sector, and EMAC-deployed resources; and
- Coordinate response for communicable disease control and environmental public health hazards.

4.3.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Integrate HHS pharmacy prescription support for a population if requested by SLTT governments;
- Leverage the current status of local medical capabilities, logistics/transportation, local
 effects of an incident, and safety and security risk profile to meet the critical medical
 needs of the affected jurisdictions;
- SLTT health care providers and first responders that are not affiliated with a DMAT review the Medical Reserve Corps and the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals and assist where needed;
- Review public health and medical support personnel needs, including Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) DMATs that are traditionally held in reserve or in "unavailable" or "standby" status and could be activated and deployed;
- Maintain coordination of patient evacuations with supporting Federal agencies; when mission is assigned, subtasks include:
 - HHS recommends to FEMA to implement the National Ambulance Contract to provide ground transportation and DOD, if mission-assigned, may register patients and provide air transportation outside of the impacted areas,
 - DOD and the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center may coordinate evacuation of patients from the patient consolidated collection sites to the designated Federal Coordinating Center, and
 - The Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking System provides patient tracking data for any patients moved using the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS);
- Identify areas where objectives have been achieved and reposition or demobilize personnel when appropriate;
- Coordinate additional Federal, SLTT, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and private sector health care providers and integrate additional resources to support operations;
- Integrate additional out-of-State resources provided through EMAC and develop strategy for augmenting or replacing the current Federal Government resources employed in the response; and
- Provide reports on the status of medical operations and objectives to maintain the COP.

4.3.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate long-term, post-incident public health education campaign with ESF #15;
- Provide support to SLTT governments to complete inspection of health care facilities and the repopulation of patients,
- Continue to monitor needs for a public health emergency and waivers of Section 1135 of the Social Security Act to ensure that sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program; and
- Determine the status of medical monitoring and public health inspections of mass care facilities.

4.3.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Provide analysis of incident impacts on health care and public health CIKR to DHS Infrastructure Liaison (IL) and FEMA recovery program personnel;
- Provide recommendations to mitigation plans to address shortfalls identified during response; and
- Demobilize resources and teams no longer required.

4.4 MASS CARE SERVICES

The objective is to coordinate delivery of life-sustaining mass care services for up to 25 percent of the impacted population. The Mass Care Services Capability Group coordinates hydration, feeding, sheltering, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children and adults with their families/legal guardians services within 72 hours.⁵³

Mass Care Services provides emergency assistance, including non-congregate sheltering; support to individuals with access and functional needs; support to children; support to mass evacuations and transportation; and sheltering and care of household pets and service animals. ESF #8 -Public Health and Medical Services assists in providing emergency veterinary care for sheltered and rescued animals, epidemiological monitoring and reporting of emergency-related animal health issues, and management of human bite/injury cases. ESF#11 provides technical assistance regarding the safety and well-being of household pets.

Provision of mass care can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Sheltering and provision of congregate and non-congregate care;
- · Feeding of sheltered and dispersed populations;
- Emergency first aid;
- Medical referral to ESF #8:

⁵³ DHS/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011.



- Bulk distribution of emergency items;
- Mass evacuation support (including registration and tracking of evacuees, luggage, household pets, and medical equipment);
 - Support to people with disabilities and persons with access and functional needs;
 - Coordination of voluntary organization assistance;
 - Feeding and sheltering of household pets from the dispersed populations;
 - · Reunification/tracking of dispersed families; and
 - Coordination of crisis counseling and mental and behavioral health services through FEMA Individual Assistance Program grants.

4.4.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conduct mass care planning with stakeholders for 25 percent of an impacted population;
- Identify mass care human and material resource gaps based on information from stakeholders;
- Establish Memorandums of Understanding, Blanket Purchase Agreements, and PSMAs;
 and
 - Maintain contact with SLTT governments and NGOs that supply mass care subject matter expertise mass care agencies.

4.4.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0–24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate Region II ESF #6 activities when RRCC is activated;
- Request mass care support from ESF #8 and #11 as well as the American Red Cross;
- Request guidance from the Regional Disability Integration Specialist (RDIS);
- Respond to activation of deployment of Mass Care with IMAT and/or other requests for Federal mass care services at SLTT Emergency Operations Centers (as appropriate);
- Participate in joint conference calls with stakeholders for situational assessment and awareness, including:
 - Responding NGOs (including the American Red Cross as the Mass Care co-lead),
 - IMAT and other Federal partners (e.g., USDA, HHS, DOD, EPA, USACE),
 - SLTT mass care services agencies, ESF #6 or equivalent, and SLTT ESF #11 equivalent,
 - Disability agencies and organizations, and
 - Other NGOs and the private sector;
- Determine areas impacted;
- Gather shelter information, including;
 - Status (open, standby, impacted), location, type (e.g., pet-friendly, Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant, generator capability, cleared as structurally sound),
 - Operating agency (i.e., government-run, NGO, spontaneous),
 - Capabilities/capacities (e.g., number of sheltered/number of available spaces, ability to cook),

- Requirements: additional staffing, equipment, supplies, food, hydration facilities, hygiene, sanitation, communications, and power,
- Advanced support, including need for personal assistance services, durable medical goods, translators, interpreters, and security, and
- Available commodities and resources and the burn rates for each;
- Identify shelter-in-place locations, populations, and needs, including persons with disabilities and people with access and functional needs;
- Identify sheltering arrangements that allow pets within shelters or adjacent to shelter sites;
- Prioritize and coordinate mass care services and resources for congregate sheltering and impacted shelter-in-place populations, prioritizing for survivors with mass care needs including, but not limited to:
 - Hydration and food,
 - Clothing,
 - Consumable and durable medical goods,
 - Baby food, formula, and supplies, and
 - Pet supplies such as food, leashes, and cages;
- Assist survivors who may not have evacuated, including:
 - Coordinate with Critical Transportation and Logistics additional capabilities to transport identified populations, support required pet evacuation, provide reception capabilities, and maintain tracking of evacuees,
 - Coordinate transportation to pre-identified shelters and warming/cooling centers, and
 - Refer to ESF #8 if emergency medical needs are required;
- Communicate with, and give guidance to, ESF #15 stakeholders and FEMA's community partners to communicate to the affected population such things as:
 - Availability and location of mass care services, resources, and guidance, and
 - Instructions on what one should need/have/bring when evacuating and evacuation information, taking into consideration access and functional needs (including children, elders, transportation challenged, seniors, persons with limited English proficiency; people with cognitive and mobility disabilities; and household pets and service animals); and
- Provide information for population that has decided to shelter in place, including boil water alerts, sanitation information, recommended hydration per day, etc.

4.4.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25-48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Participate in conference calls with mass care stakeholders for situational awareness;
- Convene Congregate Care Coordination Unit (CCCU) to support analysis of congregate care facilities;
- Coordinate ongoing mass care services with all parties providing mass care support (such as voluntary agencies, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters) regarding the impacted populations, prioritizing for survivors with acute mass care needs;
- Support applicable planning for the next operational phase(s), including:

- Number of meals capable of being produced and manner of distribution,
- Identify the ability to provide hydration to impacted populations,
- Identify need for bulk distribution items and develop plan for accomplishing task, and
- Analyze locations of impacted individuals who have either congregated in one area or have sheltered in place, and develop plan to provide mass care;
- Activate reunification plans; and
- Begin reporting shelter numbers into the National Shelter System (NSS)⁵⁴ to identify trends in shelter population fluctuations, shelter openings, shelter closings, and SLTT governments anticipating future resource needs.

4.4.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Push and coordinate requested resources through the government and NGOs to those affected populations that need acute mass care resource support;
- Coordinate with the RDIS to identify impacted individuals who have access and functional needs that have not been met;
- Coordinate with Logistics to implement sanitation assistance for shelters, mass collection points, and evacuation points;
- Identify additional members of a multiagency CCCU and begin deployment; the unit performs the following subtasks:
 - Monitor delivery of mass care services and ensure needs of all survivors are being met, including persons with functional/access needs and people with household pets and/or service animals,
 - Identify unmet needs in shelters,
 - Identify needs of persons who have sheltered in place voluntarily or involuntarily and the needs of underserved populations or isolated areas,
 - Review findings of these teams and resolve issues, and
 - Provide/coordinate needed resources to appropriate agencies;
- Coordinate support to SLTT ESF #6 agencies and NGOs with increased capacity to produce hot meals when operationally practical;
- Calculate logistical support for feeding by factoring in two shelf-stable meals per day and hydration (hydration should be calculated at four liters per person per day);
- Refer patients with acute health and mental needs to appropriate SLTT service providers;
- Support NGO mobile feeding capabilities to meet mass care services objective;
- Maintain sheltering/NSS reporting schedule; and
- Coordinate hydration, meals, mental health counseling, and family reunification support
 to survivors while they are awaiting notification of missing or dead, as requested by the
 Fatality Management Services Capability Group.

⁵⁴ Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands use the FEMA NSS, while New York and New Jersey utilize the American Red Cross NSS.

4.4.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Adjust feeding operations to include increased mobile or fixed feeding sites based on analysis of shelter populations that remain overnight and those that visit for feeding only;
- Coordinate access to emergency assistance for survivors in shelters, those who have sheltered in place, and those without transportation;
- Identify additional needs that can be met by mass care/emergency assistance services, including:
 - Health and mental health support,
 - Spiritual care,
 - Provision of ongoing hygiene needs, including laundry and clothing, and
 - Support planning for, and coordination of, resources to meet these needs;
- Support recovery planning, including re-entry planning for survivors in shelters and/or without transportation;
- Ensure re-entry is supported by household distribution of food, the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, mobile feeding, and bulk distribution of relief supplies;
- Coordinate public outreach with ESF #15, updating impacted areas on availability of mass care services;
- Work with impacted SLTT governments to determine any mass care items they anticipate requesting from FEMA to provide support to Points of Distribution; and
- Coordinate planning regarding mass care support to Disaster Recovery Centers, Family Assistance Centers, etc.

4.4.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Most immediate mass care operations have been terminated; long-term housing is arranged, if needed;
- Support remaining survivors needing mass care services through identification of needs and creative solutions and resources to meet these needs, if necessary;
- Coordinate with Federal and SLTT agencies to connect survivors with existing resources in their communities;
- Coordinate transition of survivors using mass care to long-term recovery through longterm recovery committees, ESF #14, and other resources coordinated according to the National Disaster Recovery Framework; and
- Coordinate Mass Care Services Capability Group meeting to begin interim and long-term housing planning.

4.5 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SERVICES AND RESOURCES

The objective is to re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services. The Public and Private Services and Resources Capability Group implements this objective within 48 hours by beginning restoration of lifeline services and utilities (e.g., water, power, and fuel) to CIKR in coordination with Federal and SLTT governments.

4.5.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conduct recurring training and exercises with personnel;
- Conduct capability assessments with vital private sector industries/providers (e.g., the
 private sector has a heavy reliance on Verizon and AT&T);
- Determine requirements needed for restoration of vital private sector industries/providers;
- Develop communication methodologies to establish pre- and post-incident communications networks; and
- Identify anticipated SLTT needs that could be supported via the private sector.

4.5.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate with Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners to determine support needed, priorities, and their capabilities;
- Public and Private Services and Resources Group to begin providing situational awareness input on power outages and repair timelines within four hours;
- Prioritize restoration of energy to life-saving facilities;
- Assess support needed for key private sector distribution centers to restore commercial food and commodities to the impacted areas; and
- Provide initial guidance for Public Assistance (PA)-related issues and identify critical water, power, and fuel needs post-incident.

4.5.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate debris clearance priorities with SLTT governments to include access of public and private sector fuel providers;
- Develop information-sharing platform with public and private utilities to monitor restoration of energy services;
- Prioritize water system restoration to public safety and public health facilities and coordinate governmental actions required to facilitate; and
- Request assistance from DHS IL in the RRCC to provide input to the COP on infrastructure impacts.

4.5.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Establish communications and maintain situational awareness of CIKR; and
- Secure private sector coordination to change supply chains to provide rapid distribution of life-saving supplies and food stuffs.

4.5.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

 Transition response phase operations to FEMA Public Assistance Officer, including recommendations for PA prioritization for inspection and repair; and

 Provide ESF #15 with recommendations for outreach on public and private resource providers that require information on available Federal recovery programs.

4.5.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Develop plan detailing governmental actions required to facilitate returning commercial supply chains to normal operations; and
- Develop post-response analysis of impact of incident on public and private supply chains to develop mitigation strategies.

4.6 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS (RESPONSE/RECOVERY)

The objective is to assess and prioritize CIKR damaged by incidents and coordinate public and private sector resources that will reduce the further loss of life. To achieve this objective, the Infrastructure Systems Capability Group implements this course of action:

- Within 48 hours, develop a stabilization plan coordinated with impacted States and territories (RRCC infrastructure coordination personnel);
- Augment baseline infrastructure assessments with remote sensing and aerial capabilities as initial assessment on impact on infrastructure (RRCC personnel);
- Prioritize requirements and coordinate MAs/tasking and information sharing (RRCC);
- Communicate priorities to private and public infrastructure owners/operators.

The DHS IL develops an infrastructure of concern (IOC) list that analyzes the characteristics of the incident against data sets within its holdings to prioritize response and recovery actions. As the list is refined, additional infrastructures may be added. The IOC list forms the baseline that the DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection develops for the priorities for restoration, security of infrastructure, and recommendations for application of other high-demand/low-density assets to secure and reconstitute CIKR impacted by an incident.

The DHS IL assesses support using the following criteria in the response phase as data points to develop the restoration plan:

- What major CIKRs have been impacted as a result of this incident?
- Which impacted CIKRs are the most critical to response operations?
- What is the projected damage or impact to these CIKRs?
- What are the likely cascading effects that may ensue as a result of the damage to these listed CIKRs?
- What is the long-term (greater than six months) Regional and national impact as a result of the damage to these listed CIKRs?
- What are the major DHS restoration activities being executed to help restore CIKR facilities and infrastructure?

4.6.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

 DHS Protective Security Advisors determine pre-designated work location(s) from FEMA Region II based on anticipated incident;

- Coordinate update of CIKR data sets to be used by Region II during incidents and for modeling;
- Coordinate modeling inputs to assist Region II in making hazard-specific modeling to use during incidents; and
- Coordinate CIKR data transfer to Region II Mitigation Division for inclusion in Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

4.6.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assess immediate impact of incident on Regional and national assets and any direct impacts that may delay response operations;
- · Update the IOC based on impact data and SLTT requirements;
- Provide spot reports to Operations of CIKR in danger of cascading into secondary incidents in the next 24 hours;
- Activate and deploy assessment teams to validate the IOC baseline and prioritize Federal
 actions to facilitate CIKR restoration;
- Coordinate input from other Federal and SLTT agencies to update the IOC and COP;
- Assess operable remote-sensing capabilities and collect data indicating extent of damage;
- Mission assign aerial assessment;
- Coordinate with IMAT Infrastructure/Public Assistance Officer to develop CIKR impact data;
- Determine the need for Federal waivers for CIKR sector industries necessary to expedite restoration within designated critical recovery timelines;
- Identification of DHS Level I and II critical infrastructure in the impacted area;
- Facilitate expedited information sharing and analysis of impacts to critical infrastructure;
- Process requests for assistance and requests for information from critical infrastructure owners and operators;
- Upon request, activate and deploy teams to conduct assessments for publicly owned assets; and
- Determine prioritization of repairs with impacted SLTT governments.

4.6.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Integrate data collected from the following to update the IOC and develop infrastructure restoration plan:
 - Operable remote sensing from Federal, SLTT, and academic sources,
 - Aerial survey,
 - IOC baseline, and
 - Input from IMAT;
- Provide collected data sets to National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center and request modeling support to augment restoration plan and create modeling to support response operations;

- Provide CIKR status to SLTTs and have DHS IL coordinate status across FEMA Regions to the NICC, assessing Regional, national, and international dependencies;
- Transition RRCC IL to JFO as senior advocate for CIKR coordination, supporting the prioritization of their protection and restoration efforts; and
- Draft infrastructure restoration plan and coordinate implementation with Federal and SLTT partners.

4.6.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following;

- Evaluate damage assessments and coordinate SLTT and private sector resources to restore CIKR:
- Determine priorities that reduce cascading impacts of impacted CIKR and coordinate public and private sector support to mitigate risk(s);
- Provide situational awareness reporting on the status of CIKR to maintain the COP;
- Track CIKR to determine whether they are active or deactivated, driven by incident damage;
- · Determine CIKR recovery times; and
- Monitor/support national CIKR protection and restoration strategies.

4.6.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

In this phase, strategies and teams for each core capability are employed in the impacted area, depending on the consequences of the incident, and FEMA/Federal recovery programs are underway. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assess restoration plan and update to account for additional or new priorities that increase lifesaving, reduce cascading impacts, or are SLTT priorities;
- Assist with resources to bring CIKR back into operational status and serve as the coordinating function;
- Determine which facilities are nonoperational and determine reasons why (e.g., due to incident damage or deliberate shutdown by owner/operators); and
- Provide analysis of CIKR impact on national sector asset inventories.

4.6.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Re-assess the status of CIKR sectors using the following criteria:
 - What other CIKRs are impacted or have been impacted as a result of this incident?
 - Which of these impacted CIKRs are more critical to community recovery?
 - What is the projected damage or impact to these CIKRs as a result of this incident?
 - What is the long term (> six months) Regional, State, and national impact as a result of the damage to these listed CIKRs?;
- Mission assign a secondary aerial survey of impacted CIKR;
- Coordinate DHS restoration actions focused on restoration of CIKR facilities and infrastructure with the FCO and Disaster Recovery Manager;
- Continue assisting with resources to bring CIKR back into operational status and coordinate with DHS IL;

- Transfer to the FEMA PA Program leads information on eligible PA Program applicants;
 and
- Develop recommendations to Mitigation Program for candidates for public CIKR impacted by the incident.

4.7 FATALITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The objective is to make accurate assessment of fatalities in each incident and plan the deployment of public and private resources to augment local medical examiners (ME). ⁵⁵ To meet this objective, the Fatality Management Services Capability Group implements this course of action:

- Project the number of fatalities using five percent of the impacted population as an initial planning factor and validate the actual impact with SLTT authorities; and
- Allocate and deploy Federal resources according to SLTT shortfalls and the availability, mobility, and appropriateness of resource.

4.7.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

In this phase, response agencies are in steady-state operations, implementing programs and plans in the emergency management mission areas, including preparedness, prevention, and mitigation. This phase may also include actions taken in advance of a notice incident, such as seasonal weather or a hurricane. Tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conduct pre-incident planning with local ME/coroner(s) to address mortuary space and body recovery shortfalls;
- Develop and maintain plans for bereavement counseling with SLTT and communitybased mental health NGOs;
- Coordinate Federal protocols to provide SLTT support for body recovery and victim identification;
- Conduct training and exercises with Region II ME agencies, Mass Care, and mental health providers; and
- Develop casualty reporting protocols with SLTT MEs.

4.7.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0–24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Alert/notify, activate, and deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) to determine exact resources needed to support local ME/coroner;
- Alert/notify and activate DMORT personnel (disaster morgue personnel and Family Assistance Center Team) for deployment;
- Alert/notify the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response to prepare the Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) for deployment; and

⁵⁵ DHS/FEMA National Preparedness Goal, September 23, 2011.

 Coordinate with mass care services on fatality management to develop support for family reunification for missing persons/remains (this does not include family notification, which is the responsibility of the impacted jurisdiction's ME or designated official).

4.7.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Implement plan to deploy public and private resources to augment local MEs;
- Deploy, employ, and maintain situational awareness on DMORT, DPMUs, and other medical assistance teams;
- Determine if additional resources are needed from contracted mortuary support services, including remains and body recovery;
- Develop coordination of family assistance with mass care services agencies, NGOs, or the private sector;
- Coordinate with SLTT governments to determine changes in capabilities and anticipated shortfalls; and
 - Provide and coordinate information with Federal department and agency partners to maintain COP.

4.7.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following;

- Validate projection of the number of fatalities using appropriate modeling methodologies;
- Begin employment of DMORT personnel and assets;
- Maintain situational awareness and determine need to rotate mortuary teams to allow personnel to rest and maintain capability;
- Provide support for temporary internment, augmentation of refrigeration capacity, and decontamination for contaminated remains;
- Establish and maintain casualty tracking system;
- Coordinate additional Federal, SLTT, NGO, and private sector mental health care providers to provide bereavement counseling; and
- Assess need for mortuary industry call to augment public sector support and coordinate with ESF #15.

4.7.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, maintaining or terminating (based on the situation) fatality management services, including:

- Retain body recovery and victim identification support to SLTT governments;
- · Bereavement counseling; and
- Transition any family reunification locations to restored local ME agencies.

4.7.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Demobilize mortuary support, as needed;
- Make recommendations to Individual Assistance on retaining bereavement counseling as part of the crisis counseling program; and

 Determine support to public or private sector cemeteries for re-internment of displaced cadavers or for incident-related fatalities and long-term restoration of mortuary services.

5.0 ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL NATIONAL-LEVEL RESOURCES

Federal national-level resources are defined as specialized Federal teams, personnel, equipment, and other resources that can be deployed anywhere in Region II in times of emergency or incident to assist SLTT governments as well as other Federal departments and agencies. Some examples of national-level resources available to augment Region II are US&R teams, the NDMS, and USACE emergency power restoration teams.

Table C-1: Considerations for Allocation of National-Level Resources

Considerations for Allocation of National-Level Resources		
Emergency Support Function	Major Considerations	
All ESFs	 Number of SLTT governments impacted Population of impacted areas 	
ESF #1 – Transportation	Number of SLTT governments impacted Population of impacted areas	
ESF #2 – Communications	 Location of IOFs or JFOs Location of IMATs Location of US&R teams and NDMS teams Status of SLTT government communications Extent of damages to private sector communications 	
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	 Debris clearance of major transportation routes Status of water/wastewater infrastructure Status of power grid/critical facilities Status of navigation infrastructure Requirements for critical public facilities Number of buildings damaged or destroyed, including the destruction of accessibility features (e.g., ramps, platforms, lifts, security barriers, etc.) Number of dams/levees damaged or destroyed Estimated number of collapsed buildings by type 	
ESF #4 - Firefighting	 Scope of impacts on fire-safety installations Water system impact Environmental health and safety and occupational safety concerns 	
ESF #5 – Emergency Management	Location of FCOs, IOFs, and/or JFOs	
ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	 Shelter-seeking population Persons with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs, children, and the elderly Estimated populations sheltering in place Number of water/wastewater facilities damaged or destroyed Restoration timeline for utilities, including energy and fuel 	

ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support	 Location of incident (continental U.S. or outside the continental U.S.) Mass care services requirements Operational airports and seaports Access to debris-cleared roadways Organic re-fueling capability in impacted areas
ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services	 Number of injured Number of fatalities Number healthcare facilities or add nursing homes, adult care facilities, and assisted living facilities Providing medical services at shelters or alternate care sites Number of patients that require medical evacuation Determine type of disease/vector
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	 Number of Type I buildings collapsed Number of Type II buildings collapsed Number of Type III buildings collapsed Number of Type IV buildings collapsed Number of other structures damaged/destroyed
ESF #10 – Oil and Hazards Materials Response	 Number of HAZMAT facilities damaged/destroyed Number of HAZMAT leaks, spills, or releases Number of petroleum/natural gas pipelines damaged/destroyed
ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	 Number of farms or ranches damaged/destroyed Number of food processing facilities damaged/destroyed Type of foreign animal disease
ESF #12 – Energy	 Number of households and businesses without power Number of electric utilities damaged/destroyed Number of utility lines damaged/destroyed Number of buildings damaged/destroyed Number of petroleum/natural gas pipelines damaged/destroyed
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	 Number of facilities/areas/roadways requiring security Major highways/bridges/airports/ports damaged/closed to traffic Estimated time to repair/restore transportation CIKR Federal assets requiring security (facilities, deployed teams, responder housing)
ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery	 Number of buildings damaged/destroyed Major highways/bridges/airports/ports damaged/closed to traffic Estimated time to repair/restore transportation CIKR

5.1 RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROCESS

Region II may request Federal national-level resources to be matched against the appropriate need (e.g., matching SAR teams/equipment [resource] against areas where there are collapsed buildings and other structures that require SAR).

The following allocation process is utilized by the RRCC and/or the JFO to allocate national-level resources to multiple impacted SLTT governments in Region II.

Determine which specific national-level resources are currently available;

- Determine which national-level resources to be maintained in reserve for deployment to future incidents;
- Identify the considerations for deployment of specific national-level resources based on the impacts within Region II;
- Order areas by most impacted to least impacted, based on specific considerations;
- Calculate Region II's percentage of total impacts;
- Allocate available national-level resources to each impacted Region based on percentage of total and impacts; and
- Allocate resources to each impacted SLTT based on percentage of Regional impacts.

6.0 DEMOBILIZATION

As operations are completed, demobilization must occur. Demobilization should begin as soon as possible to facilitate accountability of resources and be fully coordinated with other incident management and response structures. The RRCC is returned to normal operations as special teams redeploy, and ESFs are deactivated when their support is no longer required. However, field operations may remain active for longer durations. Decisions pertaining to demobilization and deactivation are based on SLTT needs and are coordinated at the JFO. Demobilization activities are initiated once SLTT governments, in coordination with Region II, determine that there is sufficient capability and capacity to serve the affected population.

Activities during this sub-phase include, but are not limited to:

- · Recommending resource allocations;
- · Recommending timeline for return to normal operations;
- · Issuing demobilization operations orders;
- Maintaining supply levels to sustain Federal support;
- · Transitioning and rotating specialized response teams to minimize fatigue; and
- Beginning demobilization of resources no longer needed.

7.0 SECURITY AND CREDENTIALING

Credentialing is essential to the emergency management community to validate the identity and attributes (e.g., affiliations, skills, or privileges) of individuals or members of response teams.. Established standards allows the community to plan for, request, and have confidence in resources deployed from other jurisdictions for emergency assistance. Credentialing ensures that personnel resources match requests and supports effective management of deployed responders.

DHS/FEMA is committed to improving emergency management and response capabilities in the United States for all major disasters and other incidents where mutual aid is required. DHS/FEMA recognizes the existing authority for States and territories to regulate mutual aid within their borders. The intent is to build on existing processes and systems to improve the delivery of interstate mutual aid. The process of credentialing and affiliation already exists in

many jurisdictions, including in some States that have a "just in time" credentialing procedure at the time of deployment.

The DHS/FEMA Headquarters has developed the NIMS Guidelines for the Credentialing of Personnel (the guideline), ⁵⁶ which describes national credentialing standards that Region II will adhere to during a response to an incident. This guideline applies to incidents such as large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters where mutual aid and multi-jurisdictional aid is required. It can be useful for international cross-border initiatives undertaken by States and territories.

This document describes credentialing and typing processes and identifies tools that Federal emergency response officials from Region II and emergency managers at State levels of government may use routinely to facilitate multi-jurisdictional coordinated responses. When followed, this guideline also provides information about where emergency response leaders can obtain expertise and technical assistance in using the national standards or in ways they can adapt the standards to department, agency, jurisdiction, or organization needs.

FEMA Region II has responsibilities under the NRF to ensure that incident management personnel (e.g., IMAT, JFO, and other personnel, including temporary personnel) can respond to an incident.

FEMA Region II is required to credential its personnel in accordance with these guidelines. Non-Federal entities do not need to comply with the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201⁵⁷ (an open technical standard used by Federal officials for uniform credentialing and access control) or other Federal identification requirements for emergency response purposes. However, DHS/FEMA strongly encourages them to do so in order to leverage the Federal investment in the FIPS 201 infrastructure and facilitate interoperability for personnel deployed outside their home jurisdiction.

As the basis for this document, DHS/FEMA refers to the definition of credentialing provided by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. This language, codified in 6 United States Code § 311, provides that:

"The terms credentialed and credentialing mean having provided, or providing, respectively, documentation that identifies personnel and authenticates and verifies the qualifications of such personnel by ensuring that such personnel possess a minimum common level of training, experience, physical and medical fitness, and capability appropriate for a particular position." ⁵⁸

⁵⁶ NIMS, Guideline for the Credentialing of Personnel, August 2011.

⁵⁷ http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips201-1/FIPS-201-1-chng1.pdf

⁵⁸ Ibid.

8.0 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Protecting response and recovery workers is essential during all phases of an incident. When large-scale incidents overwhelm SLTT assets, and upon request, the NRF Worker Safety Annex⁵⁹ provides the technical assistance needed to help protect Federal and SLTT organizations' response and recovery personnel through coordination during interagency safety committee meetings.

Following an incident, it is the responsibility of individual agencies to ensure their employees, as first responders and workers, are protected from all hazards. When the need has been identified and requested by a Federal or SLTT organization, the Department of Labor (DOL)/OSHA may coordinate Federal support to assist response and recovery operations during an incident requiring Federal coordination. Employees, contractors, and visitors working in a FEMA workplace are required to comply with all applicable FEMA/Office of Safety, Health, and Environment (OSHE), DOL/OSHA, and SLTT occupational safety and health laws and standards.

Federal and SLTT governments' response and recovery staffing plans should anticipate the tasks to be performed by their employees during response/recovery operations and develop an appropriate Worker Health and Safety Plan. Agencies must ensure employees are properly trained, properly equipped, and have participated in exercises that demonstrate the necessary safety and health aspects to perform their assigned tasks.

A primary objective is to communicate pertinent safety and health information that would apply to all responding agencies and organizations in identifying threats and risks to worker safety and health before, during, and after incidents. Each agency with employees or contractors responding to the incident shall collect injury and illness data upon request. FEMA/OSHE and/or DOL/OSHA gather and/or have access to information on responder and recovery worker safety and health issues. This information, once gathered, is disseminated throughout all agencies and organizations involved with the response and short-term recovery mission.

All responding agencies coordinate with FEMA/OSHE and/or DOL/OSHA in the creation, identification, access, distribution, archiving, and collation of this data, which may include, but is not limited to:

- Develop health and safety plans to support response and recovery operations and Incident Action Plans;
- Gather incident exposure data;
- Collect injury/illness/fatality data;
- Report on damage to infrastructure, utilities, communications, or other installations that may affect response and recovery workers;
- Review reports or information on locations where response and recovery work is being performed;

⁵⁹ NRF Worker Safety and Health Support Annex.

REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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- Coordinate with mass care services and communicate to responders the location(s) of respite centers for response personnel to hydrate, eat, rest, and have access to spiritual care and mental health support;
- Track locations of staging areas, first aid stations or hospitals for response and recovery workers; and
- Maintain a high level of awareness of the issues affecting responder and recovery worker safety and health.

ANNEX D: LOGISTICS

1.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Region II Logistics Branch provides Logistics Management and Resource Support (LMRS) as part of the National Incident Management System and Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7.

At Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Headquarters, the Logistics Management Directorate's (LMD) mission is to effectively plan, manage, and sustain national logistics response and recovery operations in support of domestic emergencies and special events, acting as the National Logistics Coordinator or Single Logistics Integrator for domestic incident support. The FEMA LMD and the General Services Administration (GSA) are the Federal colead agencies for providing LMRS.

A catastrophic incident requires a logistical response that is large and complex. The Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) activates ESF #7 and coordinates and synchronizes the delivery of required resources. To provide "unity of logistic support" within the Region, ESF #7 – LMRS maintains situational awareness of all ongoing logistic support activities, identifies overlaps and gaps in support, makes recommendations to supporting agencies, supports all internal logistics and information technology (IT) needs, or adjusts the flow of resources per established procedures.

2.0 FEDERAL LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Responding Federal agencies may have internal logistics capabilities to sustain and replenish their own response operations. If agencies are unable to fulfill their logistical needs, they leverage Region II Logistics for additional support through the RRCC to support their needs. LMRS tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Responder support, including billeting;
- Receiving and staging of resources and commodities;
- Synchronizing distribution and transportation operations;
- · Improving timeliness, quality, and reliability of support;
- Maintaining accountability and fiduciary responsibility under regulatory guidance and directives;
- · Facility and IT support for field operations; and
- Determining the optimal sourcing and transportation strategies for resources.

A catastrophic incident and resulting Stafford Act disaster declarations require an increase in Federal department and agency requests for support, overall operations tempo, and logistics support as a whole.

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⁶⁰ LMD Mission Statement, http://on.fema.net/COMPONENTS/ORR/LMD/Pages/Default.aspx.

2.1 CRITICAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS FOR LOGISTICS

2.1.A Regional

- Condition of airports, seaports, and roadways designated critical by Federal and State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) response plans;
- · Status of infrastructure damage/destruction;
- Local capability to distribute resources and commodities to Points of Distribution;
- Risk level to Federal response personnel providing response resources;
- Status of shelters and their populations;
- Status of various volunteer agency resources;
- Status of disability agencies, organizations, and technical assistance resources; and
- Availability of private sector resources.

2.1.B Continental United States Jurisdictions (New Jersey and New York)

- The dense population in New Jersey and New York requires vast resources to address survivor needs. This includes large populations of persons with disabilities and other individuals with access and functional needs including, but not limited to, children, elders, and persons with limited English proficiency.
- Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan may require unique support following a
 catastrophic event, such as a hurricane, earthquake, or large-scale terrorist incident in
 New York City, due largely to the dense population and limited ingress and egress
 challenges.

2.1.C Outside the Continental United States (Caribbean Area)

The initial air response from the continental United States (CONUS) may take up to 24 hours to arrive in the Caribbean. There are pre-identified airports in Puerto Rico serving as critical points of debarkation for the transportation of commodities and responders. The primary staging bases from CONUS are Charleston Air Force Base, South Carolina, and Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas. Detailed Caribbean logistics support can be found in the Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Annexes.

- Outside the continental United States (OCONUS) locations require unique air and sea logistical support transportation; and
- Airport availability may hinder logistics:
 - San Juan at 10' mean sea level may become unusable for 72 hours+,
 - American Airlines provides 31 percent of airlift and has no alternate Puerto Rico airports that provide a significant passenger and cargo airlift on a daily basis,
 - Cieba (Former Roosevelt Roads Naval Air Station) is visual flight rules only with very limited services, including no operating tower, jet service, or passenger support,

62 Ibid, Attachment 2, June 14, 2010.

⁶¹ Region II Caribbean Air Operations Response Annex, June 14, 2010.

- Other Puerto Rico airports have limited capabilities, including material handling equipment, ramp space, refueling, and fire suppression,
- U.S. Virgin Islands airports are at risk due to low elevation (e.g., Saint Thomas < 25'), and there is only one airport per island,
- The majority of goods and materials are imported into the Caribbean via sea, but in the response phases, the air bridge is established first, and
- Re-establishment of the supply chain to the Caribbean area is via sea bridge.

3.0 CRITICAL TRANSPORTATION

Critical transportation is the key to rapid response to any incident; Region II's objective is to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response to an incident and support survivor needs. This capability has various elements that enable response, including reporting impacts of the incident on the transportation systems; support for evacuation; deployment of response teams; transport of commodities, equipment, and materials; debris clearance; and restoration of damaged transportation systems that support community recovery in the latter phases of an incident.

Primary responsibility for management of incidents involving transportation normally rests with SLTT governments and entities that own and operate a majority of United States transportation infrastructure. SLTT governments and entities also establish transportation policies, authorities, and plans that manage transportation systems. They therefore play the key role in prioritizing the movement of responders to support relief personnel and supplies. In each phase of this Plan, there are tasks associated with each of these transportation elements that enable response.

3.1 TASKS BY PHASE

3.1.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

In this phase, response agencies are in steady-state operations, planning transportation and implementing programs and plans in the emergency management mission areas including preparedness, prevention, and mitigation. The phase may also include actions taken in advance of a notice incident, such as seasonal weather or a hurricane. Tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Review debris clearance plans for SLTT jurisdictions and clarify any required Federal or State/territorial technical assistance;
- Review critical transportation needs for Federal response plans and coordinate and preselect Federal resources that can meet specific timelines (e.g., airlift of search and rescue [SAR] or mobilization of mass care services);
- Review Points of Distribution, sheltering, and SLTT response plans to determine logistic support needs;
- Review transportation plans to prioritize distribution and general support to response operations;
- Adapt objectives or courses of action, as needed, to fit the diverse requirements of CONUS or OCONUS response unique to Region II;
- Develop Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments, Memorandums of Understanding, or other instruments required to meet objectives and courses of action in Region II response plans and annexes; and

Pre-stage resources, as required, to meet anticipated SLTT needs for notice incidents.

3.1.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0–24 Hours)

In this phase, the RRCC and ESF #1 collect information on the status of transportation systems in the impacted States and territories and determine their priorities. The first step in the course of action to implement this objective is to prioritize the elements of the transportation system that require restoration based on the incident and Region II response plans. Regardless of the incident or its location, road systems are a priority to gain access to airports, seaports, and critical facilities.

The RRCC and the Critical Transportation Capability Group prioritize assets or teams to develop a time-phased force deployment in the following order, adjusted for the consequences of the incident:

- Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT);
- Urban search and rescue (US&R) teams and requisite support for them;
- Operational communications;
- Debris clearance support to SLTT governments:
- On-scene security and protection/ESF #4 and ESF #13 teams;
- · Public health and medical services; and
- Mass care services augmentation and resupply.

ESF #1 and the Critical Transportation Capability Group coordinate with the transportation agencies listed below in the priority indicated to restore the impacted transportation systems, including debris clearance, and implement the AHP's objective:

- · Roadways: coordinate with SLTT transportation departments to provide access;
- Airports: coordinate with operating authorities, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense's (DOD) Joint Task Force-Port Openings (JTF-PO), if required;
- Seaports: coordinate with the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for port clearance and support;
- Fuel distribution: coordinate with the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the private sector to prioritize pipeline and fuel distribution to primarily support first responders and life-sustaining commerce and for the prevention of cascading consequences; and
- Mass transit: coordinate with operating authorities and public and private transit operators to restore mass transit and paratransit services.

To support evacuation, deployment of responders, and transport of commodities, tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate with Federal and SLTT governments to identify available priority distribution routes, re-establish air traffic control, and coordinate air traffic operations;
- Prioritize medical needs (e.g., staff, medicines, supplies) and evacuation transportation requirements in the impacted areas;
- Coordinate responder access to impacted areas with local jurisdictions to quicken response;

- Coordinate with Federal and SLTT partners to initiate emergency waiver requests to facilitate transportation priorities including, but not limited to, the following:
 - Driver hours-of-service waivers from the DOT,
 - Truck size and weight limit waivers from State transportation departments,
 - Jones Act waivers from the Department of Homeland Security, and
 - Hours-of-service waivers from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; coordinate with the Federal Highway Administration regarding size and weight permitting or licensing requirements;
- Coordinate with Federal and SLTT partners to establish sea bridge, as necessary, to impacted States and territories;
- Monitor impacts of the incident on transportation systems and infrastructure;
- Assess transportation needs to meet objectives of Region II response plans, including the needs of persons with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs;
- Mission assign DOD's JTF-PO to assess airports, including runway functionality, air traffic control, and other support, to re-open airports to facilitate resources deployment to impacted areas; and
- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.

3.1.C Phase 2b: Deployment (24–48 Hours)

In this phase, the restoration of transportation systems has been prioritized with the impacted SLTT governments, and Federal assets and teams continue or begin their deployment. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Continue or begin deployment of transportation assets, resources, and response teams that facilitate response;
- Develop refueling and return trip planning for deployed vehicles;
- ESF #7/GSA to provide transportation sourcing for post-incident evacuation needs prioritized by each jurisdiction;
- ESF #1 assesses what regional or extra-regional aviation portals can facilitate air operations for each impacted jurisdiction;
- Coordinate the impact of outflow of post-incident evacuation and the transportation requirements for the entry of response teams and supplies into the impacted areas; and
- Coordinate air operations requirements with ESFs for the following processes:
 - Deploy teams required by response plans, including IMAT, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, and SAR, and
 - Initial Response Resources designated for specific response operations (e.g., hydration or feeding).

3.1.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

In this phase, stabilization of the incident is underway, and sustained supply chains, transportation routes, and support systems (e.g., commercial fuel outlets) are being brought online. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- ESF #3 Assemble Roads and Bridges Task Force to expedite restoration of ground routes to isolated communities;
- Coordinate continued evacuation support by repositioning or demobilizing resources from areas where objectives have been achieved;
- Review progress of the restoration and repair of roadways, bridges, airports, and seaport infrastructure;
- The Federal Government coordinates with SLTT governments to support debris clearance operations aligned with transportation priorities (i.e., roadways, airports, seaports, fuel distribution, and mass transit);
- Support development of strategy for re-populating evacuated areas using the following criteria:
 - Reduced impact on local mass care, energy, and transportation resources,
 - Availability of reliable public safety (fire rescue and law enforcement),
 - Low impact or interruption of response operations, and
 - Commercially available services and resources (e.g., building supplies); and
- Determine housing options, including the availability of accessible housing, and the return to affected areas for evacuees temporarily displaced to locations away from their home of record.

3.1.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

In this phase, strategies and teams for each core capability are employed in the impacted area, depending on the consequences of the incident, and FEMA/Federal recovery programs are underway. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Assess recovery program needs and transportation limitations for the general population, including persons with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs, that may impact access to disaster assistance centers, recovery program facilities, or Mitigation Program requirements;
- Support ESF #8 strategy for medical patient repatriation as health care facilities in the affected area return to service; and
- Begin demobilization of resources, as necessary.

3.1.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

In this phase, the conditions for recovery have been set and Federal operations focus on transitioning to long-term recovery and restoration of transportation systems. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Coordinate the transportation of evacuees back to the impacted area(s) and provide vehicles, including accessible vehicles;
- Develop retrograde plans, including implementation criteria and timeline, for review;
- Coordinate transition from debris clearance to debris removal operations following community recovery priorities; and
- Coordinate public sector and government actions that support restoration of transportation system back to normal operations.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The National Logistics System maintains management and resource support capability in order to supplement Regional activities. The National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) coordinates interagency logistics support activities during an incident in accordance with the National Response Framework at the national level. The NRCC, an operational component of the National Operations Center, provides operational support to field-deployed resources to ensure synchronized Federal operations and to resolve issues regarding national resources. When multiple Regions are impacted, the NRCC adjudicates the RRCC's competing requirements; the NRCC (and RRCC) initiates mission assignments in support of SLTT incident response requirements, where applicable. ⁶³

4.2 REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Region II Logistics Branch manages logistics prior to a Federal declaration of a disaster. Logistics plans, policies, and procedures are developed in conjunction with the Region's respective States and the LMD by the Region II Logistics staff.

Immediately pre- or post-event, the Region II Logistics Section merges with other Federal agency partners to staff the RRCC Logistics Section/ESF #7. Additional Federal resource support comes from GSA, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Interior, Labor, Transportation, and Veterans Affairs, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Office of Personnel Management. A complete list of logistical support is listed in the National Response Framework ESF #7 Annex. 64

The RRCC coordinates all logistics during response and recovery activities within the Region. Region II's Logistics Branch is responsible for managing Federal resources, commodities, and equipment at Regional facilities, including the Initial Operating Facility (IOF), Joint Field Office (JFO), and Federal staging areas that support disaster response and recovery operations. Regional Logistics is also responsible for IT disaster support for Federal responders at the aforementioned facilities and support teams.

The Logistics Section of the Region II RRCC is responsible for coordinating and tracking all requests for Initial Response Resources, including emergency power, required or anticipated in response to an incident. Functional responsibilities of the Logistics Branch during activation of the RRCC include:

- Determine staff requirements, order staff to support the Branch, and assign work;
- Coordinate with the Operations Branch to determine the most effective and efficient method to satisfy each logistical requirement;
- In conjunction with Operations, assign logistical requirements to appropriate agencies or offices;

64 http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf.



⁶³ Region II 2011 Hurricane Concept of Operations.

- Interact with IMAT representatives to ascertain current and potential SLTT resource requirements;
- Manage, direct, oversee, and execute national logistics support to other Federal agencies (OFA), SLTT governments, or internal FEMA functions within the area of responsibility of the disaster incident;
- · Staff JFOs and Federal staging areas;
- Coordinate national logistics response for JFOs, staging areas, and other field facilities, including location, setup, voice and data communications, and other logistical support;
- Provide safeguards and accountability for Federal property and equipment assigned to the Region, the JFO, and the JFO area of responsibility; and
- Execute Regional Interagency Agreements (IAA) with OFA and non-governmental organizations (NGO) and order support from local sources.

2.4 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM

The Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) Logistics Section provides compressive logistics management over the Federal response in support of the affected jurisdiction(s). IMAT assists with State or territorial governments to support logistics requirements beyond the State or territories' internal capabilities that are identified and validated through the IMAT Operations Section. IMAT coordinates support of internal logistics requirements for responding Federal agencies. There are national and Regional IMATs that are deployed to each impacted State/territorial government based on the scope of the incident. Until the IMAT is established and able to directly fulfill Federal assistance and responder needs, internal and external requests for support are routed through the RRCC for sourcing.

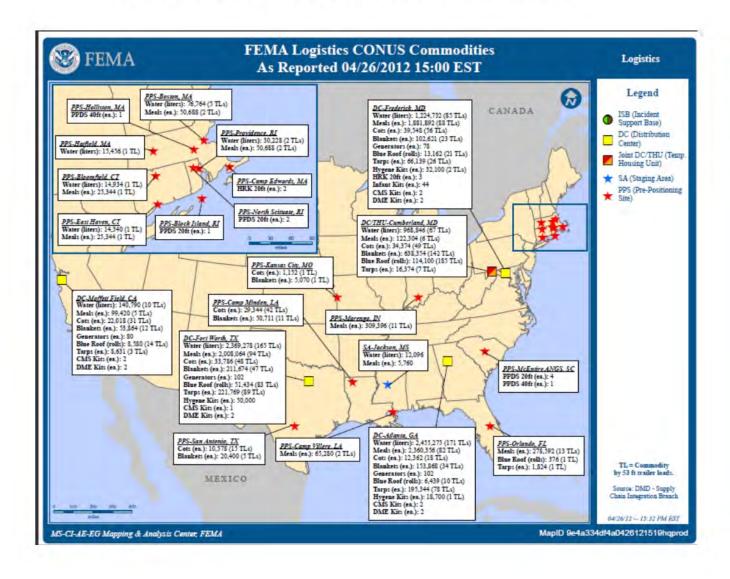
5.0 PRE-POSITIONED RESOURCES

Logistical commodity stockpiles are national resources that are pre-positioned throughout the United States, and are maintained by Federal departments and agencies under their own authorities.

5.1 NATIONAL DISASTER COMMODITIES STOCKPILE

FEMA's LMD has commodities stockpiled at 15 CONUS locations and five OCONUS locations (see Figures D-1 and D-2 below). The resources listed in the maps are controlled by the LMD and are updated frequently. FEMA Logistics commodities are represented in the following maps. The boxes show the inventory and location of commodities available for immediate deployment or staging to support an incident. Headquarters Logistics coordinates the movement of the commodities from the storage points to staging areas within the Region as soon as possible to support an incident.

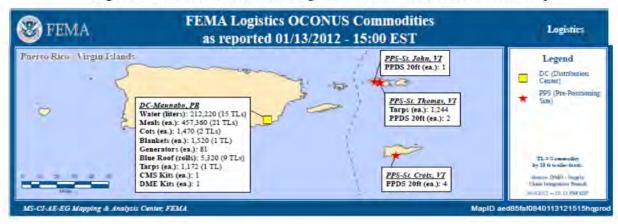
Figure D-1: FEMA National Logistics CONUS Commodities Map 65



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⁶⁵ These documents are found on the LMD intranet homepage and are updated regularly: http://on.fema.net/COMPONENTS/ORR/LMD/Pages/Default.aspx.

Figure D-2: FEMA National Logistics OCONUS Commodities Map



5.1.A National Initial Response Resources

The LMD has two commodity Initial Response Resources available to meet initial response requirements until the validated response requirements can be determined. Region II can elect to order an initial response resource. There are two Initial Response Resources: Alpha and Bravo. Alpha provides meals and water for 60,000 people for one day. Bravo provides meals and water for 120,000 people for one day.

Table D-1: LMD Commodity Initial Response Resources

Push Package	ALPHA	BRAVO
Meals (trailer loads)	6	12
Water (trailer loads)	14	28
Cots (trailer loads)	3	3
Blankets (trailer loads)	1	1
Infant/Toddler Kits (trailer loads)	i –	2
Durable Medical Equipment (DME) Kit (trailer load)	j	i
Consumable Medical Supply (CMS) Kit (trailer load)	i -	i
Federal staging areas team and cache (trailer load)	i .	Ť
Generators (trailer loads)	17	17
Shuttle fleet	TBD	TBD
Meals (each)	125,000	250,000
Water (liters)	200,000	400,000

Push Package	ALPHA	BRAVO
Cots (each)	2,100	2,100
Blankets (each)	4,500	4,500
Infant/Toddler Kits	10	20
DME Kit	1	1
CMS Kit	1	T
Federal staging area team and cache	1	1
Generators	54	54
Shuttle fleet	TBD	TBD

6.0 FEDERAL PARTNER SUSTAINMENT CAPABILITIES

6.1 DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Through an IAA, the Defense Logistics Agency can provide:

- Three million ready-to-eat (MRE) meals stocked and distributed within 24–72 hours, over one million vendor-stocked commercial MREs as of 1 June (production capability is three million commercial MREs over a 10-day period among three established vendors);
- Fuel; contracts are by State with the ability to supply up to 26,000 gallons of regular unleaded gasoline and up to 260,000 gallons of commercial-grade diesel daily per State; and
- Medical supplies, if required to support HHS (ESF #8).

6.2 UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Through Mission Assignments or IAA, the USACE can provide:

- Up to three million pounds of ice delivered within the first 24 hours and 100 percent of the order delivered within the first 72 hours; and
- Up to 198,000 liters of potable water delivered within the first 24 hours and 100 percent of the quantity ordered delivered within 96 hours of the request.

6.3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Through an IAA, GSA can provide:

- Cots: up to 100,000 cots delivered in three days (33,000 per day);
- Blankets: up to 200,000 blankets delivered in three days (65,000 per day);
- Tarps: up to 100,000 tarps delivered in three days (33,000 per day);
- · Equipment rental;
- Transportation services, including accessible transit services; and
- JFO Kits/Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse Packs.

6.4 THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross provides significant logistical support for mass care services:

- 35 warehouses with 500,000 cots/blankets;
- · Six million heater meals;
- Over three hundred Emergency Response Vehicles nationwide; and
- Coordination with NGOs, like the Southern Baptists and Salvation Army, for feeding in shelters and in the communities.⁶⁶

7.0 REGIONAL INCIDENT SUPPORT BASE LOCATIONS

A Federal staging area is a support facility that provides logistical support to an operation. These bases provide commodity support such as water, food, cots, tarps, hygiene kits, shelter, ice, or any other product to support survivors during the life-sustaining response after a disaster. These bases may also provide support to SLTT organizations or other agencies, as necessary.⁶⁷

Region II has identified locations to utilize for response to an incident. Figures D-3 and D-4 show pre-defined staging locations in Region II and are not all-inclusive. A Federal staging area could be set up at any suitable location according to specifications, protocol, and procedures. Commodities are received from distribution centers, Federal partners, private industry, and voluntary agencies to replenish State stockpiles of goods or supply commodities that they do not store. After distribution to the States, the staging area replenishes its own stock through FEMA distribution centers or other mechanisms so this process can be repeated.

⁶⁶ FEMA Region II ISB Brief, 9/21/2011.

⁶⁷ ISB and Cross Dock Guide Version 2.1.

⁶⁸ ISB and Cross Dock Guide Version 2.1 and ISB Brief.

Figure D-3: Region II CONUS (NJ/NY) Federal Staging Areas

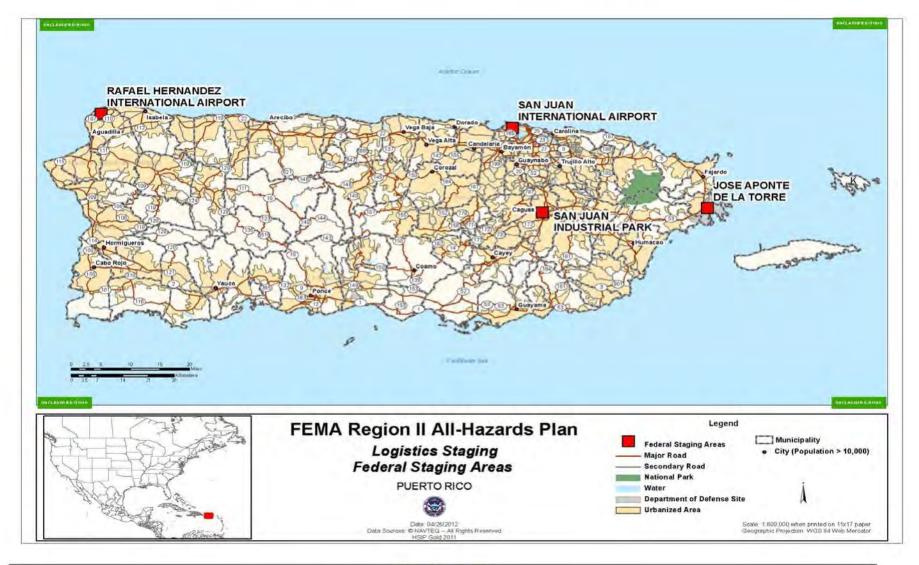








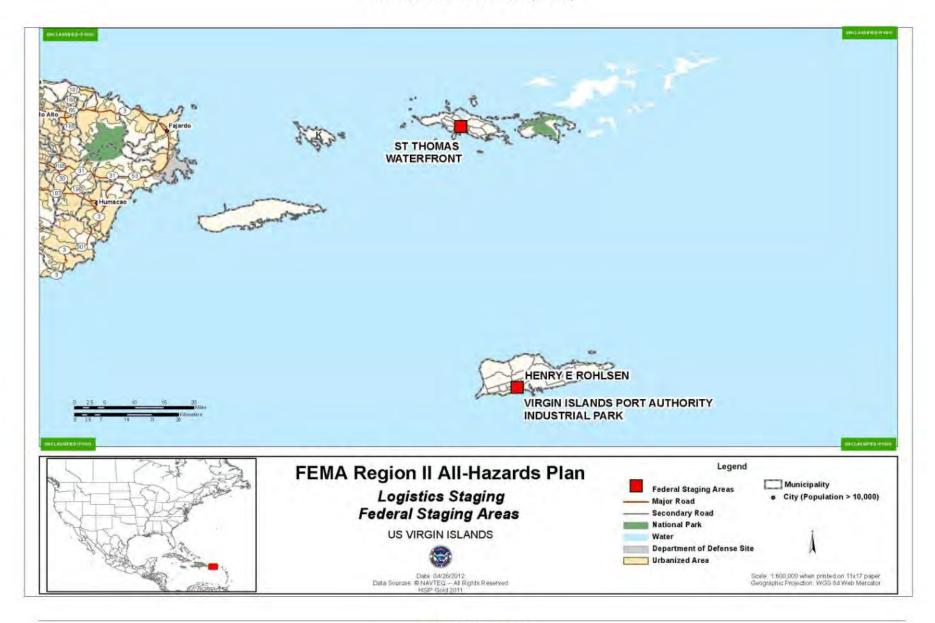
Figure D-4: Region II OCONUS (PR/USVI) Federal Staging Areas





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OVERSIGHT



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NOTE: Limited Distribution. Release of this information is strictly controlled by DHS.





Commodities readily available to deploy to an incident are included in Table D-2.⁶⁹ These commodities are some of the most common required by survivors and responders. Additionally, commodities types and estimates of people serviced by truckload are listed in Appendix D-1.

Table D-2: Available Commodities

Water	Tarps	Ice
MREs	Sheeting	Fuel
Blankets	Generators	Mobile Communications Office Vehicles
Personal Toilets	JFO Kits	Infant/Toddler Kits
Personal Hygiene Kits	Cots	Medical Supplies

8.0 REGIONAL RESPONSE RESOURCES

8.1 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TEAM

In coordination with the RRCC and the State, FEMA deploys an IMAT to each impacted State. IMATs are interagency teams composed of subject matter experts and incident management professionals drawn from national or Regional Federal department and agency staff according to established protocols. IMATs make preliminary arrangements to set up Federal field facilities and initiate establishment of the JFO.

8.2 MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

The National Mobile Operations Division has five geographically dispersed Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachments, along with a Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System. ⁷⁰ The MERS Detachments are capable of providing logistics support for the Disaster Field Facilities. ⁷¹ The MERS units that are accessible to Region II can be deployed to the most critical need in a multi-jurisdictional incident, and are self-sustaining at the location.

8.3 REGION II SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

The Region II Logistics inventory contains the following assets for disaster support. Region II Logistics manages and supports Regional FEMA response elements utilizing these resources.

- Vehicles:
 - Two E-350 4x4 cargo vans,
 - F-350 4x4 pickup truck,
 - Class C motor home,

⁶⁹ Regional ISB Commodities 8-30-2011 Report.

⁷⁰ http://www.fema.gov/emergency/mers/mers15.shtm (last modified: June 8, 2009).

⁷¹ http://www.fema.gov/emergency/mers/mers07.shtm (last modified: June 8, 2009).

- Class C motor home retrofitted for Federal staging areas command and control operations,
- Command vehicle,
- Fifteen passenger E-350, and
- Six 4x4 Gator all-terrain vehicles;
- Go kits:
 - Approximately Seventy public assistance go kits,
 - Approximately thirty miscellaneous individual assistance go kits,
 - Miscellaneous logistical-related go kits (power cords, IT wiring, extension cords, etc.), and
 - Approximately twelve miscellaneous mitigation go kits; and
- Satellite equipment: two very-small-aperture terminal (VSAT) T-1 equivalent systems CONUS and three VSAT T-1 equivalent systems OCONUS.

9.0 TASKS BY PHASE

9.1 PHASE 1: PRE-INCIDENT

During normal operations and prior to an incident, Region II actions encompass preparations for anticipated response activities. Actions affecting logistics include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Deliberate planning and development of standard operating procedures for response; and
- · Identifying equipment and material to support operations.

9.2 PHASE 2: RESPONSE

Upon notification of an incident, Region II begins to organize and deploy assets in coordination with SLTT governments. Task organization actions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identifying and coordinating Federal government actions in support of State priorities;
- Activating or alerting personnel (e.g., IMATs, ESFs, FEMA reservists);
- Supports deployment of IMAT(s), Federal liaisons, and division chiefs;
- Identifying potential locations for field structures and locations per established policy and procedure;
- Integrating Federal assets and resources into State and local operations;
- Coordinating logistical support for deployed elements;
- · Continuing to augment staff through the activation of ESFs; and
- Pre-positioning resources, as needed.

9.2.A Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0–24 Hours)

Immediate response operations are initiated and the RRCC is activated with staffing deployed by other Federal department and agencies. During this phase, State incident response requests are coordinated through the RRCC.

Major duties and responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Reviewing capabilities and shortfalls to determine initial response requirements;
- Deployment support for the IMAT(s), designated Federal liaisons and divisional chiefs;

- Coordinating the ordering, tracking, and delivery of disaster commodities with impacted SLTT governments;
- Supporting FEMA programmatic operations, including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Mitigation Programs;
- Adjudicating requests for limited resources;
- · Establishing and managing Federal staging areas;
- · Identifying JFO and other related disaster support facilities; and
- Ensuring communications and IT support for Federal responders.

9.2.B Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

At this phase, the RRCC is fully functional, and the IMATs have combined efforts with the affected jurisdiction. The IOF transitions into the JFO, achieving full operational capability. Core personnel for the JFO(s) are the IMATs. As the JFO expands to meet the size and complexity of the incident, additional staff augmentation comes from ESFs, OFA, NGOs, and additional FEMA personnel.

The RRCC assumes a support role working with the NRCC and the JFO. The JFO is responsible for incident management; the RRCC is responsible for incident support.

Major duties and responsibilities during this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Deploying necessary resources and sustaining supply chains;
- Considering and addressing interdependencies between requested resources, including DOD airlift support, resource support, responder transportation, and allocation of fuel;
- · Establishing the JFO and other related disaster support facilities; and
- Continuing to provide operational support to all FEMA program areas.

9.2.C Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

In this phase, push out of initial resources is underway, and IOF or JFO operations are beginning. Resource support to the impacted SLTT governments and communications with Federal staging areas and field units are underway. The distribution of resources is/has transitioned to a "pull" method, relying on the exercise of Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments requested by the impacted SLTT governments and Federal partners. Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to:

- Assessing commodity burn rates and infrastructure restoration to determine resupply organic capabilities requested by the SLTT governments;
- Transitioning to a pull phase and adjusting incoming commodity support based on needs post-incident;
- Validating additional airports utilizing either FAA or DOD operational standards and redeploying shipments, as needed;
- Assessing seaport clearance and operability to forecast sea transport of bulk requirements for upcoming operational periods;
- · Providing support for opening of Disaster Resource Centers; and
- Assessing viable modes of transportation (i.e., truck, aircraft, train, and vessel).

9.3 Phase 3: Recovery (73 hours to 30 days)

As response operations transition to recovery, the need for certain Federal resources diminishes. At the same time, requirements for other Federal resources—including those associated with

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DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000258

REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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assisting individuals and families and restoring critical infrastructure and essential government and commercial services to functional capacity, as well as maintaining long-term public health and psychological health—increases.

In this phase, actions pertaining to task organization that the Federal Government takes include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maintaining JFOs and related facilities to coordinate Federal operations in the field;
- Consolidating IOFs or other disaster facilities into JFOs; and
- Demobilizing resources as requirements dictate.

APPENDIX D-1: COMMODITIES TRAILER LOADS ESTIMATION

Calculating the amounts needed of commodities required for life sustainment and mass care services, as well as setting up Joint Field Offices, can be estimated using the information below. The information is based on a typical/standard load plan using a 53-foot trailer; quantities may vary slightly. Trailer loads may vary due to vendor packaging, product type, low cost palletizing, and/or the ability to double stack, etc.

ПЕМ	TRAILER LOADS	
Blankets	4,500/trailer (2 each per person supports 2,250 people), 5,180-12,000 each, 5,180 boxed, 10,000-12,000 bales	
Cots (Coleman, commercial)	560-700/trailer (1 each per person supports 560-700 people)	
Cots (military)	2,250/trailer (1 each per person supports 2,250 people)	
Emergency meals (HeaterMeals Plus)	10,000 meals/trailer (2 each serves 5,000 people per day)	
Emergency meals (HeaterMeals)	10,000 meals/trailer (2 each serves 5,000 people per day)	
Emergency meals (meals, ready-to-eat)	21,312 meals/trailer, 2 each/person, 37 pallets of 576/pallet (serves 10,000)	
Generator packs	6-8 trailers	
Hygiene Kits	50,000 each/trailer	
lce	40,000 lbs/trailer, 20 pallets, 250 bags/pallet, 2,000 lbs per pallet lbs/per person supports 5,000 people per day)	
Joint Field Office Kits	One 50-person/trailer	
Living Kits	256/trailer (serves 256 families)	
Personal Wash Kits	5,000 each/trailer, 20 boxes per pallet	
Plastic sheeting, 20x100	20 pallets (616 rolls)/trailer (1.5 per house supports 400 houses with roof damage)	
Portable toilets with tents	480-780/trailer, pallets of 60 each, 18-20 pallets/trailer	
Pre-Positioned Disaster Supplies (PPDS), 20'	2 each/flatbed trailer (supports 250 people)	
PPDS, 40'	1 each/flatbed trailer (supports 500 people)	
Tarps, 20x25	2,500/trailer (1 per household)	
Tents	120-1,800/trailer (varies due to whether pallets can be double stacked), 100 tents per pallet (6-8 person tents)	
Water (liters)	18,000 liters per 53' trailer, 20 pallets of 900 liters (3 liters per person per day supports 5,000 people per day)	

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ANNEX E: REGION II CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX F: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING/EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1.0 PURPOSE

Upon activation of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #15 by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Federal external affairs (EA) resources are employed to conduct sustained operations in support of the Regional Administrator, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), and the Joint Field Office (JFO) during an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. The objective is to ensure ESF #15 leaders and team members understand the organizations and systems used to coordinate crisis communications and that those organizations strive for whole community coordination and timeliness and accuracy in public messaging.

ESF #15 provides the resource support and mechanisms to implement the National Response Framework (NRF) Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures described in the NRF Public Affairs Support Annex. Additional information about External Affairs can be found in the ESF #15 Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).⁷²

This annex describes roles, responsibilities, and protocols for Federal departments and agencies to coordinate and communicate with all appropriate stakeholders during incident response operations in order to identify overarching strategic initiatives to facilitate communications, gather information for decision makers, and conduct public outreach activities.

This annex addresses public affairs and communications activities related to incident response operations. The goal of these activities is to ensure the ESF #15 personnel understand its roles and responsibilities to work as a Federal and State team with a focus on including the whole community⁷³ in the crisis communication organization to improve efforts of transparency and comprehension to the public on a potential or current crisis.

1.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND STRATEGY

Strategic direction originates from the DHS and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Headquarters to the Region to the field through the positions of Operations Director (OD) to the Regional External Affairs Director (READ) to the External Affairs Officer (EAO). The EAO, under the operational direction of the JFO Unified Coordination Group and affected State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) partners, establishes and supports external affairs based on incident-specific strategic communication plans.

1.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Build unified Federal and SLTT effort on crisis communication to the public;
- Engage the entire impacted community in strategic communication and outreach; and
- Work to be timely, accurate, and transparent in all Federal communications.

⁷³ Whole community refers to State, local, tribal, territorial, commonwealth, international, private sector, and non-governmental organizations as well as the functional need and limited English proficiency community.



⁷² http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/esf15_sop.pdf

1.3 INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities for ESF #15 are formally defined in the ESF #15 SOP. The listing below highlights key organizational roles.

1.3.A Department of Homeland Security and FEMA Headquarters

The DHS Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs is the primary coordination authority for ESF #15 and:

- Activates ESF #15 and alerts additional supporting departments and agencies to provide representatives to the appropriate ESF #15 location;
- Coordinates incident communications with the White House Office of Communications, Federal departments and agencies' public affairs offices, and affected State public information officers during an incident; and
- Designates the ESF #15 OD from the appropriate DHS component; the ESF #15 OD provides direction, oversight, and coordination to the ESF #15 EAOs.

1.3.B FEMA Regional Operations

The READ serves as the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) ESF #15 lead on the incident. The READ has dual-report responsibility to both the Regional Administrator and the ESF #15 OD and manages the oversight of EA operations and departmental messaging of events across the Region. Specific duties of the READ in the RRCC include:

- Coordinating national media in coordination with Headquarters;
- Providing message direction to all field operations;
- Directing and implementing operations for EA, including movement of staffing and equipment in coordination with the RRCC Director;
- Coordinating communication with key EA partners including, but not limited to, SLTT, Federal, community, and private sector;
- Managing "Very Important Person" (VIP) coordination at the Regional level;
- · Coordinating the Private Sector desk in the RRCC; and
- Providing internal communication on disaster operations to Federal staff.

1.3.C Incident Management Assistance Team External Affairs Element

External Affairs (ESF #15) is represented on the National and Regional Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT). On all incidents, a minimum of an EA Specialist deploys with the IMAT in a notice incident prior to the expected incident and provides situational awareness to the READ at the RRCC. The EA Specialist is part of the Regional EA Division during routine operations and is chosen by the READ for the additional duty. When determined by the READ, the IMAT moves with additional EA positions:

- Pre-designated EAO;
- Video specialist;
- Photography specialist; and
- Community Relations Assistant External Affairs Officer (AEAO).

When this team deploys with the IMAT, it falls under the IMAT structure, with duel reporting to the IMAT lead and the READ. The senior member of the team is the pre-designated EAO.

1.3.D External Affairs Officer

The EAO is selected by the READ and OD and serves as the primary external affairs advisor on an incident to the FCO and Unified Coordination Group and staff. The EAO has a dual-reporting responsibility. For message coordination, the EAO reports to the READ; for operational efforts, the EAO reports to the FCO as part of the command senior staff.

1.3.E Federal Government External Affairs

Federal departments and agencies support the public affairs organization and staff in accordance with the ESF #15 SOP. During an incident, the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs for DHS or its designated DHS External Affairs Executive Officer (EA-EO)⁷⁴ coordinates with the READs and other Federal crisis communications leadership through the National Incident Communication Call Line (NICCL). The DHS National Joint Information Center (NJIC) serves as the Federal incident communications coordination center during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. The NJIC controls the NICCL.

Table F-1 outlines general communications roles and responsibilities for Federal departments and agencies supporting public affairs when an incident occurs.

Table F-1: Federal Government Communications Roles and Responsibilities

Key Areas of Support	Department or Agency	Timeframe to Activate Roles and Responsibilities
	Federal Government	
Executive Branch/strategic direction	White House	When appropriate
Incident Lead and ESF #15 OD	DHS and FEMA	Upon activation of the NJIC
Public health countermeasures	Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Upon activation of ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services)
Hazardous materials response	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	As needed
National Disaster Medical System coordination	HHS, Veteran Affairs, Department of Defense (DOD), DHS	As needed to augment overwhelmed medical capability
Mass care, housing, human services	FEMA	Following incident/evacuations
Mass evacuation	FEMA, Transportation Security Administration, DOD	As needed

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⁷⁴ DHS Emergency Support Function 15 Standard Operating Procedures, August 2009, page A-11.

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Key Areas of Support	Department or Agency	Timeframe to Activate Roles and Responsibilities
Hazard mitigation and flood insurance	FEMA	As needed
Stafford Act declaration	FEMA	Upon request of governor
Weather/storm tracking	Department of Commerce/ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Immediate
Transportation infrastructure	Department of Transportation	Immediate
Defense Support of Civil Authorities	DOD	When requested
Federal personnel communications	Office of Personnel Management	As needed
International Assistance System; requests for international assistance, gifts, and cash donation management	Department of State	As needed
Assess impact on energy facilities and infrastructure	Department of Energy	As needed
Agriculture Impacts, including any livestock/poultry and plant/crop pest/disease issues; food commodities and Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; safety of meat, poultry, and egg products; subject matter expertise regarding the safety and well-being of household pets; disaster assistance to farmers	U.S. Department of Agriculture	As needed
Water and wastewater infrastructure	EPA	As needed
Workplace safety, unemployment insurance and rates, wage and hour issues, emergency employment grants	Department of Labor	Following incident

Key Areas of Support	Department or Agency	Timeframe to Activate Roles and Responsibilities
Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties	Department of the Interior	Upon activation of ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources)
Provide information to the public on individual disaster assistance during the response to an incident 75	FEMA partners with over 16 Federal agencies to provide various forms of disaster assistance for survivors of an incident	Immediate
All Federal departments	and agencies support public affair	s during an incident, as needed
	State and Local Entities	
Incident response	Local fire/police	Immediate
Public messaging	Affected State and city	Immediate

1.3.F Joint Information Center

A Joint Information Center (JIC) coordinates incident information and strategic communication activities to external audiences. The Federal JIC is integrated with the State JIC, which in turn is integrated with the local JICs, similar to the flow of operational information in an Emergency Operations Center. The JIC may be established virtually or at a physical location, depending on the crisis; this is determined by the EA-EO, READ, and EAO in coordination with the State, tribe, or territory.

2.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2.1 TASKS BY PHASE

External Affairs conducts operations in accordance with an ESF #15 Concept of Operations and SOP. The activities listed below by phase are representative of ESF #15. As the EA authorities are derived from DHS, specific and authoritative guidance for EA/ESF #15 functions is provided in other DHS documents.

Phase 1: Pre-Incident⁷⁶ 2.1.A

Pre-incident phasing for External Affairs is broken into timeline groups as follows: day -7 through day -5, and days -4 through -1. Key actions include the following:

⁷⁶ Taken from FEMA B-685; ESF 15 CONOPS for Notice Events DRAFT REWRITE 12.08.2011, pages 1-12.



⁷⁵ Individuals can refer to http://www.DisasterAssistance.gov for information about disaster assistance programs available at the Federal and SLTT level.

- Conduct NICCL and State Incident Communications Conference Line (SICCL) calls as determined by the ESF #15 OD;
- RRCC activates ESF #15 staff:
 - READ.
 - Disability Specialist,
 - AEAO for Community Relations,
 - AEAO for Private Sector.
 - National media spokesperson/coordinator,
 - VIP coordination lead,
 - Resource Manager, and
 - EA Reports Specialist;
- Establish ESF #15 Private Sector Representative desk with State and other Federal partners;
- Establish coordinated operational pace with Headquarters and field;
- Leverage social media outlets to collect and disseminate information from the public and government; coordinate efforts with SLTT partners to ensure continuity and consistency of messaging via mobile applications;
- Coordinate with SLTT on EA resource support and unmet needs;
- Develop staffing plan for ESF #15 operations at the JFO; coordinate ESF #15 lead staffing with DHS;
- Verify National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) ESF #15 distribution lists (NRCC ESF #15 desk);
- Conduct initial outreach to potentially impacted congressional delegations; coordinate outreach to district offices;
- Conduct additional calls with stakeholders (governors, key mayors, volunteer agencies, etc.), as needed;
- Identify location for a Community Relations mobilization center and subsequent resource needs (equipment, staff, training);
- Conduct initial Limited English Proficiency/Additional Communications Needs assessment for potentially impacted areas to support staffing needs;
- · Conduct media access coordination; and
- Deploy EA support to SLTT to work in the State JICs, as needed.

2.1.B Phase 2: Response

Response phasing for this annex is in accordance with the phasing criteria from the Base Plan.

2.1.C Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

In this phase, the RRCC and ESF #15 focus on being a coordinator of public information with the emergency management community on life-saving efforts and establish the ESF #15 structure needed in the field to continue communication efforts. The ESF #15 RRCC staffing is in place to include:

- Congressional Liaison;
- · Public Affairs Liaison; and
- Private Sector Liaison.

2.1.D Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

In this phase, messaging of response actions has been prioritized with the impacted SLTT governments, and Federal assets and teams continue or begin their deployment. Additional field EA staff move in place to conduct field media and tribal and community relations work; congressional outreach is conducted from the RRCC until the JFO operation can take over the function. Below is the initial JFO staffing:

- Photographer and videographer;
- AEAO for the JIC:
- One AEAO for Community Relations;
- Seven Community Relations Assistant Managers;
- · One Community Relations Reports Manager;
- Three Community Relations Managers;
- · Forty Community Relations Specialists; and
- Four field Public Information Officers.

2.1.E Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

In this phase, stabilization of the incident is underway, and sustained supply chains, transportation routes, and additional services are being provided. Daily communications with the public, media, mission partners, and affected stakeholders continues.

2.1.F Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

In this phase, most tasks for each core capability are deployed, depending on the consequences of the incident, and FEMA/Federal recovery programs are underway.

Key activities include, but are not limited to, the following:⁷⁷

- Provide life-saying and life safety information for individuals in affected areas;
- Provide unified messaging on what the whole community is doing to support disaster survivors; and
- Provide unified messaging on what the public outside the affected area can do to help the disaster survivors.

2.1.G Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

In accordance with the ESF #15 SOP, EA coordinates with ESF #14, if activated, to share business data, economic data, and other information collected for potential long-term community recovery needs. Actions in this phase include:

- Assess status of program deployment; and
- EAO supports recovery programs at JFO.

3.0 EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS METHODS

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DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000268

⁷⁷ Taken from FEMA B-685: ESF 15 CONOPS for Notice Events DRAFT REWRITE 12.08.2011, pages 1-12.

The focus of ESF #15 is to provide clear, concise, and accurate guidance to the public and mission partners. Communicators must ensure that messaging reflects unknown issues, as well as facts, as they become acknowledged, maintaining transparency in communications. A variety of systems and methods are used, including social media.

3.1 CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

Federal departments and agencies have a number of channels available for disseminating messages to various audiences. Table F-2 lists examples of communication channels that Federal departments and agencies employ.

Table F-2: Channels of Communication

Mass Media	Government, NGO, and Private Sector	Special Communications and Nontraditional Methods
 Emergency Alert System (EAS) NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards NOAA Emergency Manager's Weather Information Network Nationally broadcast public service announcements (PSA) on commercial stations and networks National news and wire service releases Press conferences (Headquarters, JFO) Multi-language media Federal department and agency Internet and web postings Media conference calls E-mail alerts to subscribers Satellite and radar imagery Public advisories on rebuilding strategies and risks and hazards Information in accessible formats 	 Corporate intranet sites SLTT jurisdictions Faith-based, community, and disability organizations Schools Foreign media Conference calls with stakeholders Utility and transportation industries Local building community Local community planners 	 Professional associations and emergency management organizations Cable television outlets Social media Questions and answers with the public Really Simple Syndication Feeds Wikis

To convey messages to audiences, the normal, routine channels of communication (e.g., nationally broadcast PSAs, live-read radio PSAs on commercial stations and networks, news and wire releases, multi-language media, and the EAS) are used. In addition, personal preparedness information for the public is posted on the DHS website (http://www.ready.gov/). The FEMA mobile application can be used to provide timely notifications of response information and maps to shelters and other areas for public assistance.

3.2 COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS

FEMA's Planning and Products component within ESF #15 is responsible for creating public messaging products, as identified in the ESF #15 SOP, which include, but are not limited to:

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- Press releases;
- · Talking points;
- PowerPoint presentations;
- Graphics and maps (e.g., shake maps, risk maps, satellite photos of damages);
- Congressional briefings and advisories;
- Flyers;
- Web content;
- Mitigation advisories, fact sheets, and technical guidance;
- Daily summaries;
- · Video content; and
- Town hall meetings, face-to-face briefings, and discussion groups.

ANNEX K: COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS

1.0 PURPOSE

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 – Communications supports the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitates the recovery of systems and applications from cyber attacks, and coordinates Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. This ESF implements the provisions of the Office of Science and Technology Policy's National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.

ESF #2 also provides communications support to Federal and State, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments and first responders; acts as a liaison to the private telecommunications industry when its systems have been impacted; and provides communications and information technology (IT) support to the Joint Field Office (JFO) and JFO field teams.

With the rapid convergence of communications and IT, the National Communications System (NCS) and the National Cyber Security Division work closely to coordinate the ESF #2 response to cyber incidents. This convergence requires increased synchronization of effort and capabilities between the communications and IT sectors to facilitate ESF #2's ability to respond to all types of incidents.

This annex provides a framework for Region II communications systems employed during an incident response in support of SLTT response activities to communicate identified threats, risks, and emergencies. This framework includes:

- Communication system linkages among stakeholders and key nodes, including SLTT command centers and incident support teams;
- · Communications networks; and
- Systems and tools used for information exchange.

This annex supplements existing SLTT communications plans for more effective management of communications during an incident.

2.0 EXECUTION

When the overall coordination of Federal catastrophic response activities is required, it is implemented through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region II, consistent with national guidance. For communications, ESF #2, primarily supported by FEMA Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) and its Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) Detachment, serves as the main coordinating entity in a Stafford Act incident. Other Federal departments and agencies carry out their response authorities and responsibilities consistent with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System.

While not a complete listing, key mission partners for ESF #2 are shown in Figure K-1. These include the following:

 NCS: The National Communications System is a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) component with responsibility in the coordination of the planning for, and provision of, national security and emergency preparedness communications for the Federal Government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack and

recovery, and reconstitution, and acts as liaison between the Federal Government and the commercial telecommunications industry. ESF #2 has a high reliance on industry carriers such as AT&T and Verizon.

- OEC: The Office of Emergency Communications was created to support and promote, primarily through emergency communications policy, the ability of emergency responders and government officials to continue to communicate during natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other manmade disasters.
- DEC/MERS: The DEC Division can rapidly deploy MERS capability to provide secure

Figure K-1: ESF #2 Mission Partners

and non-secure voice, video, and information services, operations, and logistics support.

- FCC: The Federal Communications Commission acts as radio spectrum management for SLTT and private commercial industry.
- NTIA: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration acts as radio spectrum management for FEMA and all other Federal agencies.

RRCC / JFO

ESF 2

NCS

SLTT

DEC/ MERS

OEC

Industry

FCC

2.1 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ESF #2 ensures timely critical communications in support of situational awareness and operations coordination, by any and all means available, in support of all response forces and affected communities. Following even a catastrophic incident, critical Federal-to-Federal communications will be re-established within 12 hours for Federal operational coordination and then transitioned to the JFO as soon as possible.

Within 24 hours, ESF #2 facilitates restoration of basic communications among Federal and SLTT response agencies in the affected communities, organizations, and people. ESF #2 also assesses the impact of the incident and coordinates with SLTT to restore government-to-government emergency communications capabilities.

ESF #2 coordinates with Federal, SLTT, and industry to assist in restoring commercial communication infrastructure that supports government-to-government emergency communications, which may include, but is not limited to, access to impacted areas, coordinated debris clearance, and deployment of government-owned communications equipment.

Secondary actions and additional subtasks include, but are not limited to:

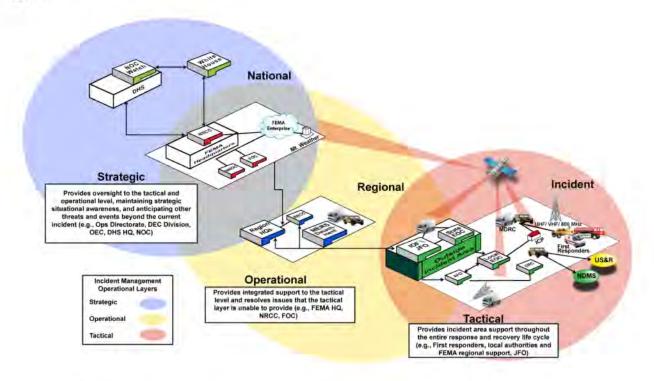
- Assess and restore commercial communications for the public;
- Assess and restore government emergency communications;
- Determine operational information channels and language capabilities required in each jurisdiction and responders;

- Deploy MERS units available for impacted States (Regional Response Coordination Center [RRCC]);
- Determine functionality of 911 call processing and delivery through Public Safety Answering Points and call dispatch systems (ESF #2);
- Determine any Federal communications coordination capabilities that could improve local 911 services restoration; and
- Utilize (re-establish) the Emergency Alert System for community notifications (ESF #2).

When assistance is provided from the Federal level, assets are deployed to provide tactical emergency communications with key mission partners in accordance with the "whole community" concept. National-level organizations provide oversight to the employment of operational and tactical communication capabilities to maintain situational awareness and command and control. Region II, via the RRCC, provides operational-level communications support to the incident commander via the JFO and network of mission partners. Support may be determined via deliberate planning or Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments. Key Federal partners, such as the OEC, FCC, and NCS, play a

pivotal role. Shown below is an illustrated example of the incident management operational layers and organizational nodes.

Figure K-2: Strategic, Regional, and Incident Communications



2.1.A Key National Coordination Centers

The National Coordinating Center (NCC) is the operational component of the NCS and the Federal office for national communications incident management and infrastructure restoration.

The Emergency Communications Team – National (ECT-N) is responsible for supporting the national-level ESF #2 response. It is composed of Federal representatives from the ESF #2 primary and supporting agencies. The ECT-N staff is located at the NCC, with a representative at the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

The Joint Telecommunications Resources Board resolves conflicts regarding national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) communications priorities and resources that cannot be resolved by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) or Principal Federal Official (if appointed).

2.1.B Key Regional Coordination Centers

The RRCC establishes Federal priorities and coordinates Federal response efforts and assistance activities. During the course of an incident response, RRCC activities and roles surge and diminish as field facilities (e.g., JFOs) are established and subsequently closed.

The Emergency Communications Team – Field (ECT-F) supports the Regional-level ESF #2 response. It is composed of members from the ESF #2 primary and supporting agencies, Regional communications specialists, and representatives from the communications industry. The ECT-F may be deployed to the RRCC, JFO, or State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator or the FCO.

ESF #2 organizes according to the JFO Standard Operating Procedure and operates according to the ESF #2 Operations Plan. In accordance with the ESF #2 Annex to the NRF, the Communications Branch of the Operations Section is led by an NCS-appointed Communications Branch Director.⁷⁸

In a JFO, the Communications Unit of the Logistics Section is led by a FEMA-appointed Communications Unit Leader. He or she provides internal communications and IT support to the JFO, Federal field teams, and any satellite facilities supporting operations.

2.2 TASKS BY PHASE

2.2.A Phase 1: Pre-Incident

Refer to Annex C for further information regarding pre-incident operations and tasks.

2.2.B Phase 2a: Immediate Response (0-24 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Activate standard operating procedures;
- Assess lines of communications, including secure networks, from outside the incident area to the Unified Area Coordination Group, RRCCs, Mobile Operations Centers, and State EOCs in the area of impact;
- Perform frequency and bandwidth coordination for all entities in the incident area;
- Perform communications coordination with other Federal and SLTT agencies to include Government Emergency Telecommunications Service and Wireless Priority Service prioritization for required personnel;

NRF, ESF #2 Annex, page o

⁷⁸ NRF, ESF #2 Annex, page 6.

- Perform satellite communications frequency and bandwidth coordination for all entities in the incident area;
- Coordinate with appropriate departments, agencies, and industry partners to identify critical communications infrastructure damage;
- Assess status of operational coordination (command and control) and identify restoration requirements:
 - Determine support requirements of leadership in the impacted area,
 - Determine support requirements of Federal facilities and field teams, and
 - Determine support requirements of State and local EOCs;
- Prioritize and adjudicate communications resources to meet operations objectives;
- Issue Mission Assignments to ESF #2 and other Federal agency partners for communications assets that cannot be supplied by FEMA; and
- Select operable staging locations from those pre-identified for Region II.

2.2.C Phase 2b: Deployment (25–48 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Identify Initial Operating Facility (IOF), JFO, and Unified Area Command (UAC) communications requirements;
- Deploy communications resources:
 - Provide communications reachback from the incident area to State/territorial EOC(s), RRCC, and other key sites,
 - Support establishment of IOFs and JFOs,
 - Provide communications support to Incident Management Assistance Teams, staging areas, and other Federal response entities,
 - Establish tactical radio networks to support field operations and enable interoperability between systems, as required,
 - Provide communications support to SLTT response entities, as requested by the State(s),
 - Provide communications support to management structures/UAC, and
 - Provide communications support to other leadership in the incident area;
- Continue to coordinate with SLTT governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector partners to integrate resources, increase capabilities, and meet shortfalls;
- Coordinate with appropriate departments, agencies, and industry partners to perform temporary restoration of local communications infrastructure; and
- Maintain situational awareness and provide reports on the deployment and status of communications resources.

2.2.D Phase 2c: Employment and Sustained Response (49–72 Hours)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Evaluate effectiveness in meeting communications needs and resources;
- Continue to provide communications support to Region II management structure(s) key response nodes and field teams;
- Assess potential shortfalls and coordinate alternatives with public or private sector entities or contracted solutions;

- Coordinate with the private sector to support permanent restoration of SLTT emergency communications capabilities; and
- Develop demobilization plans that include criteria and timelines.

2.2.E Phase 3a: Short-Term Recovery (73 Hours to 30 Days)

Tasks in this phase include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Assess ongoing JFO communications requirements and transfer to available commercial backbones, as required;
- · Determine requirements for secure communications; and
- · Demobilize communications support, as required.

2.2.F Phase 3b: Long-Term Recovery (31 Days and Beyond)

- Determine communications support required for recovery facilities and transition to available commercial networks;
- · Determine ongoing IT support for JFO and field facilities that utilize OneNet; and
- Provide communications sector critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR) impact analysis to Mitigation and Preparedness Divisions for adjustment of Federal plans.

3.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS FRAMEWORK

The Emergency Communications Framework for FEMA supports the objectives of the NRF and is enabled by the DHS Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) IT Strategic Plan. ⁷⁹ The 2009–2013 IT Strategic Plan outlines how the DHS OCIO supports DHS' mission objectives and goals. It reflects DHS' commitment to focus IT resources on moving forward high-priority operational capabilities, programs, and business processes. The plan articulates DHS IT priorities for developing and delivering capabilities and services to support DHS mission and business needs.

3.1 GENERAL APPLICATIONS AND SYSTEMS FOR COMMUNICATION

3.1.A Homeland Security Information Network

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) is a national, secure, and trusted webbased portal for information sharing and collaboration among Federal, SLTT, private sector, and international partners engaged in the homeland security mission.

HSIN is made up of a growing network of communities, called Communities of Interest (COI). COIs are organized by State organizations, Federal organizations, or mission areas (such as emergency management, law enforcement, critical sectors, and intelligence). Users can securely share within their communities or reach out to other communities, as needed. HSIN provides secure, real-time collaboration tools, including a virtual meeting space, instant messaging, and document sharing. HSIN allows partners to work together instantly, regardless of their location, to communicate, collaborate, and coordinate. An additional feature of HSIN is OneView, a secure, web-based geospatial visualization suite of tools. It provides a rich interface for viewing

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⁷⁹ DHS OCIO, Information Technology Strategic Plan 2009-2013, January 2009.

maps of critical infrastructure, natural hazards data, and other user-defined data sources as well as enhanced imagery, geocoding, and routing features.

3.1.B DHS OneNet

DHS is continuing efforts to consolidate all legacy networks to one enterprise-wide, integrated network called DHS OneNet. It is a cloud-based concept to improve interoperability across components by using shared services and a common enclave. OneNet's goal is to create a reliable, cost-effective IT infrastructure platform that supports the ability to share data among components. It also provides network segmentation between components to protect mission-critical information. Figure K-3 outlines what OneNet provides in the "cloud" to connect all component enterprise servers. FEMA is connected to the Internet and mission partners via a firewall. To encourage an enterprise network solution while maintaining statutory distinctions, DHS has established Trust Zones to protect component data that cannot be shared with other components due to Law Enforcement Sensitive and other restrictions.

3.1.C Secure (Classified Capable) Systems

Secure (classified connectivity) exists within FEMA Region II on the FEMA Secure Local Area Network (FSL). The FSL provides secure video teleconference capability across FEMA along with secure Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) connectivity. Additionally, secure voice communications are maintained between Region II and FEMA Headquarters via Secure Terminal Equipment capability. The FSL is a legacy system and is specific to FEMA, as it has no connectivity or interface with other secure systems such as the Department of Defense Secret Internet

Figure K-3: ESF #2 DHS OneNet



Protocol Router Network or the DHS Homeland Secure Data Network.

3.2 OPERATIONAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

3.2.A Employment of Disaster Emergency Communications

The DEC function is established by FEMA's Response Directorate and is designed to coordinate Federal emergency communications support for SLTT emergency responders during major incidents. DEC operates in any or all of the following centers: NRCC, RRCC, National Communications Center, National Coordinating Center, EOCs, IOFs, and JFOs. The DEC mission during an incident response is to:

- Coordinate Federal actions that provide essential communications for command and control, situational awareness, and other critical missions, including safety, security, search and rescue, medical care, evacuation, and sheltering; and
- Assist the communications industry in restoring the commercial communications infrastructure.

Annex K Page K-7

REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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Essential DEC functions, roles, and responsibilities during an incident response include, but are not limited to:

- Deploying MERS tactical communications assets and limited logistical resources to provide support to response and recovery operations;
- Identifying and implementing solutions to establish and maintain essential communications;
- Procuring, maintaining, and deploying emergency communications equipment and services;
- Coordinating Federal resources to maintain and disseminate situational awareness;
- Coordinating the management of radio spectrum, including the detection and resolution of frequency conflicts;
- Supporting temporary restoration of public communications infrastructure; and
- Supporting Federal departments and agencies in coordinating NS/EP communications in an all-hazards environment.

3.2.B Regional Information Exchange Systems and Processes

While ESF #2 is a Federal entity, it also operates using the "whole of government" approach. Mission partners supporting ESF #2 operations in the RRCC or JFO are provided FEMA network access via FEMA accounts.

APPENDIX K-1: SYSTEMS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT CORE CAPABILITIES

System	Description	
Homeland Security Infrastructure Program (HSIP) Gold	CIKR data for geographic information system (GIS)-based situational awareness products	
FEMA Adobe Connect	Can allow for desktop sharing to include common operating picture with stakeholder	
REMEDY	Provides helpdesk trouble-ticket entry, tracking, and reporting	
Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) Control Environment (ICE)	Manages the financial accounts for the newly transitioned grants and training program previously at the Department of Justice	
Logistics Information Management System (LIMS)	Provides automated personal property management for disaster response	
TRIM	Provides ready storage and retrieval of multi-page documents	
HAZUS	Provides capability to compute estimates of damage and losses that could result from earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes and estimates of exposure to specific technological hazards using computer-based GIS technology	
HURREVAC	Plots hurricane tracks and associated flooding	
Total Asset Visibility (TAV)	Tracks large quantities of equipment and commodities from shipper to final destination for disaster operations	
Automated Disaster Assistance Management System (ADAMS)	Supports all facets of disaster assistance, including hazard mitigation, processing of assistance to individuals as well a State and local governments, and also supports administrated financial functions required for field disaster assistance	
National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS)	Provides data and automated work processes that help FEMA manage emergency and disaster relief operations from the first point of incident occurrence through disaster declaration	
Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment (EMMIE)	Provides assistance to States, local governments, and certain non-profit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President	
Critical communications equipment	 Self-sustained satellite and radio telecommunications MERS, FEMA telecom equipment Cellular or satellite telecoms from industry: Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOV), Cellular-on-Wheels (COW), Cellular-on-Light-Trucks (COLT), Community Activated Lifesaving Voice Emergency Systems (CALVES) Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) 	

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ANNEX L: NEW JERSEY

ANNEX M: NEW YORK

REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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ANNEX M-1: UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANNEX N: PUERTO RICO

REGION II ALL-HAZARDS PLAN

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ANNEX N-1: PUERTO RICO EARTHQUAKE

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ANNEX N-2: PUERTO RICO TSUNAMI

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ANNEX O: UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

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ANNEX O-1: UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS EARTHQUAKE

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ANNEX O-2: UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS TSUNAMI

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ANNEX P: NATURAL HAZARDS

ANNEX P-1: HURRICANE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

ANNEX Q: TECHNOLOGICAL

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ANNEX Q-1: NATIONAL SPECIAL SECURITY EVENTS

ANNEX Q-2: RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLANNING

ANNEX R: TERRORISM

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ANNEX R-1: IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE

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ANNEX R-2: MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

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ANNEX S: HOLD FOR ASSIGNMENT

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ANNEX T: HOLD FOR ASSIGNMENT

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ANNEX U: HOLD FOR ASSIGNMENT

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO)

ANNEX V: HOLD FOR ASSIGNMENT

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ANNEX X: EXECUTION CHECKLIST

The Execution Checklist identifies the essential tasks and decision points required to execute effectively the assigned mission, summarizing specific roles and responsibilities that are relevant to incident response. These tasks are organized by core capability, phase, and responsible agency. The Execution Checklist is attached to this Plan as a digital tool (Microsoft Excel spreadsheet) as part of the All-Hazards Plan digital library.

ANNEX Y: RESOURCES

APPENDIX Y-1: ACRONYM LIST 80

ACM	Acute Care Module
ACS	Alternative Care Sites
ACS	Air Control Squadron
ACU	Analog Conversion Unit
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADAMS	Automated Disaster Assistance Management System
AES	Applied Energy Services, Inc.
AMSP	Area Maritime Security Plan
AOC	Agency Operations Center
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARF	Action Request Form
ASPECT	Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology
ASPR	Assistant Secretary Preparedness and Response
AST	Atlantic Standard Time
AT	Access Tandems
ATFM	Alaska Tsunami Forecast Model
АТО	Air Traffic Organization
BBL	Barrels
BCA	Benefit Cost Analyst
BIT	Bureau of Information Technology
BMV	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
BOC	Bureau of Corrections
BPA	Blanket Purchase Agreement
BVI	British Virgin Islands

⁸⁰ This list is only reflective of this Plan. Please also reference the *Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)*Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Terms (FAAT) List: http://www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/faat.shtm.

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C3	Command, Control, and Communications
CAD	Caribbean Area Division
CALVES	Community Activated Lifesaving Voice Emergency Systems
СВ	Citizen's Band
CBL	Calibration Base Lines
СВР	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives
CCP	Casualty Collection Points
CCCU	Congregate Care Coordination Unit
CDC	U.S. HHS Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFP	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIA	Catastrophic Incident Annex (National Response Framework)
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CIR	Critical Information Requirements
CLLI	Common Language Location Identifier
CMC	Crisis Management Center
CMS	Consumable Medical Supplies
COA	Course of Action
COI	Communities of Interest
COLT	Cellular on Light Truck
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CONUS	Continental United States
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COP	Common Operating Picture
CORS	Continuously Operating Referencing Stations
COTP	Captain of the Port
COW	Cellular on Wheels
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CR	Community Relations (External Affairs)

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CST	Civil Support Team
CTWP	Caribbean Tsunami Warning Program
DAC	Disaster Assistance Center
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCM	Disaster Case Management
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DCU	Defense Coordinating Unit
DDO	Director of Disaster Operations
DEC	Disaster Emergency Communications
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DFA	Direct Federal Assistance
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHS IP	U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Infrastructure Protection
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLCA	U.S. Department of Licensing and Consumer Affairs
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Education
DOF	U.S. Department of Finance
DOG	U.S. Coast Guard Deployable Operations Group
DOH/EMS	U.S. Department of Health/Emergency Medical Services
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPMU	Disaster Portable Morgue Unit
DPN	Disability Program Navigator
DPP	U.S. Department of Property and Procurement

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DPW	U.S. Department of Public Works
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRG	Domestic Readiness Group
DSC	Dual Status Commander
DSCA	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
D-SNAP	Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
DSPR	Department of Sport, Parks and Recreation
DTOS	Deployable Tactical Operations System
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EA	External Affairs
EA-EO	External Affairs Executive Officer (DHS)
EAO	External Affairs Officer
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECT-F	Emergency Communications Team – Field
ECT-N	Emergency Communications Team - National
EDA	Economic Development Authority
EDMI	Electronic Distances Measuring Instruments
EDT	Eastern Daylight Time
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
ЕНР	Earthquake Hazards Program
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMHS Council	Emergency Management and Homeland Security Council
EMMIE	Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment
ЕМО	Emergency Management Office
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ЕО	End Office (Switches)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPLO	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
EPM	Emergency Protective Measures
ER	Emergency Relief
ERT	Emergency Response Team

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ERV	Emergency Response Vehicle
ESAR VHP	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Eastern Standard Time
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FMS	Federal Medical Station
FMSA	Financial Management Support Annex
FNS	USDA Food and Nutritional Services
FOD	Foreign Object Damage
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FPAP	Federal Public Assistance Program
FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
FPS	Federal Protective Service
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FSL	FEMA Secure Local Area Network
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GAL	Gallon
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNP	Gross National Product
GO-6	General Order-6

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GPM	Gallons Per Minute
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
GSE	Ground Support Equipment
GSN	Global Seismographic Network
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZUS	Hazards U.S.
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HCFP	Housing and Community Facilities Programs
HDR	Humanitarian Daily Ration
HEU	Highly Enriched Uranium
HF	High Frequency
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HITRAC	Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center
HOVENSA	Hess Oil Venezuela, S. A.
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance (FEMA disaster assistance program)
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IAMSAR	International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (Manual)
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IAS	International Assistance System
ICC	Interoperable Communications Coordinator
ICE	Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) Control Environment
ICEPP	Incident Communications Emergency Policy and Procedures
ICS	Incident Command System
ICS	Industrial Control Systems
ICS-CERT	Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team

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ICUCG	Incident Command and Unified Coordination Group	
IDIQ	Indefinite-Delivery-Indefinite-Quantity	
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	
IFO	Interim Field Office	
IL	Infrastructure Liaison (DHS Infrastructure Protection)	
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team	
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device	
INMARSAT	International Marine/Maritime Satellite	
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Group	
IOC	Infrastructure of Concern	
IOF	Initial Operating Facility	
IRIS	Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology	
IRR	Initial Response Resources	
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service	
ISB	Incident Support Base	
IST	Incident Support Team	
IT	Information Technology	
IXP	Internet Exchange Point	
JET	Joint Enabling Team	
JFO	Joint Field Office	
ЛС	Joint Information Center	
JIS	Joint Information System	
JOC	Joint Operations Center	
JPATS	Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking System	
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Center	
JTF-PO	Joint Task Force-Port Openings	
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force	
kV	Kilovolt	
KW	Kilowatt	
LEO	Law Enforcement Officer	
LFA	Lead Federal Agency	
LFSO	Low Sulfur Fuel Oil	
LHP	Landslide Hazards Program	

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LIMS	Logistics Information Management System
LMC	Logistics Management Center
LMD	Logistics Management Directorate
LMR	Land Mobile Radio
LMRS	Logistics Management and Resource Support
LMS	Logistics Information Management System
LOTS	Logistics Over The Shore
LTR	Long-Term Recovery
LTRO	Long-Term Recovery Office
MA	Mission Assignment
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MATTS	Mobile Air Transportable Telecommunications System
MCOV	Mobile Communications Office Vehicles
MDRC	Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers
MDT	Mobile Data Terminals
ME	Medical Examiner
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MHE	Material Handling Equipment
MHz	Megahertz
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPH	Miles Per Hour
MRE	Meal, Ready-to-Eat
MSFO	Medium Sulfur Fuel Oil
MSRC	Maritime Spill and Response Corporation
MW	Megawatt
NASA	U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National VOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
NAVMAG	Naval Magazine
NAVSTA	Naval Station
NCC	National Coordinating Center
NCH	Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties

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NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCS	National Communications System
NCTC -	National Counterterrorism Center
NDHE	National Center for Homeless Education
NDHS	National Disaster Housing Strategy
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NECLC	National Emergency Child Locator Center
NEFRLS	National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NESC	National Electrical Safety Code
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGB	U.S. National Guard Bureau
NGDC	National Geophysical Data Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGS	National Geodetic Survey
NIC	National Incident Command
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NICCL	National Incident Communications Coordination Line
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NIFOG	National Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NISG	National Information Sharing Guidelines
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NJ	New Jersey
NJIC	National Joint Information Center (DHS)
NLC	National Logistics Coordinator
NLSA	National Logistics Staging Area
NLT	No Later Than
NNRT	National Nurse Response Team

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NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOC	National Operations Center
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NPS	DOI National Park Service
NPSC	National Processing Service Center
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NSE	National Student Exchange
NS/EP	National Security/Emergency Preparedness
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
NSS	National Shelter System
NSSE	National Special Security Events
NTHMP	National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
NUSARRS	National Urban Search and Rescue Response System
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
NVRT	National Veterinary Response Team
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
NWS	U.S. National Weather Service
NXX	Network Numbering Exchange
NYPD	New York City Police Department
NYS	New York State
OCFO	FEMA Office of Chief Financial Officer
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer (DHS)
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States
OD	Operations Director (External Affairs)
OEC	Office of Emergency Communications (DHS)
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OFA	Other Federal Agencies
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPA	Office of Public Affairs (DHS)

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OPA	Oil and Pollution Act
OPLAN	Operations Plan
OSC	Operations Section Chief
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHE	Office of Safety, Health, and Environment (FEMA)
OSTP	U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy
PA	Public Assistance (FEMA disaster assistance program)
PAGER	Prompt Assessment of Global Earthquakes for Response
PAP	Public Assistance Program
PAR	Precision Approach Radar
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDVSA	Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A.
PENCO	Pacific Environmental Corporation
PETSA	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act
PHSA	Public Health Service Act
PKEMRA	Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
PL	Public Law
PNP	Private Non-Profit
PNR	Planning and Natural Resources
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Points of Distribution
POTS	Plain Old Telephone System
POTUS	President of the United States
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PPDS	Pre-Positioned Disaster Supplies
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PR	Puerto Rico
PRASA	Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority
PRCDA -	Puerto Rico Civil Defense Agency
PREMA	Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency
PREPA	Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority
PRSN	Puerto Rico Seismic Network
PRWC	Puerto Rico Warning Center

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PSA	Protective Security Advisors
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSMA	Pre-Scripted Mission Assignment
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PTWC	Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RA	Regional Administrator
RART	Rapid Assessment Response Team
RCC	USCG Rescue Coordination Center
RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device
RDIS	Regional Disability Integration Specialist
REM	Remote (Switches)
RETCO	Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator
RETREP	Regional Emergency Transportation Representative
RISC	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
RoIP	Radio over Internet Protocol
RORO	Roll On, Roll Off
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSC	Response Support Corps
RWC	Regional Watch Center
SAD	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers South Atlantic Division
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAT	Satellite
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SAVER	Systems Assessment and Validation for Emergency Responders
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCC	U.S. HHS Secretary's Command Center
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDE	Substantial Damage Estimate
SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official
SICCL	State Incident Communications Conference Line

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SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SLFC	State and Local Fusion Centers
SLSC	Senior Leadership Steering Committee
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNG	Synthetic Natural Gas
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPR	Single Point Refueling
SRMC	Schneider Regional Medical Center
SRR	Search and Rescue Region
SSA	U.S. Social Security Administration
STP	Signaling Transfer Points
SWATH	Small Waterplane Area Twin Hull
SWEAT	Security, Water, Energy, Accessibility, and Telecom
TAGA	Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer
TAV	Total Asset Visibility
TCO	Territory Coordinating Officer
ТЕОР	Territory Emergency Operations Plan
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit
TF	Task Force
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
THU	Temporary Housing Units
TMK	Tax Map Key
TOC	Table of Contents
TPFD	Time-Phased Force Deployment
TRC	Territorial Resource Coordinator
TSA	U.S. Transportation Security Administration
TSP	Telephone Service Priority
TWC	Tsunami Warning Center
TWMP	Tsunami Warning and Mitigation Program

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U.S.C.	United States Code
UA	Universal Adversary
UAC	Unified Area Command
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UC	Unified Command
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UOC	USACE Operations Center
UPRM	University of Puerto Rico in Mayagüez
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Source/Supply
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	U.S. Fire Administration
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USNORTHCOM	U.S. Northern Command
USPHS	U.S. Public Health Service
USPS	U.S. Postal Service
USVI	U.S. Virgin Islands
UVI	University of the Virgin Islands
VA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
VAL	Volunteer Agency Liaison
VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
VFR	Visual Flight Rule
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHP	Volcano Hazards Program
VIEMHS Council	Virgin Islands Emergency Management and Homeland Security

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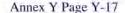
	Council
VIEO	Virgin Islands Energy Office
VI-EPSCoR	Virgin Islands Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research
VIFS	Virgin Islands Fire Service
VIHA	Virgin Islands Fire Authority
VIHFA	Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority
VING	Virgin Islands National Guard
VIPA	Virgin Islands Port Authority
VIPD	Virgin Islands Police Department
VIRS	Virgin Islands Rescue Squads
VITC	Virgin Islands Taxicab Commission
VITEMA	Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency
VIWMA	Virgin Islands Waste Management Authority
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VOLAG	Volunteer Agencies
VSAT	Very-Small-Aperture Terminal
WAPA	Water and Power Authority
WCATWC	West Coast/Alaska Tsunami Warning Center
WebEOC	Web Based Emergency Operations Center
WFO	Weather Forecast Offices
WICL	West Indian Company Limited
WPS	Wireless Priority Service

APPENDIX Y-2: AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES81

Federal Statutes

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (Public Law [Pub. L.] 101-336);
- Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Pub. L. 107-71);
- Clean Air Act (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 7401-7671q);
- Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151-615b);
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9675);
- Defense Production Act (Pub. L. 81-774);
- Department of Energy Organization Act (Pub. L. 95-91);
- Department of Veteran Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-287);
- Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (Pub. L. 95-124), as amended by Pub. L. 101-614, 105-47, 106-503, and 108-360;
- Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535-1536);
- Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 10501);
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. § 136, 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq., ESA);
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201-6422);
- Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (codified at 21 U.S.C. 301, et seq.);
- Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law (49 U.S.C. 5101);
- Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a-828c, 10 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 205.370);
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251-1387);
- Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act (Pub. L. 84-99);
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296);
- Insurrection Act (10 U.S.C. 331-335);
- Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191);
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712);
- Military Support for Civilian Law Enforcement Agencies (10 U.S.C., Chapter 18);
- National Emergencies Act of 1976 (50 U.S.C. 1601-1651);
- National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335);
- National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.);
- National Marine Sanctuaries Act (Title 16, Chapter 32, Section 1431);
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300);
- Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (Pub. L. 101-601, 104 Stat. 3048);
- Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3301-3432);

⁸¹ This is a list of the Federal statutes, executive orders, presidential directives, and references that authorize the Federal Government to execute its responsibilities during an incident response.



- Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-596, as amended);
- Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 428a);
- Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (Pub. L. 109-417);
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-308);
- Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-474);
- Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C. 1385);
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-295);
- Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8301-8484);
- Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201, et seq.);
- Public Law 93-638 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act;
- Public Law 94-437 The Indian Healthcare Improvement Act;
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended in 1998) (29 U.S.C. 794);
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6986);
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121);
- Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient, Transportation Equity Act (Pub. L. 109-59);
- Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631-651e);
- Social Security Act (codified at 42 U.S.C. 301, et seq.);
- Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 1320b-5) Section 1135(b);
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-499);
- USA Patriot Act (Pub .L. 107-56) Sec. 1016; and
- Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act of 2002 (Pub. L.107-287).

Executive Orders and Presidential Directives

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- Executive Order 12472, Assignment of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications functions;
- Executive Order 12656, Assignment of emergency preparedness responsibilities;
- Executive Order 12699, Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted, Leased, or Regulated New Building Construction;
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice;
- Executive Order 12919, National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness;
- Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites;
- Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribe Governments:
- Federal Continuity Directive 1, February 2008;
- Federal Continuity Directive 2, February 2008;
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 2003;
- HSPD-7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, December 2003:
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness, December 2003;
- HSPD-10, Biodefense for the 21st Century, April 2004;
- HSPD-20/National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD)-51 National Continuity Policy, May 2007;

- HSPD-21, Public Health and Medical Preparedness, October 2007; and
- Presidential Policy Directive-1, Organization of the National Security Council System, 2009.

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- The Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Operations Plan, October 2011;
- U.S. Virgin Islands Pre-Hurricane Season Communication Exercise After Action Report, 2011; and
- U.S. Virgin Islands Critical Infrastructure Protection and Mitigation Program (Volumes 1–3).

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ANNEX Z: DISTRIBUTION

1.0 EXECUTION

Distribution is authorized to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional partners and, as appropriate, can be distributed by the FEMA Regional Administrators to State emergency officials only. Distribution of this plan to other State, local, tribal, and territorial officials is not authorized without prior approval from FEMA Region II.

Information contained in this plan is not authorized to be published on any website and is not releasable to the public or media.

Distribution, transmission, and destruction of the Region II All-Hazards Plan will follow the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Management Directive 11042.1, which is publically available. Questions pertaining to the distribution, transmission, or destruction of this plan, or requests for information on how to obtain a copy of DHS Management Directive 11042.1, should be submitted in writing to the FEMA Region II Operations Integration Branch.



FEMA Region II

New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands

DRAFT

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

March 2016



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Executive Summary

The Region II, 2016 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), which encompasses the states of New York, New Jersey, the territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as eight Tribal Nations was developed to support the regional implementation of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) and the National Preparedness System (NPS) as mandated by Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8). Accordingly, the ultimate goal of the Region II THIRA is to provide a risk-informed basis for whole community preparedness activities at the federal-regional level using the core capabilities defined in the NPG as the common foundation for coordinating these activities across the five mission areas (prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery).



To meet the requirements of the THIRA 4 steps - as outlined in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201 2nd Edition (CPG- 201), and to provide input for the THIRA - as outlined in the Methodology Section of this document, Region II Divisions, Emergency Support Function leads, and subject matter experts were asked to provide statements for the Desired Outcomes, Estimated Impacts, and Capability Targets for the 31 core capabilities as seen through the lens of the threats and hazards from Step 1. In addition, they were asked to identify the resources needed to achieve the capability target of all the core capabilities in the Response and Recovery mission areas.

With the THIRA process now completed, the next several months will be spent on applying the results. This includes building or sustaining the capability targets identified in Step 3. For example, where a capability target notes that FEMA R-II will support a specific agency in a critical task, the next step is to develop a strategy or an initiative to fulfill the core capability. The goal in building and sustaining capabilities will be to identify focus areas, make improvements, and reflect those efforts in the 2017 THIRA.

Introduction

Consistently applied threat and risk assessments results in a consolidated picture and an informed culture across the whole community that collaborates to reduce the threats and risks facing Region II and will contribute towards achieving a secure and resilient Nation.

With this in mind, Region II engaged Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, faith-based and community-based organizations in building a shared perspective around risk and identify overlapping interests and areas where joint actions are needed among multiple partners. To build unity of effort and a common strategic understanding among all the partners, Region II worked to identify the top threats and hazards and opportunities through a systematic identification and assessment methodology.

The Region II THIRA follows the recommend methodology to threat and risk assessment as outlined in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201, Second Edition. This methodology contains a strategy that provides the Region with a means to make risk management a routine part of preparedness across the spectrum of homeland security and emergency management. The THIRA methodology provides a consistent approach to comprehensive risk identification and analysis that considers all threats and hazards, relevant vulnerabilities, and projected consequences, including cascading effects.

Background

Region II supports DHS's and FEMA's leadership goals of enhancing preparedness. Among these goals is the priority to develop and sustain core capabilities, determine capability and resource requirements, build a robust national preparedness capacity, and measure and assess capabilities of our region. The goal is to formulate a collective view of threats and risks across the whole community.

At the Region II level, a priority of the Regional Administrator is to complete and institutionalize a THIRA. The findings of this assessment will be incorporated into the Regional Training and Exercise Planning Workshop, the Improvement Planning Workshops and other relevant activities.

Scope

The primary purpose of the THIRA is to understand the risk landscape of New York and New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and then apply that knowledge across the five mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. Working with R-II agency leads of Emergency Support Function and Recovery Support Function, as well as other federal agencies, the THIRA addresses how to identify threats and hazards that may affect Region II, assess potential threats and hazards through analysis of vulnerability and projected consequences, and applies the results of that analysis across a range of preparedness activities. Included in this process are our Whole Community Partners such as the private sector, academia, utility companies, etc.



Stakeholders

CPG 201 Second Edition calls for involving the whole community in identifying the threat and risk landscape in addition to having the whole community provide input into the THIRA process. Throughout the 2016 THIRA process, R-II communicated with stakeholders, subject matter experts, and content reviewers. The following is a listing of those involved:

- Regional & Deputy Administrator
- Division Directors and Branch Chiefs
- Select Division Staff
- ESF Leads
- RSF Leads
- Federal Partner Agency Leads
- State Emergency Management and Homeland Security Executives
- Territory Emergency Management Executives
- Tribal Nations
- Private Sector
- Not-for-Profit
- Academia

Goals

- Formulate a collective view of threats and risks across the whole community;
- Produce a functional tool that can be used to inform capabilities-based planning processes;
- Incorporate the THIRA process into the Region's institutional culture when assessing and managing threats and risks; and
- Create a resource that will inform and add value during planning efforts.

Objectives

- Identification of threats and hazards
- Context given to the threats and hazards
- Examination of the core capabilities using the threats and hazards
- Establishment of capability targets

Methodology

The methodology used addresses the following CPG 201 Second Edition requirements:

- A list of threats and hazards natural, technological, and human-caused which are of concern to Region II.
- Context statements which describe when and where a threat or hazard may occur.
- Desired outcome statements what the Region wants to achieve for the 31 core capabilities as described in the National Preparedness Goal.
- Estimations of how the threats and hazards described in context statements impact the Region and the core capabilities.
- Capability targets for all 31 core capabilities.

8



 Resource requirements for all the Response and Recovery core capabilities needed to achieve select capability targets.

Given that Region II covers three distinct areas which are divided into, 1) New York/New Jersey (CONUS), 2) Puerto Rico, and 3) the U.S. Virgin Islands (OCONUS), and the areas have unique threats and hazards, a novel approach was taken to complete the THIRA (Figure 1).



Figure 1

This year the Unified THIRA Reporting Tool (Tool), which is a macro enabled Microsoft Excel file containing data entry worksheets to automate the THIRA process, was used to complete the THIRA. Using the threats and hazards identified from Step 1, 3 separate Tools 1) NY/NJ, 2) PR, and 3) VI were developed to address Region II's three distinct areas. The worksheets begin with the context statements of the threat or hazard by a particular grouping (Natural, Human-caused) followed by a worksheet made up of rows and columns listing the 31 core capabilities. The separate Tools were assigned to a specific FEMA Region II Division point of contact, an ESF or RSF lead to provide input on the threat and hazard context statements and the outcome statements for the Desired Outcomes, Estimated Impacts, Capability Targets, and Resource Needs.

NY NJ Threats and Hazards

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
Vatural	Hurricane / Typhoon	 Size of Impact Area: NY/NJ combined coastal miles = 257 statute miles. NY/NJ Inland combined = 55 thousand sq./mi Speed of onset: Gradual Warning time: Days Time of Year: June - November Time of day: Anytime Cascading events: Flooding, coastal erosion, wind damage, communications and other utility failures, major impacts on critical infrastructure, public health emergencies, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents. Climate Change: Higher sea levels are extremely likely by mid-century. Projections for sea level rise in New York City are: By the 2020s, the middle range of projections is 4 to 8 inches, and the high estimate is 11 inches By the 2050s, the middle range of projections is 11 to 24 inches, and the high estimate is 31 inches. A major hurricane, category 3 - winds greater than 111 miles per hour - moving from southwest to northeast across the southern portion of the NY, NJ region during Labor Day Weekend when the coastal communities are filled with vacationers, and when the moon is full	No

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		and the tide is high when the hurricane makes landfall. Depending on the track and speed of the hurricane, the inland areas of NY and NJ's 55 thousand square miles will also experience high winds and heavy rain falls.	
Human caused	Improvised Nuclear Attack	 Size of Impact Area: An 10kT IND detonation in the New York City midtown, Times Square area will directly affect 3 FEMA Regions, 4 states, and 35 counties, a total land area of 13,314 square miles: Population Impacted: ≈ 23,077,286 Speed of onset: Sudden Warning time: None Time of Year: Anytime Time of day: Anytime Cascading Events: human disease, public health emergency, and animal disease, radiological contamination, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents, communications and other utility outages, major impact on critical infrastructure, structural fires, building collapse, potential civil unrest and potential for follow-on attacks, long-term health effects, and long-term radiological contamination effects. The detonation of an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) containing Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) at ground level, 	Yes

Category	ategory Threat/Hazard Context		Terrorism	
		producing a nuclear yield of 10kT in New York City, within the mid-town Manhattan, Times Square area (Ground Zero GZ) will have a blast creating a severe damage zone (SDZ) extending .5 miles from the center, moderate damage zone (MDZ) 1 mile out, a light damage zone (LDZ) 3 miles out, and an source region electromagnetic pulse (SREMP) damage zone extending 4.5 miles out. The SDZ, MDZ, and LDZ will have prompt radiation effects such as thermal radiation and air blast causing personal injuries and deaths within the first minute and delayed radiation leftover after the nuclear reaction causing long-term effects. There is expected to be an estimated 998,640 fatalities and an estimated 675,960 at risk recoverable injuries. The IND blast will create an electromagnetic pulse immediately damaging electronics in the area. Transportation service encompasses aviation, freight rail, highway, maritime, passenger rail, mass transit, and pipelines. The transportation system in the New York region handles 7.6 million daily subway and bus riders, 850,000 daily commuter rail riders, and almost 2 million people crossing the region's bridges and tunnels. The most significant impacts on transportation are due to air blast (e.g., collapsing buildings into roadways), ground shock (e.g., collapsing subway tunnels), and fallout (e.g., radiation hazards). The loss of electrical power will result in an almost complete collapse of the region's passenger rail network. Fuel for automobiles will also		

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		become scarce as demand increases and supply is reduced due to strains on the supply chain in the chaos following the detonation.	
Human caused	Cyber Attack	 Size of Impact Area: Networks and Systems throughout Region II Population Density: 28.3 million Speed of onset: Variable Warning time: Variable depending on Intelligence and Warnings (I&W) Time of Year: Variable Time of day: 9 am-5 pm Cascading Events: Commerce and retail, public safety, utility, and health care technology interruptions. A Nation-state, possibly supported by a team of contract or patriotic hackers, engages in a short-term attack on the United States water, energy, and transportation sectors. The attackers are employing a variety of tactics to target Industrial Control Systems (ICS) with what appears to be a well-financed and coordinated propaganda campaign. The attack begins in early July and continues 	Yes
		into August. The impacts are felt throughout the nation and have hit Region II especially hard due to summer weather conditions and its concentration of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) providers and	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		customers. Significant health and safety concerns are now routinely the subject of media and internet articles.	
Natural	Pandemic - Human	Size of Impact Area: NY/NJ combined = 55 thousand sq./mi Population: 28.3 million Speed of onset: Gradual Warning time: Variable depending on Intelligence and Warnings (I&W) Time of Year: November - May Time of day: Anytime Cascading events: Human disease, public health emergencies. The gradual onset of a pandemic event in the NY/NJ metropolitan area could begin with the influenza virus entering via a host or several hosts traveling from an overseas location already experiencing an influenza virus outbreak. Due to the densely populated areas of the NY/NJ metropolitan area, the influenza virus transmission rates during the colder months have the potential to rapidly develop into a widespread pandemic. The most probable scenario will begin with an impact to the 26 counties listed below which are in and around the densely populated NYC metropolitan area. The worst-case pandemic scenario will impact the 55 thousand square miles of NJ and NY's 28.3 million population as	No

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		people flee the infected areas and or contaminate others in the two states.	
		NJ	
		Bergen County	
		Essex County Hudson County	
		Hunterdon County	
		Mercer County	
		Middlesex County	
		Monmouth County	
		Morris County Ocean County	
		Passaic County	
		Somerset County	
		Sussex County	
		Union County NY	
		Bronx County Dutchess County	
		Kings County	
		Nassau County	
		New York County	
		Orange County	
		Putnam County	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		Queens County	
		Richmond County	
		Rockland County	
		Suffolk County	
		Ulster County	
		Westchester County	

Journal Notes/Comments: Threats and Hazards

Climate Change: New York City Panel on Climate Change- CLIMATE RISK INFORMATION 2013: Observations, Climate Change Projections, and Maps. IND: Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure: Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14). Pandemic: CDC Modeling.

Planning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Mitigate: In accordance with the three-year Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning cycle, annually promote that our state partners revise approximately 35 percent of their Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to ensure it meets DMA requirements for approval and certification under both programs during the specified time frames and addresses all relevant threats and hazards identified in their Hazard Analysis and other appropriate risk assessments across the Region.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-storm at RRCC or State EOC's will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-storm will be damaged. Response planning is adjusted based on the impact, and to meet the needs and actions required to save lives, protect property, and the environment. Regional Support Plans and Incident Action Plans will be created and revised as necessary to achieve the objectives of each operational period.
	Respond: Within 72 hours of the onset of tropical-force winds, a transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1c, the Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF-5, initiates the adaptive planning process.	
	Recover: Annually review all State recovery plans to ensure they provide an overall recovery strategy and timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	

Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Prevent: In all of identified situations where credible evidence of an imminent terrorist attack exists, develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with appropriate Federal, state, local, and private sector entities, in order to prevent such an attack within the Region or another area of the United States. Protect: Encourage the development of protection plans that identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of required tasks, and implement all tasks using available resources. Revise, exercise, and implement all protection plans every five years to ensure adequate continuity of operations.	During the first seventy-two (72) hours a large majority of R-II staff needed will be unable to report for duty due to deaths, injuries, wide-spread disruptions in infrastructure and regional mass transit services and roadways.
Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources. Recover: Annually review all State	
	Prevent: In all of identified situations where credible evidence of an imminent terrorist attack exists, develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with appropriate Federal, state, local, and private sector entities, in order to prevent such an attack within the Region or another area of the United States. Protect: Encourage the development of protection plans that identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of required tasks, and implement all tasks using available resources. Revise, exercise, and implement all protection plans every five years to ensure adequate continuity of operations. Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	
Cyber Attack	Prevent: In all of identified situations where credible evidence of an imminent terrorist attack exists, develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with appropriate Federal, state, local, and private sector entities, in order to prevent such an attack within the Region or another area of the United States.	Technology systems used in Planning may be directly impacted by cyberattack resulting in a lack of communication and coordination.
	Protect: Encourage the development of protection plans that identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of required tasks, and implement all tasks using available resources. Revise, exercise, and implement all protection plans every five years to ensure adequate continuity of operations.	
	Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	contemplated in the plan using available resources. Recover: Annually review all State recovery plans to ensure they provide an overall recovery strategy and timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	
Pandemic - Human	Prevent: Develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with appropriate Federal, state, local, and private sector entities, in order to prevent such an attack within the Region or another area of the United States.	High absentee rates due to illnesses and deaths of staff and staff's family members will impede planning efforts.
	Protect: Encourage the development of plans that identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of required tasks, and implement all tasks using available resources. Revise, exercise, and implement all protection plans every five years to ensure adequate continuity of operations.	
	Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Desired Outcome for Response from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Desired Outcome for Mitigate from Mitigation Division. Desired Outcome for Recover from Recovery Division. Estimated Impact text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014.

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase1, FEMA R-II to support law enforcement subject matter experts to develop a flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time intelligence.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support law enforcement subject matter experts to establish partnerships, facilitate coordinated information sharing between partners, and enable the planning and protection of critical infrastructure within the Region.

(Mitigate) During Phase 1, support, motivate and assist states of New York and New Jersey and local communities in obtaining the most current natural hazard data, development, maintenance and implementation of their Mitigation Plan to include:

- · A robust hazard analysis and risk assessment
- · Mitigation actions and strategies that can be implemented
- Strategy for keeping the plans current and working the plans and the planning process in their jurisdictions and across jurisdictions.
- Incorporate key information from natural hazard mitigation plans and mitigation activities in Region II States to further develop Regional capacity for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Build upon expertise, knowledge and systems in place in NY and NJ States and communities by
 providing mitigation technical assistance and training opportunities that engage the whole community
 and promote sound mitigation practices, higher building and development standards.





(Respond) During Phases 1 and 2, at the onset of tropical-force winds, a transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1c, the Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF-5, initiates the adaptive planning process.

For an IND: In this CY, socialize the DRAFT R-II IND Plan to region stakeholders. This includes making any changes/edits to the Plan identified by the stakeholders.

(Recover) During Phase 1, promote the value of community and economic development planning in disaster recovery; encourages and facilitates this planning through appropriate State government agencies. During Phase 3, work to apply and integrate plans developed pre-disaster to most effectively leverage Federal resources and available programs to meet local community recovery needs while aggressively integrating with the private sector to facilitate early and productive engagement.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Public Information and Warning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane /	R-II ESF 15 to deliver coordinated,	In the immediate aftermath of a
Typhoon	prompt, reliable, and actionable	hurricane, the ability to deliver
	information to 100% of the NY, NJ	actionable messages to impacted
	whole community population through	communities will be subject to the
	the use of clear, consistent, accessible,	degradation of communications
	and culturally and linguistically	infrastructure necessary to deliver
	appropriate methods to effectively	public messaging. Damage to
	relay information regarding the	communication systems and loss of
	disaster, as appropriate, the actions	power may require emergency
	being taken and the assistance being	messaging through nontraditional
	made available.	sources (e.g., Facebook, Twitter,
		YouTube), but these messages must be
		de-conflicted if they are sent by
		multiple sources. Conflicting messaging
		will strain the ability for responders to
		establish two-way communications
		with the affected public. Guidance to
		the public sector concerning food,
		water, shelters, and so on will not be
		able to be validated until two-way lines
		of communication are established.
		Respond: Communications
		infrastructure (TV, radio, internet
		systems) will be damaged or destroyed
		impeding public messaging.
		- Widespread power outages affect
		communication capabilities
		- 28.3 million residents need to be
		warned about the storm's potential
		consequences.
		Recover: impacted residents will need
		to be provided with recovery
		information regarding any immediate
		morniation regarding any inimediate

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		actions the public needs to undertake to begin the recovery process, the conditions of highways and surface roads, temporary measures initiated by government agencies, and the timelines for restoration of services.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Prevent: Promptly share all actionable messages, including National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks. Provide critical information to the general public on how to identify and provide terrorism-related information to the appropriate law enforcement authority. Protection: Protect against the release of sensitive information. Use effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to all involved operators, security officials, and the public (including alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets). Mitigate: Communicate updated risk assessment information in an accessible manner to the all impacted counties. Response: Within two hours of an incident, inform all affected segments of society by all means necessary,	Media communications systems are damaged following the blasts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	lifesaving and life-sustaining information to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions. Recover: Reach all populations within the affected communities with recovery-related information and communications that are accessible to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Establish a public information system that provides appropriate, current, coordinated information to all populations about any continued assistance and additional resources for long-term impacts.	
Cyber Attack	Protect against the release of sensitive information. Using 100% of the EA equipment and supplies, R-II ESF 15 to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to 100% of the NY, NJ whole community population through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding the cyber-attack, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.	
Pandemic - Human	Using 100% of the EA equipment and supplies, R-II ESF 15 would have the capability to deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to 100% of the NY, NJ whole community population through	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding the pandemic, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 15 lead. Estimated Impact and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to operate effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to all residents, including involved operators, security officials, and the public (such as alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).

(Mitigate) Communicate appropriate information regarding the all-hazards risks faced within their communities in a readily accessible manner to all residents.

(Respond) During Phase 2, open virtual Joint Information Center (JIC) with NY and NJ to coordinate development of "one voice" message and release of public information in multiple languages, share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts if needed, and use all appropriate communication means (IPAWS) and social media avenues.

(Recover) During Phase 3, after the threat of an emergency or disaster incident has passed, warn residents and CIKR within the Region with effective recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to individuals with disabilities and individuals with limited English proficiency.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Mobile Communications Center (Also referred to as "Mobile EOC")		2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Operational Coordination Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within threatened and impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.	The ability to establish unity of effort will be delayed by damaged or degraded infrastructure as will the time required to establish lines of communications and pathways for logistical support. Multiple reporting methodologies and statutory authorities across the incident echelons, and multiple jurisdictions require coordination to maintain a unity of effort and common operating picture (COP) for efficient and effective response in support of states. The Federal Government response to a tropical cyclone requires the establishment of command, control, and coordination across local incident commands and allocation of resources with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments; the private sector; and nontraditional providers.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning.	During the first seventy-two (72) hours a large majority of R-II staff needed for Operational Coordination will be unable to report for duty due to deaths, injuries, wide-spread disruptions in infrastructure and regional mass transit services and roadways.
Cyber Attack	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational	Technology and critical infrastructure used in operational coordination may

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning.	be directly impacted by cyber attack resulting in a lack of communication and coordination.
Pandemic - Human	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning.	High absentee rates due to illnesses and deaths of staff and staff's family members will impede Operational Coordination.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Desired Outcome, Estimated Impact and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to ensure clear lines and modes of communication among Regional participating organizations and jurisdictions, both horizontally and vertically.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to coordinate across and among all levels of government and with critical nongovernmental and private sector partners to protect against potential threats.





(Mitigate) During Phase 1, establish procedures and build partnerships and coalitions that support mitigation capabilities across the whole community and emphasize a coordinated delivery of mitigation capabilities.

Incident-driven Operations: Contribute to the situational awareness and a common operating picture for the RRCC in the event of a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other manmade disaster.

(Respond) During Phase 2, for a hurricane & IND: Facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within threatened and impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.

(Recover) During Phase 3, maintain robust coordination system throughout the recovery process between the Federal Government and all other partners to ensure transparency in recovery decision making and coordination efforts.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Forensics and Attribution Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During Phase 1, (and if needed in Phases 2 and 3) support law enforcement agencies in the NY & NJ region in their efforts to conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source(s), to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on IND acts and/or swiftly develop options.	Potentially limited access to NY/NJ due to transportation disruptions, limiting I&A ability to provide intelligence support to local LE.
Cyber Attack	During Phase 1, (and if needed in Phases 2 and 3) support law enforcement agencies in their efforts to: Collect and examine evidence associated with an act of cyber terrorism or an imminent attack. Identify the terrorist actors, coconspirators, and their sponsors by fusing all science-based forensic results and all-source intelligence information and products.	
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention mission area with a focus on:



- Prioritize physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) material (bulk and trace)
 collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Prioritize biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Prioritize digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist act.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Intelligence and Information Sharing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Prevent: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about the threats to people, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners.	Potential delays in intelligence sharing based on need to request tearlines/distribution authorization from originating intelligence agencies. Potentially limited access to NY/NJ due to transportation disruptions, limiting I&A ability to provide intelligence support to local LE.
	Protect: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners. Develop and disseminate appropriate classified and unclassified products.	
Cyber Attack	Prevent: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about the threats to people, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners.	Lack of technical expertise on specific tactics used by highly capable cyber threat actors and on mitigation techniques to prevent attacks/protect cyber networks.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Protect: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners. Develop and disseminate appropriate classified and unclassified products.	
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle.
- Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products.
- Ensure Federal, state, local, and private sector partners possess or have access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Interdiction and Disruption Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Prioritize the collection and analysis of physical IND evidence to assist in preventing an attack in the Region and other locations across the United States. Prevent initial or follow-on acts.	During high opstempo interdiction/disruption activities, Intelligence Officers may be overwhelmed by S&L intelligence/information requirements; delays in information sharing may occur
	Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational IND terrorist activities that threaten the security of the Region and the homeland. Intercept the malicious movement IND materials.	on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tearlines from originating intelligence agencies.
Cyber Attack	Prioritize the collection and analysis of evidence to assist in preventing a cyberattack in the Region and other locations across the United States. Prioritize digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or followon acts.	During high opstempo interdiction/disruption activities, Intelligence Officers may be overwhelmed by S&L intelligence/information requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tearlines from
	Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal cyber activities that threaten the security of the Region and the homeland.	originating intelligence agencies.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
Pandemic - Human			

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Interdict conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with an imminent IND terrorist threat or act.
- Render safe and dispose of IND hazards in multiple locations and in all environments consistent with established protocols.
- Disrupt terrorist financing or prevent other material support from reaching its target.
- Prevent terrorist acquisition and transfer of IND materials.
- Conduct tactical counterterrorism operations in the United States, potentially in multiple locations and in all environments.
- Strategically deploy assets to deter or disrupt threats from reaching potential target(s).

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource	Category	Number Required



Screening, Search, and Detection Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Prevent & Protect: Federal LE entities to continually identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures.	IND subject matter experts will need to be detailed from regular DHS I & A LE duties to identify, discover, or locate IND threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Maximize the screening of targeted cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means.
- Initiate operations immediately to locate persons and networks associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act.
- Conduct CBRNE search/detection operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Access Control and Identity Verification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Prevent: Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, and secure threats and/or hazards. Conduct all tactical counterterrorism operations, in multiple locations and in all environments, in a manner consistent with established protocols. Prevent terrorist acquisition of/transfer of financial support, supplies, CBRNE materials and CBRNE-related technology.	Dedicate LE staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with state and federal law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
	Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal and terrorist activities that threaten the security of the Region and the homeland. Intercept the malicious movement CBRNE materials and related technologies.	
Cyber Attack	Prevent: Educate network managers and users on potential threats to networks; ensure appropriate application of IT security to prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to networks and information resident on the networks. Protect: Ensure only authorized users gain access to networks. Identify and mitigate cyber threats before data loss, introduction of	During high ops-tempo cyber-attacks, cyber personnel resources may be overwhelmed by active protection requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tearlines from originating intelligence agencies.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	malware or impact to critical infrastructure or assets.	
Pandemic - Human		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

Implement and maintain protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and cyber access to specific locations, information, and networks.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Cybersecurity Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack		
Cyber Attack	PSA - Hardened and resilient Industrial Control System/SCADA computer network systems across all critical infrastructure sectors capable of withstanding 100% of cyber-attacks and intrusions with sufficient closed- systems and redundancies to limit the impact of any successful attack should one occur.	A cyber-attack affecting the NY NJ region will impact the retail, banking and finance industry's commerce due to a failure in billing and trading technologies, critical infrastructure reliant on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems such as water, energy, transportation, and health care facilities reliant on systems to track and monitor assets.
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, support the appropriate Federal agencies to ensure all (100 percent) security, reliability, confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communication systems of the identified national CI facilities in the region with highest priority to the water, energy, transportation, communications, information technology, and public health sectors. PSA - Employ state-of-the art computer network anti-intrusion (or intrusion detection) systems and physical protective measures that analyze and detect 100% of malicious attack vectors targeted at the Region's electricity distribution, water supply or distribution, telecommunications, and banking sectors. PSA - Ensure the reliability, security, integrity, and availability of IT/Industrial Control System/SCADA systems utilized by all electricity, water supply, telecommunications, and banking sector providers in Region II by detecting, reporting, and deterring 100% of malicious cyber-attacks and unwanted intrusions be they by nation-states, criminals, or terrorist organizations.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
	- 1-	

Physical Protective Measures Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	PSA - A Region in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are performed by 100% of critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk. Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	PSA - A Region in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are performed by 100% of critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk.	Dedicate LE staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with state and federal law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.
Cyber Attack	PSA - A Region in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are performed by 100% of critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk. Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	
Pandemic - Human	PSA - A Region in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are performed by 100% of critical	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk. Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement and other responsible agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on ensuring that all (100 percent) of the identified CIKR facilities have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences so as to prioritize risk. The R-II PSAs will work to ensure one-hundred percent of critical infrastructure lifeline providers and other key critical infrastructure entities conduct regular science/engineering-based risk assessments and analyses of their respective facilities and networks based upon an IND Attack, Hurricane, and/or Pandemic to inform (establish) the prioritization and execution of physical protective measures.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Core Capability Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Improvised Nuclear Attack	ESF 13 - During pre-event, work with the 14 ESF 13 support agencies in the NY & NJ region to identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities and investments. DHS PSAs will conduct outreach to owners/operators of DHS Level 2 sites to identify, assess their needs.	Assign sufficient staff to complete
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Ensure critical infrastructure sectors and Protection elements have and maintain risk assessment processes to identify and prioritize assets, systems, networks, and functions.
- Ensure operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Supply Chain Integrity and Security Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	ESF 13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and resources to confer with state and federal law enforcement agencies (FBI) to strengthen security and critical infrastructure when mission assigned.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	ESF 13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and resources to confer with state and federal law enforcement agencies (FBI) to strengthen security and critical infrastructure when mission assigned.	ESF 13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with state and federal law enforcement agencies to strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human	ESF 13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and resources to confer with state and federal law enforcement agencies (FBI) to strengthen security and critical infrastructure when mission assigned.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Integrate security processes into supply chain operations to identify items of concern and resolve them as early in the process as possible.
- Use risk management principles to identify, mitigate vulnerabilities of, and protect key assets, infrastructure, and support systems.
- Implement physical protections, countermeasures, and policies to secure and make resilient key nodes, methods of transport between nodes, and materials in transit.

- Use verification and detection capabilities to identify goods that are not what they are represented to be, are contaminated, are not declared, or are prohibited; and to prevent cargo from being compromised or misdirected as it moves through the system.
- Use layers of defense to protect against a diverse range of traditional and asymmetric threats. These layers include: intelligence and information analysis; appropriate use of technology; effective laws, regulations, and policies; properly trained and equipped personnel; and effective partnerships.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Community Resilience Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices, to include the coastal surge zone communities, to identify and fully understand the effects of climate change as well as communicate, plan, and address wind and flooding risks to accomplish household and community mitigation measures and improve resiliency.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget, will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.
Improvised Nuclear Attack		
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, show a 10% increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management Offices and to Region II flood zone communities in recognizing, communicating, planning and addressing their physical, social, economic, and environmental risk and vulnerabilities to natural hazards and the effects of sea level rise due to climate change. Additionally, provide risk analysis datato include climate change information- and technical assistance to NY and NJ and local coastal communities, pre and post disaster, to support the development and completion of sound mitigation plans, projects, and initiatives that will lead towards strengthening and resiliency measures.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	A significant increase in outreach efforts to the NY and NJ mitigation offices and to local communities and an increase in grant funds for long-term vulnerability reduction measures. The outreach includes an understanding of climate change and the resulting sea level rise to reduce their long-term vulnerability to storm surge flooding hazards by 10%; to include critical infrastructure systems and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget and mitigation grant funds, will be burdened in the efforts to conduct the needed outreach and provide the grant funded financial support to implement long-term vulnerability reduction measures.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines in the combined geographic area of NY & NJ's 55 thousand square miles so as to reduce 100% of the whole community population's vulnerability to an IND event by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.	Staff, equipment, and supplies will need to be assigned pre IND event to build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines in the combined geographic area of NY & NJ's 55 thousand square miles so as to reduce 100% of the whole community population's to human-caused catastrophic disasters by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, identify a baseline of on-going long-term vulnerability actions taking place in R-II as a result of Sandy, the effects or sea level rise because of climate change, or because of current threats to CI/KR. This includes collaboration with NY and NJ to maintain a working relationship with Region II communities most at risk to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards in order to achieve a measurable decrease in their long-term threat and hazard vulnerability baseline.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices, and to local communities in their efforts to define and understand their vulnerabilities and associated consequences. This includes advising them on the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from all hazards and to enable communities to take appropriate decision making action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience by 10%.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget, will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices, and to local communities in their efforts to define and understand the IND scenario vulnerabilities and associated consequences. This includes advising them on the best available science and methods to take appropriate decision making actions.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget, will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.
Cyber Attack	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices, and to local communities in their efforts to cyber-attack scenario vulnerabilities and associated consequences. This includes advising them on the best available science and methods to take appropriate decision making actions.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget, will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Pandemic - Human	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices, and to local communities in their efforts to define and understand the pandemic scenario vulnerabilities and associated consequences. This includes advising them on the best available science and methods to take appropriate decision making actions.	R-II staffing resources, including travel budget, will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, lead the efforts to increase by 10% the number of NY and NJ communities that have conducted a risk assessment that defines localized vulnerabilities and consequences associated with the potential natural (to include climate change), technological, and human-caused threats to their socioeconomic interests.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Threats and Hazard Identification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	A significant increase in support and assistance to the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the region and share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. This includes virtual and in-person technical assistance to help understand the national standard.	R-II Preparedness staff – Analyst Division- including that travel budget will be burdened in the efforts to provide support and assistance.
Improvised Nuclear Attack		
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

Increase in support and assistance - to include quarterly discussions with the NY and NJ Emergency Management and Homeland Security Offices and Seneca Nation of Indians - by 10% to identify and fully understand the national standard risk assessment process. This includes seeking out and advising them on at least 2 applicable threat and hazard modeling programs or data sources (including climate change).

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Critical Transportation Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours, ESF 1 to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports	All types of transportation systems are vulnerable to damage from a hurricane. Flooding from its storm surge can flood roadway and subway tunnels, wash out roads, damage bridges, and affect railroad tracks. Trees and other debris can also block roads, while traffic signals and street signs may be blown away. Seaports, waterways, and airports may be inoperable due to high winds or debris. Loss of power to any of the transportation systems can create additional problems. Federal resources are intended to support state and local governments with the transportation of evacuation of an affected population, and provide additional accommodations to the functional needs population and household pets. Following the tropical cyclone, there will be a lack of detailed transportation assessments by state and local officials because of inadequate resources and degradation of the transportation infrastructure. In the NYC Metro area, 3 million people will need to be evacuated prior to the arrival of gale force winds. Fuel storage and deliveries will be hampered. The loss of mass transportation systems will cause an increase in motor vehicle usage.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 1 to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and	Bridges and tunnels from Manhattan cross both the Hudson and East Rivers and are potential evacuation routes. Several railroad, subway, and automobile tunnels cross into the MDZ

Threat/Hazard Desired Outcomes Impacts and are at the edge of the SDZ. These provide aviation/airspace management tunnels will be inaccessible for and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage evacuation due to damage from and impact assessments. cratering and collapsed buildings. High radiation levels for the first 72 hours Establish tracking for restoration of post-detonation will be dangerous for essential community access and humans to remain in without proper transportation services (i.e. SWEATshelter. Additionally, Interstate 495 Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and connects to the Lincoln Tunnel which Transportation) in support of state and will not be destroyed but access will be local priorities within 72 hours of the obstructed. This obstruction will have declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) significant impacts on transportation accesses and evacuation as Lincoln · Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Tunnel serves as a main entry to Bridges Manhattan with a daily average of over Accessibility of Airports 2,400 vehicles leaving Manhattan between 12pm and 1pm and a daily average of over 2,600 vehicles entering Manhattan between 12pm and 1pm. Water ferries and other vessels may be one of the few effective methods for evacuating the island of Manhattan in a post-IND detonation scenario. The Upper and Lower New York Bay and the New York/New Jersey Bight are located downwind of the detonation and are in the fallout affected areas (>0.01 R/hr). The ferry landings on the shores of the East River will receive the highest radiation levels from fallout, while the shores of the Hudson River will receive less and may be more favorable to conducting maritime evacuations. Several landings along the Hudson are within the MDZ and may not be accessible. Debris from the detonation will be thrown into the river and may



present navigation hazards.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		The NYC Subway system has 24 subway lines, 6,344 rail cars, and 659 miles of tracks. The detonation will destroy many stations near GZ and cause many of the underlying tunnels to collapse. 7 Subway tunnels vary in depth for different stations; depending on the depth, certain subway tunnels may be able to serve as a temporary place of refuge for survivors of the blast. Most of the stations will experience radioactive contamination within hours. The entire system is expected to become inoperable seconds after the detonation, primarily due to widespread and sudden electrical outages. The MTA Bus system consists of 5,777 buses and 310 bus routes. Much of the system will be inoperable due to blocked roadways, fuel scarcity, and the disruption of traffic signals and road signs. However, buses located in bus depots outside the SDZ and MDZ may be able to assist with evacuations or the transport of supplies. Several lines of the NJ Transit system will be destroyed near Penn Station. Other lines starting out of Hoboken, NJ will fall in the LDZ. Several lines of the PATH Railway will be destroyed, starting at Penn Station. 21 PATH stations that are over the Hudson River and into New Jersey will be in the LDZ. Furthermore, the SREMP environment generated by the detonation may cause damage to the 23 electrical systems needed to power and control the trains. The NJ Transit and PATH fleet of 24 trains is a mix of diesel and electric

Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
	models ranging from full size diesel locomotives to diesel 25 electric light rail cars.	
	Desired Outcomes	

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing in support of the State's unmet needs towards establishing physical access through appropriate transportation corridors to deliver required resources and to save lives and meet the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Static Law Enforcement post	Law Enforcement	

Resource	Category	Number Required
Force multiplier as personnel are deputized as State Patrol officers	Law Enforcement	
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	
DoD(DCE) Joint Task Force Port Opening (TRANSCOM)	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Strategic Airlift (TRANSCOM)	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Maritime Transportation (TRANSCOM)	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Rotary Wing Transportation	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Ground Transportation	Other	1

Environmental Response/Health and Safety Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances spills or releases and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards.	High winds and flooding from a hurricane can cause various environmental hazards for responders and the public. Sewage treatment systems can be flooded and release waste into fresh water systems. Chemical product facilities and storage systems can be breached and release hazardous materials. Commercial and household chemicals can be washed out of buildings and contaminate debris. Electrical and gas service into buildings can be damaged, producing dangerous conditions when service is restored. Hot and humid conditions in vacant, flooded buildings can lead to immediate mold growth. Local, state and tribal government Environmental Response/Health and Safety (ERHS) resources will be overwhelmed during the response and require Federal support. The Federal Government can provide coordination, guidance, technical assistance, and protection of the public by identifying and mitigating hazards in the affected area. Response operations can be complicated becaus the mechanisms by which Federal agencies agree upon and communicate ERHS issues have been established, but delivery of one unified message to first responders and the public has not yet been implemented. Although the majority of ERHS, firefighting, and oil and hazardous materials response resources are local, state, and private sector assets, the Federal Government.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
		may be required to provide coordination of resources and support during a multi-state or multi-region incident.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack Cyber Attack			
Cyber Attack			
Pandemic - Human		Drinking water and wastewater systems may experience wide spread contamination causing a burden to ESF 10 staff, equipment and supplies.	

Desired Outcomes and Impacts text for a hurricane are from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nucl+H86ear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure:

Impacts on Response and Recovery - The First 96 Hours (12/14).

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs in conducting health and safety hazard assessments. That guidance and resources relevant to the health effects from the event are being disseminated to 100% of the first responders and the public. This includes making certain that a sufficient number of hazard materials teams are deployed to support environmental health and safety actions for 100% of the response personnel and the affected population. In addition, incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards assessing, monitoring, performing cleanup actions, and that resources are provided to meet the resource requirements of the State and transition from sustained response to a short-term recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD(DCE) Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS)	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Defense CBRNE Response Force (DCRF)	Other	1

Fatality Management Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim medical exidentification, working with NY & NJ may be own and local authorities to provide federal fatemporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing resources counseling to the bereaved. Morgue U local and stresporary mortuary mortuary		Local and state fatality management operations directed by the state medical examiner (or other authority) may be overwhelmed and require Federal fatality management assistance. The Federal interagency activates and deploys on-call teams (e.g., Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team) and specialized Federal resources (e.g., Disaster Portable Morgue Units) at the request of the local and state jurisdictions and resources to assist in collection of antimortem data from the deceased, temporary human remains storage, mortuary services, and forensic identification.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 8 to provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with NY & NJ and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	The event is expected to generate an estimated 998,640 fatalities.	
Cyber Attack			
Pandemic - Human		The event is expected to generate an estimated 225,000 fatalities over the eight (8) week outbreak: In New Jersey, 75,000 fatalities.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		In New York, 150,000 fatalities.

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 8 lead. Impacts text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 20141 - from NYC UASI URT. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure: Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs. This includes supporting ESF 8 to establish and maintain operations to recover 998,640 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area. For a Hurricane & Pandemic: Provide a DMORT assessment team to determine the quantities of staff and resources needed to establish and maintain operations to recover an estimated 225,000 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area within NY & NJ.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD(DCE) Mortuary Affairs Company	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Title 10 Facilities (Temporary Morgues)	Other	1

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Infrastructure Systems Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Assignment from FEMA, will assist with assessing structural damage at wastewater and water treatment facilities throughout the region.	
	• Establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3)	
	Damaged Houses/BuildingsDebris	
	• Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges	
	Accessibility of Airports DOE, under its own authorities, would	
	monitor the energy sector, and coordinate with State ESF-12s,	
	impacted electricity distribution companies, electricity transmission operators and any other impacted	
	energy sector entity to determine extent/severity of impact, status of restoration, and needs for Federal	
	assistance. Upon request, DOE would provide additional Energy Sector Subject Matter Experts to assist FEMA and/or States with the response efforts.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 3 (through pre-scripted mission assignment with FEMA Region II) - deploy Emergency Power Planning &	The nuclear detonation will cause majo damage to the energy infrastructure within Manhattan and cause widespread disruptions because of

Threat/Hazard Desired Outcomes Impacts Response Teams (PRT) from radioactive contamination from fallout. Philadelphia District and two other The impacts are further exacerbated CONUS districts along with the 249th due to the dependencies of other Engineering Battalion and the ACI critical infrastructure on the electrical contractor in order to restore power grid, most notably transportation and critical infrastructure as prioritized by communications. The only electrical NY and NJ and local jurisdictions generation plants damaged or through FEMA at the JFO. Up to 20 destroyed by the detonation are on the assessments of generators will take island of Manhattan. These may be place per day and by Day 3 the completely destroyed; at minimum, generator installs will begin at 5 installs rubble from collapsed structures and per day toward the target of 20 hazardous radiation levels will likely generator installs per day. prevent crews from accessing the site for more than 96 hours. The shutdown and evacuation of these plants will further complicate the management of Deliver bottled water at a rate of supply and demand for electricity 810,000 Liters (45 Trucks) per day via across their respective networks. the New England District National Additionally, there will be restoration Water PRT along with its ACI and contamination considerations. contractor. Extensive debris (estimated at 6.8M tons) and dangerous radiation levels will likely prevent repair personnel from Conduct Quality Assurance on the accessing the affected sites during the water deliveries by the Contractor to first 96 hours post-detonation. The the ISB's, where the State and local anticipated damage to transportation jurisdictions set up Points of infrastructure will have broad reaching Distribution (PODs) via the Combined impacts. Rubble and debris will greatly Commodities PRT from Norfolk District. limit the ability of responders to access those in need of assistance while impacts to public transportation will The Infrastructure Assessment PRT hinder evacuation efforts and limit from Buffalo District, pending a Mission attempts to self-evacuate. Pipelines, Assignment from FEMA, will assist with trucks, ships, and trains that are used to assessing structural damage at supply fuel to customers will be wastewater and water treatment disrupted and re-fueling efforts will be facilities throughout the region. impeded. Transportation restrictions could be put in place for a major



portion of the region while post-event

Threat/Hazard Desired Outcomes Impacts activities take place, which could · Establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. greatly complicate an already difficult SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access situation. and Transportation) in support of state All petroleum facilities within the and local priorities within 72 hours of fallout zones will need to be evacuated, the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF including more than 14,000 gas stations #3) in New York and New Jersey that will Damaged Houses/Buildings experience radioactive fallout of 0.1 R/hr or greater during the first 96 hours Debris after the detonation. After 96 hours, only 318 gas stations will remain in the · Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or fallout zones, but these may need to be Bridges decontaminated before they can be Accessibility of Airports used. In addition to fallout related disruptions, the petroleum sector will be affected by infrastructure failures within the electrical, communications, and transportation sectors, which will in turn affect distribution. Although the high-pressure natural gas transmission lines will not be directly damaged by the detonation, 5 other aspects of the system will be affected. The low-pressure distribution lines and higher-pressure mains that make up the natural gas distribution network within the SDZ will be completely destroyed. Furthermore, damaged and collapsed buildings will contribute to additional pipeline breakage. The resulting damage to mains and lowpressure lines will increase the risk of fire and explosions. Hazardous radiation and rubble from collapsed buildings will prevent access to damaged areas for at least 96 hours after the detonation; survey crews will



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	be unable to assess the extent of the damage during this time. The potable water infrastructure within the SDZ will be completely destroyed. The crater damage will affect all of the water mains and distribution lines buried beneath the streets. Collapsed buildings within the SDZ and MDZ will further damage water mains and distribution lines leading to widespread system depressurization. There will be an estimated 42, 200 damaged and collapsed buildings throughout the damage zones; some of which will require decontamination before reoccupying. The IND blast will generate an estimated 6.8 million tons of contaminated and non-contaminated debris that will need to be transported and disposed of.
Cyber Attack Pandemic - Human		

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 3 lead. Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure: Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs. This includes decreasing and stabilizing immediate infrastructure impacts to





include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone(s), nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services. In addition, ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are supporting the State's unmet needs in re-establishing critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD(DCE) Emergency Route Clearance	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Unwatering Resources (Pump Teams)	Other	

Mass Care Services Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Provide life-sustaining services to an estimated 2 million individuals that would seek shelter. Sheltering efforts will be centered on hydration, feeding, and sheltering with most needs, as well as support for reunifying families. • Provide mass care support during evacuations • Provide evacuation tracking system. • Support the evacuation, transportation and feeding of household pets. • Coordination with key agencies to identify personnel for shelter administrators.	An estimated 5.5 million households are expected to be displaced by hurricane winds. An estimated 6 million households are expected to be displaced by storm surge flooding; many of these will be in areas impacted by wind, and may be included in the wind displacement estimates. Of the households displaced by wind and flooding, an estimated 2 million people are expected to seek shelter in public shelters. The people needing shelter are distributed across the areas impacted by strong winds, but most wibe from the impacted counties in NY. The demands for Shelter Staff, Commodities and Distribution Points will be dependent upon the needs of NY and NJ. If there is a requirement to shelter 1.09 million individuals during the first seventy-two (72) hours, Logistics estimates that there would be a shortage of 500,000 meals per day. Points of Distribution have not been coordinated with FEMA and will impact operations. There would also be shortages of cots, bottled water, sanitary items and trained staff to help with special needs population. Based on building damage estimates, the estimated fatalities are expected to be on the order of 12,000 to 13,000 people. Many of these fatalities will be in the southern portion of the region, where there is a high expectation of building damage due to heavy wind. In

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts:
		survivors and 736,000 household pets will need emergency shelter.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	In the first 72 hours of a catastrophic, IND incident occurring in the NY/NJ metropolitan area, identify the scope of Mass Care requirements for the affected population: a) Identify survivor numbers, and requirements for evacuation, b) Identify available shelter space, availability of hospital space for treatment of the wounded c) feeding and care for their survivors to include those with pets. Affected population estimated to be potentially as high as 15 million individuals (IND event, RCPT Hazard Analysis, 2011)	During the first 72 hours after an IND Incident the ability to provide Mass Care services will be hampered by a the numbers of individuals, both US National and Foreign National that would be affected by a IND event. Communication degradation, location of survivors and their status, volume of debris which would inhibit Search and Rescue Operations, Traffic congestion after the incident, preventing use of roads and bridges, and arrival of emergency support staff.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human	During the first 72-hours of a pandemic, ESF 6 to provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration and feeding, to those with the most need, as well as support for reunifying families. Assistance to be delivered to affected population.	During the first 72-hours, approximately thirty (30) percent of staff may be impacted by the outbreak limiting the ability to render assistance Additionally, sheltering is not envisioned, delivery of resources to be impacted by the types and numbers of delivery vehicles available.

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 6 lead. 1- from the NYC UASI URT

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting



the State's unmet needs. This includes supporting ESF 6 to move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.

Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options, ensuring that shelters and temporary housing units are physically accessible for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives, and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their predisaster homes. R-II Logistics would activate the Incident Support Base (ISB) located at McGuire AFB with 100% of the R-II Logistics staff to begin fulfilling supply request.

For a Hurricane - Provide 500,000 meals per day to the estimated 2 million individuals in need and to the activated shelters.

If possible, pre-position supplies and commodities (meals, bottled water, blankets and cots) and distribution would begin via land-vehicles or if the situation dictated.

Provide 100% of the supplies requested from the affected State(s) as the supplies become available from local and regional resource suppliers. For a Pandemic - Establish a coordinating structure for the delivery of life-sustaining commodities. Within the first 72-hours for Pandemic: Establish, a coordinating structure for the delivery of life-sustaining commodities during the response.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Law Enforcement	2
National Water team	Mass Care	2
Initial Response Resource Package A, B, C, D	Mass Care	2
Commodity Sites - Water, Cots, Blankets	Mass Care	2
DoD(DCE) Prepares sites for temporary housing	Other	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Mass Search and Rescue Operations Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	ESF 9 would have the ability to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible in the first 72-hours. • Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) • Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) • Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	After the hurricane passes, the first priority will be rescuing citizens who are trapped in buildings or by flood water. The sheer volume of citizens to be rescued and buildings to be searched will cause local Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel and resources to be overwhelmed. Local SAR facilities and resources may be impacted by the storm, rendering them inoperable or not fully capable of performing all SAR activities. SAR resources at the national level coordinate and provide life-saving and life-sustaining teams, resources, and operational coordination in the area affected by a tropical cyclone when local and state SAR personnel and resources become overwhelmed. In the NYC Metro area, over 2,600 square miles will require search and rescue operations.1
Improvised Nuclear Attack	ESF 9 would have the ability to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible in the first 72-hours.	The event is expected to generate an estimated 1,200,000 fatalities and an estimated 2,100,000 at risk recoverable injuries based on the building damage estimates. Injured patients are expected to have trauma (approximately 274,000 people),

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Threat/Hazard	Additionally, ESF 9 would establish a comprehensive SAR plan for the affected area(s) • Request Air SAR within 4 hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) • Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) • Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on	trauma and exposure to radiation (approximately 290,000 people), or just exposure to radiation (approximately 900,000 people). There will be an estimated 42,200 building damaged/destroyed within the blast overpressure zone. During the first 72 hours after an IND event, SAR efforts will be hampered (as with the other Core Capabilities), by the anticipated conflicting information coming from the affected areas. Also impacted SAR would be the difficulty in assessing GAMA radiation in the areas surrounding the blast zone. Shortages of staff trained to provide expert guidance, plus the ability to bring them quickly into the area will also factor into the impacting SAR.
Cyber Attack	scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	
Cybei Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 9 lead. Impacts and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014 1- from the NYC UASI URT. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure: Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane or an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs in conducting search and rescue operations to locate and rescue 100% of the persons in distress. This includes ensuring that ESF 9 specifically has the ability to initiate community-based search and rescue operations in the affected area with support from ESF 13 to provide security forces and establish protective measures around effected public critical facilities when deputized.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Search and Rescue	US&R Incident Support Team	Type I	2
Search and Rescue	US&R Task Force	Type I	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD(DCE) Rotary Wing SAR	Other	1
DoD(DCE) Fixed Wing SAR	Other	1
DoD(DCE) SAR Planning Team	Other	1
DoD(DCE) CBRNE USAR	Other	1

On-scene Security and Protection Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	ESF 13 - Activate and deploy general and specialized Federal law enforcement resources to staging area to support critical needs of Federal, State, County, local and tribal areas.	Evacuations, loss of power, sheltering, and damage to transportation systems all create law enforcement requirements during a hurricane. Law enforcement will be required to block roads, direct traffic, and patrol the evacuated area to notify citizens to leave. After the area has been evacuated, increased law enforcement patrols are needed to deter criminal activity in vacant buildings. Loss of power and damage from the storm will disable alarm systems and other security features of residential, commercial buildings, and critical infrastructure sites. Federal law enforcement resources may be required to augment local and state law enforcement and security personnel to provide relief to sustain operations during response and short-term recovery. Federal law enforcement protects the public and secures the affected area, potentially requiring coordination of resources across multiple states and FEMA regions. ESF 13 - Support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disaster.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional	ESF 13 - Support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal law enforcement departments and agencies overwhelmed by disaster. In the NYC Metro area, the 2,600 square miles contaminated area containing 11.6

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.	million people will require on-scene security and protection. Law enforcement activities are hindered by the loss of facilities within the blast zone and by radiation fallout. 1
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human	ESF 13 - Activate and deploy general and specialized Federal law enforcement resources to staging area to support critical needs of Federal, State, County, local and tribal areas.	A pandemic will cause widespread desocialization due to public health warnings concerning infection control. Critical infrastructure such as transportation, IT, and energy may experience suspensions due to lack of staff. In addition, the government workforce may also experience staff shortages which will impact operations

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 13 lead. Impacts and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014 1- from the NYC UASI URT

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for an IND - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs. For a hurricane, prior to landfall, ESF 13 to stage anticipated required resources and teams at the Incident Support Base or facility as requested by NY/NJ. Additionally, incident support and management teams (specifically ESF1 3) will be mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State in establishing a safe and secure environment in the affected areas. This includes ensuring ESF 13 and other law enforcement entities have the support needed to provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the unmet protection needs of the State while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	

Operational Communications Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours, ESF 2 would have the ability to ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved.	Communications entities establish and maintain functional and interoperable communications systems for local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal response teams. After the hurricane, 100% of communications infrastructure capabilities within the impact zone may be damaged, requiring alternative means of communication to reach the general public and meet public safety and first responder needs. This includes
	• Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72-hours of a catastrophic earthquake occurring within NY & NJ's 55 thousand square mile response area, 100% of the ESF 2's 15 person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	providing temporary support to local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal governments when communications systems have been affected or disabled. In the NYC Metro area, communication among 50,000 responders within the 2,600 square miles will be adversely affected.1
	 Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; 	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Identify, compile, and facilitate the states' emergency communications priorities; Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 2 would have the ability to ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved.	Regardless the scale of the nuclear event, significant to severe impact to landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television will be experienced; as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both; and residual radioactivity may interfere with the integrity of the radio signal.
	• Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72-hours of a catastrophic earthquake occurring within NY & NJ's 55 thousand square mile response area, 100% of the ESF 2's 15 person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; Identify, compile, and facilitate the states' emergency communications priorities; Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human	During the first 72-hours of a catastrophic pandemic occurring in the NY/NJ metropolitan area, ESF 2 would have the ability to ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved, provided that: personnel can safely install, operate, and maintain equipment in	Regardless the scale of the pandemic event, significant to severe impact to landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television will be experienced; as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both. NOTE: A catastrophic pandemic will cause widespread de-socialization due to public health warnings concerning infection control. Critical infrastructure such as transportation, IT, and energy may experience suspensions due to lack

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	areas critical to achieving positive communications	of staff. In addition, the government workforce may also experience staff shortages which will impact operations
	• Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS)	
	During the first 72-hours of a pandemic occurring within NY & NJ's 55 thousand square mile response area, 100% of the ESF 2's 15 person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	
	 Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); Restore, establishment, and/or 	
	maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; • Identify, compile, and facilitate the states' emergency communications	
	Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications;	
	 Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts

Desired Outcome provided by ESF 2 lead. Impacts and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure: Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 1 - for a hurricane - prior to landfall, ESF 2 to complete hardening of telecommunications resources against deformation and power outages. During Phase 2 - for a hurricane, IND or Cyberattack - FEMA incident support and management teams working with ESF 2 are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet operational communication needs to ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal first responders. In addition, re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life- sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
Geographically Specific Communications Plan for Affected Area	Other	4
Telecom Team Damage Assessment and Service Disruption	Other	10
Telecom Equipment Needed for Partial Restoration (sat, cell, radio)	Other	25
Telecom Operators to Run the Restoration Equipment	Other	10
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
DoD(DCE) Communications Support to First Responders	Other	
DoD(DCE) 25 User Communications Package (Fixed Site Teams)	Other	
DoD(DCE) 75 User Communications Package	Other	

Public and Private Services and Resources Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	In the aftermath of a hurricane, private sector resources beyond those provided by existing government contracts may need to be identified. The affected population will require items including bottled water, ready-to-eat meals, personal sanitary supplies, clothing, tarps, fuel, and generators. The Federal Government will be requested to coordinate the ordering, allocation, and distribution of resources and services resources from public- and private-sector sources in coordination with other local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments. If requirements exceed the available resources, the Federal interagency may be required to identify and supply nontraditional forms of life-saving and life-sustaining resources (e.g., bulk water distribution). Federal requests for private-sector resources also require de-confliction with local and state government contracts so that resources are not double-counted or incorrectly adjudicated.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	During the first 72-hours, 70% of the 20 person staff (optimal staffing number), with equipment and supplies will be needed to provide essential public and private messaging, assist State and local Office of Emergency Management in collection and coordination of

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		information, as appropriate, to support necessary services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities. NOTE: In addition to the disruption of Public Transport, degradation of communication systems would impact meeting the Desired Outcome.
Cyber Attack	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	During the first 72-hours, 70% of the 20 person staff (optimal staffing number), with equipment and supplies will be needed to provide essential public and private messaging, assist State and local Office of Emergency Management in collection and coordination of information, as appropriate, to support necessary services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities. NOTE: In addition to the disruption of Public Transport, degradation of communication systems would impact meeting the Desired Outcome.
Pandemic - Human	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	During the first 72-hours, 70% of the 20 person staff (optimal staffing number), with equipment and supplies will be needed to provide essential public and private messaging, assist State and local Office of Emergency Management in collection and coordination of information, as appropriate, to support necessary services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities.

Desired Outcome for Hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Impacts and Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane, IND, Cyberattack, Pandemic - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs in mobilizing and delivering governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources within and outside of the affected area(s) to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Public Health and Medical Services Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Within 24 hours of safe conditions, have teams on site at State specified facilities to provide life-saving, life-sustaining services.	Prior to a hurricane, local and state medical systems coordinate with the Department of Health and Human Services through the National Disaster Medical System to evacuate patients from medical facilities that are predicted to be impacted by the storm. After it passes, affected healthcare facilities that did not anticipate damage or loss of power may require additional emergency evacuations. After the storm passes and the members of the general population return to their homes, the highest number of injuries and illnesses occur from moving debris, exposure to untreated water, and completing home repairs. These injured and ill citizens may require temporary emergency medical care facilities if normal emergency facilities are damaged or closed. Federal support may be required during response when local and state jurisdictions' resources are overwhelmed and they request Federal public health and medical support in preparation and response to a tropical cyclone. Federal public health and medical support may include emergency medical care, patient evacuations (and return), drug distribution, health surveillance, and assessment of the health care system. Federal support is provided through national-level public health and medical support resources and nontraditional sources.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the first 72-hours, ESF 8 to provide essential public and private services and resources to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all those people in need within the affected area. • Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT) Hospitals, nursing homes, congregate care sites, mental health centers etc.	The event is expected to generate an estimated 998,640 fatalities and an estimated 675,960 injuries based on the estimated 42,000 buildings that will be damage.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		The event is expected to generate an estimated 750,000 illnesses over the eight (8) week period: In New Jersey, 250,000 illnesses. In New York, 500,000 illnesses.



reat/Hazard Des	omes	Impacts
		The total number of requiring hospitalization is expected to be an estimated 113,000 people over the eight (8) week period In New Jersey, 38,000 ICU patients. In New York, 75,000 ICU patients. During the first 72-hours a large % of ESF#8's resources may need to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to people in need within the affected area. The estimates will vary depending on the severity of the virus.

Desired Outcome and Estimated Impact text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Impacts text for an IND is from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure:

Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 2 - for a hurricane, IND or pandemic - FEMA R-II to support ESF 8 to: Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.

Complete triage and the initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries.

Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD(DCE) Rotary Wing Medical Patient Evacuation	Other	
DoD(DCE) Temporary Medical Treatment Facilities	Other	
DoD(DCE) Mortuary Affairs Assistance	Other	
DoD(DCE) Activate Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) for Patient Movement	Other	
DoD(DCE) Activate Patient Movement Enabler	Other	
DoD(DCE) Patient Movement	Other	

Situational Assessment Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	The RRCC Situational Awareness Section, with the Hurricane Liaison Team, will use products/tools to enhance situational awareness of potential and assessment of actual impacts. The Situational Awareness Section will coordinate with the Planning Support Section to ensure the appropriate products and tools are employed in the adaptation of deliberate plans and the development	During the first 72 hours, it is anticipated that accurate information on such vital topics as ground conditions, numbers of survivors, and their conditions & needs, requirements for Search and Rescue, as well as all other Essential Elements of Information (EEI)required response activities, would be arduous to obtain.
	of adaptive plans	Additionally, it can be expected that staff members who live in close proximity of the affected area, or within the vicinity of the Metropolitan New York, New Jersey area, may not perform to potential due to concerns for immediate family.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	ESF 5 to provide NY & NJ decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the disaster, any cascading effects, and the status of the response. Validation that core capability has been met includes but not limited to the following; a) Agreed upon a Situational Assessment b) Common Operating Picture c) Strategic Goals identified and accepted.	During the first 72 hours, it is anticipated that accurate information on such vital topics as ground conditions, numbers of survivors, and their conditions & needs, requirements for Search and Rescue, as well as all other Essential Elements of Information (EEI)required response activities, would be arduous to obtain.
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. 	Additionally, it can be expected that staff members who live in close proximity of the affected area, or within the vicinity of the Metropolitan New York, New Jersey area, may not

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	(Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) • Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Awareness on: • Damaged Houses/Buildings • Debris • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) • Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input)	perform to potential due to concerns for immediate family.
Cyber Attack	ESF 5 to provide NY & NJ decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the disaster, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Validation that core capability has been met includes but not limited to the following; a) Agreed upon a Situational Assessment b) Common Operating Picture c) Strategic Goals identified and accepted.	
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) 	
	 Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus 	
	response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT).	
	Awareness on:	
	o Damaged Houses/Buildings	
	o Debris	
	o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges	
	o Accessibility of Airports	
	 Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) 	
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. 	

(Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input)	
ESF 5 to provide NY & NJ decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the disaster, any cascading effects, and the status of the response. Validation that core capability has been met includes but not limited to the following; a) Agreed upon a Situational Assessment b) Common Operating Picture c) Strategic Goals identified and accepted.	A pandemic will cause widespread desocialization due to public health warnings concerning infection control. Critical infrastructure such as transportation, IT, and energy may experience suspensions due to lack of staff. In addition, the government workforce may also experience staff shortages which will impact operations
 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). Awareness on: Damaged Houses/Buildings 	
	ESF 5 to provide NY & NJ decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the disaster, any cascading effects, and the status of the response. Validation that core capability has been met includes but not limited to the following; a) Agreed upon a Situational Assessment b) Common Operating Picture c) Strategic Goals identified and accepted. • Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) • Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Awareness on:

hreat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or	
	Bridges	
	o Accessibility of Airports	
	Capture situational awareness metrics	
	from key private sector partners within	
	12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation.	
	(External Affairs Officer)	
	Provide situational awareness input	
	on power outages and projected repair	
	times within four hours of the incident.	
	(Situational Awareness Section Chief,	
	NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input)	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Desired Outcome for hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014. Respond text for a hurricane is from the R-II Hurricane Annex for NY & NJ Oct 2014

Capability Targets

During Phase 1 - at the onset of Enhanced Watch operations or RRCC activation, FEMA staff to deliver information sufficient to inform Regional leadership decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in support of the effected State(s) and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident. During Phase 2 - FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the State's unmet needs in situational assessment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
DoD(DCE) Aerial Imagery	Other	
DoD(DCE) Full Motion Video (FMV)	Other	

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Economic Recovery Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, provide economic recovery support to the communities impacted by the incident including business activities (including food and agriculture). Promote new business and employment opportunities for a sustainable and economically viable community. Support the impacted communities so that they demonstrate economic resilience and are able to recapture tax ratables through expedited repair of businesses and housing stock (supplemented by "rainy day" reserves) or are able to support the growth of new industries that substitute for lost tax ratables.	The impacts from the hurricane wind are expected to create devastating primary economic consequences on the order of \$2 trillion. Storm surge flooding may result in economic consequences on the order of \$134 billion, although much of this loss may occur in areas also damaged by wind, and are likely to be included in the wind loss estimates. 57% of the economic impact due to wind is expected to result from building damage, 32% from damage to building contents, <1% from losses to commercial business inventories, and 10% from building damage-related business interruption losses. Residential buildings are expected to account for 66% of overall losses, with commercial buildings accounting for an additional 25%. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions needed to stimulate economic recovery will differ. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate NFIP coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. Depending on the geographic area impacted, the economic hit may have far-reaching consequences.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, provide economic recovery support to the communities impacted by the incident including business	While only 0.1% of New York City's total land area, Times Square generates 11%



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	activities (including food and agriculture). Promote new business and employment opportunities for a sustainable and economically viable community. Support the impacted communities so that they demonstrate economic resilience and are able to recapture tax ratables through expedited repair of businesses and housing stock (supplemented by "rainy day" reserves) or are able to support the growth of new industries that substitute for lost tax ratables.	of the city's economic output and 10% of the city's jobs \$110 billion in annual economic activity, surpasses that of mid-sized American cities like Portland and Pittsburgh 29 million square feet of office space Approximately \$18 billion in wages in and around Times Square Times Square contributes \$4.6 billion in New York State and New York City taxes each year. A combined \$4.8 billion in consumer spending (38% Hotels, 36% Retail/Food & Beverage, and 26% Entertainment) Home to global media and finance companies, Societe Generale, Barclays Capital, VIACOM, AXA, The New York Times, Morgan Stanley, Bank of America and Reuters
Cyber Attack	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, provide economic recovery support to the communities impacted by the incident including business activities.	This cyber-attack will impact commerce and retail, public safety, utility, and health care technology. Specifically, the attack can effect Industrial Control Systems (ICS). As a result, retail sales plummet as customers fear loss of personal data and identify theft. The absence of plans and strategies presents a serious challenge to economic recovery.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Pandemic - Human	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the communities impacted by the incident would come back economically, with business activities (including food and agriculture) returning to a healthy state. New business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be realized. Regardless of level of federal support, 100% of the communities impacted by the pandemic demonstrate economic resilience and are able to recapture tax ratables through expedited repair of businesses and housing stock (supplemented by "rainy day" reserves) or are able to support the growth of new industries that substitute for lost tax ratables.	The primary economic consequences from the Pan Flu scenario are expected to be: In New Jersey, \$19,000,000,000. In New York, \$38,000,000,000. The secondary economic consequence from the Pan Flu scenario are expected to be: In New Jersey, \$7,700,000,000. In New York, \$15,600,000,000.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Hurricane Estimated Impacts taken from the RCPT Hurricane Hazard Analysis Report. IND Estimated Impacts taken from the Improvised Nuclear Device Effects on the NYC Critical Infrastructure:

Impacts on Response and Recovery – The First 96 Hours (12/14)

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, in collaboration with NY and NJ, conduct an assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.

Work with impacted states, territories, tribes, and municipalities to develop, educate on, and promote strategies, techniques, tools, and resources to mitigate any identified impediments to economic recovery. Resources may include workforce development initiatives, targeted economic analyses, economic roundtables or workshops, or the promotion/implementation of specific economic tools (e.g., Community Reinvestment Act, Economic Development Administration Disaster Resilience grants, Small Business Administration disaster loans, DOL Disaster Unemployment Insurance, etc.)

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team Leader	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Volunteer Agency Liaison	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Rapid Needs Assessment Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	Public Assistance Coordinator	Туре І	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Health and Social Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services RSF would, working in conjunction with NJ and NY partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community population residing within the hurricane-hit area.	The health a social service systems and networks within the storm surge areas will experience potentially long-term implications. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners; the loss of mass transit options in an area served by HSS providers; the closure of drug stores and other retail establishments households of limited socioeconomic means depend upon for prescriptions and other health needs; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings (e.g., non-functioning elevators, poorly operating mechanical systems), and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). In the NYC Metro area, over 5.9 million individuals, households, and business will be in need of assistance.1
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services RSF would, working in conjunction with NJ and NY partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the estimated 28.3 million population residing within the IND-hit area.	The HSS RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced populations to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the HSS RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of health care and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area; the loss of mass transit options in an area already inadequately served by HSS providers; and the closure of drug stores and other retail establishments households of limited socioeconomic means depend upon for prescriptions and other health needs. Some facilities may be permanently closed due to gamma radiation.
Cyber Attack	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services RSF would, working in conjunction with NJ and NY partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the estimated 28.3 million population residing within the cyberattack area.	HSS RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of health care and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the interruption of health care technology as a result of the cyberattack.
Pandemic - Human	Following the initial 72-hour period, RSF Health and Social Services would have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the estimated 28.3 million whole community population.	The event is expected to generate an estimated 750,000 illnesses over the eight (8) week period: In New Jersey, 250,000 illnesses. In New York, 500,000 illnesses.
	Provide Disaster Case Management to support individual and household recovery.	The total number of requiring hospitalization is expected to be an estimated 113,000 people over the eight (8) week period

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Provide Crisis Counseling Programs to support community and mental health recovery.	In New Jersey, 38,000 ICU patients. In New York, 75,000 ICU patients. During the first 72-hours a large % of ESF#8's resources may need to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to people in need within the affected area. The estimates will vary depending on the severity of the virus.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, in collaboration with NY and NJ, complete an assessment of community health and social service needs and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline. Identify critical areas of need for health and social services, as well as key partners and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs and populations with limited English proficiency in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery. Restore basic health and social services functions for these impacted communities. Through the allocation of resources (e.g., Social Services Block Grants, targeted subject-matter-expert technical assistance, etc.) restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health and social services networks to meet the needs of and promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief /	Type I	2
Management	Coordinator		



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Housing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Housing RSF would implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of 100% of the population impacted by a hurricane, contributing to the area's sustainability and resilience. This includes collaboration with NY and NJ partners to address pre- and post-disaster housing issues. During the disaster recovery, coordinate and facilitate the delivery of federal resources and activities to assist local, state, and tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing. Implement a State-Led Disaster Housing Task Force to begin planning for early, medium and long-term housing recovery for those affected.	There will be an estimated 4,000,000 buildings severely damaged or destroyed by hurricane winds and flooding. Housing recovery will be hampered by inadequate flood insurance coverage among affected homeowners - especially among households of lower economic means. Homeowner lack of raw materials and resources to rebuild/repair damaged housing, inadequate supply of replacement housing, and overall lack of affordable housing within impacted areas. Identifying housing solutions will be delayed due to the deficiency in public transit between the limited affordable housing outside the damaged areas and key employment centers.
Improvised Nuclear Attack	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Housing RSF would implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of 100% of the population impacted by an IND, contributing to the area's sustainability and resilience. During the disaster recovery, coordinate and facilitate the delivery of federal resources and activities to assist local, state, and tribal governments in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing. Implement a State-Led Disaster Housing Task Force to begin planning for early, medium and	There will be an estimated 40,000 residential units destroyed within the blast overpressure zone (1,003 meters/3,291 feet from point of detonation). There will be an estimated 5,900,000 residential units exposed to gamma radiation (53,000 meters/33 miles from point of detonation) shortly after the event. While this will not destroy the units, it will require decontamination before reoccupying. In its efforts to restore housing, the Housing RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate supply of replacement housing; overall lack of affordable



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	long-term housing recovery for those affected.	housing within impacted neighborhoods, as well as within the metropolitan area overall; inadequate public transit hindering access between the limited affordable housing and key employment centers; and the need to remediate impacted housing and assure residents of units' safety.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

Phase 3, in collaboration with NY and NJ, each State-Led Disaster Housing Task Force, FEMA IA/VAL, and VOAD partners, assess housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.

Work with partners to ensure community housing recovery plans address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market, as appropriate.

Provide tools and resources (e.g., CDBG DR, SME technical assistance, etc.) to foster the development of a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the whole community, including the need for accessible housing, within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required	
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2	
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2	
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2	
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2	
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2	
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2	
ncident Planning Section Chief (Type 3) Management		Type III	2	
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2	

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required	
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2	
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2	
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2	

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Natural and Cultural Resources Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the recovery period, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF core recovery strategy is the ability to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The NCR RSF coordinates agencies and organizations to identify and provide, when possible, information and assistance required by communities that are seeking to develop approaches incorporating green infrastructure and natural resource resiliency into the recovery. With this federal support, 100% of the natural and cultural resources impacted by a hurricane would be preserved, rehabilitated, and/or restored within the appropriate recovery phase timeline.	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area; and a need for legal expertise to address particular land use/property ownership issues. As an example of the diversity of issues identified for NCR RSF identification, assessment, and management, the NY NCR RSF - in response to Hurricane Sandy - examined a wide variety of issues that fell under the following categories: (1) eco-systems; (2) beaches/dunes; (3) marine debris; (4) historic resources; (5) recreation resources; (6) cultural institutions; and (7) working/recreational waterfront.	
Improvised Nuclear Attack	During the recovery period, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF core recovery strategy is the ability to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The NCR RSF coordinates agencies and organizations	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area; and a need for legal expertise to address particular	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	to identify and provide, when possible, information and assistance required by communities that are seeking to develop approaches incorporating green infrastructure and natural resource resiliency into the recovery. With this federal support, 100% of the natural and cultural resources impacted by an IND blast would be preserved, rehabilitated, and/or restored within the appropriate recovery phase timeline.	land use/property ownership issues. For an IND blast, there would also be the additional need to understand the methods of remediation that will not permanently damage historic and cultural resources. There will also be a need to message to the public that such cultural and historic buildings, once decontaminated, are, in fact, safe for visits.
Cyber Attack		
Pandemic - Human	During the recovery period, RSF Natural and Cultural Resources would have the ability to support FEMA's Environmental and Historic Preservation Office to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.	During the recovery period, RSF Natural and Cultural Resources would have the ability to support FEMA's Environmental and Historic Preservation Office to protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, provide the requested RSF Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR) staff, equipment and supplies to:

Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.



Mitigate the impacts to natural and cultural resources identified as at-risk, stabilize those resources, and assess the impacts and need for further protection.

Complete an assessment of affected NCR and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.

Preserve NCR as part of an overall community recovery, achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team, in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required	
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Type I		

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

THIRA Post-assessment Questions

Department/Agency Participation

Department /						Other		Other	Other
Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	City	Tribal	(specify)	(specify
Emergency Management / Homeland Security	1								
Fusion Center									
Law Enforcement / Public Safety	1								
Fire/EMS									
Public Health	1								
Historic / Cultural Resources									
Environment									
Transportation									
Agriculture									
Executive Branch									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									

Department / Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	Other City	Tribal	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
Other (specify)									
Not Applicable	False								

Non-governmental Participation

Non-governmental organization	Number participating
American Red Cross	1
Faith-based organization	
Other VOAD	1
Disability or access / functional needs community	
Community advocacy group	
Education community	
Hospital / Healthcare organization	
Utilities / Public works	1
Private sector / Business	
Port authority / Other port organization	
Other (specify)	
Not Applicable	False

Participant List

Data Sources

Reports from EPA, NOAA, and FEMA

Limitations

Lack of responses from ESFs Emergency partners

Tools

- DHS OneView
- Flood maps
- HAZUS-MH
- HURREVAC
- National Climate Assessment Report
- SLOSH
- Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer
- US Army Corps of Engineers Debris Model

Urban Area Working Group Survey

Category	Question	Response
Jurisdiction Type	Jurisdiction Type	Other
Composition	Does your UASI have an Urban Area Working Group (UAWG)?	Not applicable
Composition	Does your UAWG include the following entities? (Select all that apply.)	
Composition	Does your UAWG include tribal representatives?	Not applicable
Composition	Does your UAWG ensure the integration of local emergency management, public health,	Not applicable



Category	Question	Response
	and healthcare systems into a coordinated, sustained local capability to respond effectively to a mass casualty incident?	
Charter	Does your UAWG have a charter or other form of standard operating procedure for the governance of the UASI program?	Not applicable
Charter	Does your UAWG charter include the following? (Select all that apply.)	
Charter	Has your jurisdiction submitted your UAWG charter to FEMA?	Not applicable
Charter	Is your UAWG charter available to all UAWG members?	Not applicable
UAWG Point of Contact	Name: Email address: Phone number:	

Climate Change

Question	Response
Were the impacts of climate change included in development of the THIRA? (Impacts include, but are not limited to, an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy downpours, an increase in wildfires, more severe droughts,	Yes

Question	Response
permafrost thawing, ocean acidification, and sea-level rise.)	
Within which steps of the THIRA process were climate changes impacts included?	Step 2: Give Threats and Hazards Context Step 3: Establish Capability Targets
Describe how the impacts of climate change were included for each selected step of the THIRA process.	Step 3 statements contain specific language on climate change sea level rise effects for the following core capabilities: Community Resilience, Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction, Risk and Disaster Resilience.

Puerto Rico Threats and Hazards

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
Natural	Hurricane / Typhoon	Size of Impact Area: 5,000 square miles	No
		Population: 3.7 million	
		Speed of onset: Gradual	
		Warning time: Days	
		• Time of Year: June - November	
		Time of day: Anytime	
		Cascading Events: Shut down and	
		damage to roadways, homes and	
		buildings damaged, infrastructure	
		(utilities) damages – power, water,	
		communications outages, and long-term	
		health effects.	
Natural	Earthquake	Size of Impact Area: 5,000 square miles	No
		Population: 3.7 million	
		Speed of onset: Sudden	
		Warning time: None	
		Time of Year: Anytime	
		Time of day: Anytime	
		Cascading Events: Flooding, after-	
		shocks, expansive soils, land subsidence,	
		liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, soil	
		erosion, animal disease, human disease,	
		plant disease, earthen and small dam	
		failures, communications and other	
		utility failures, major impacts on critical	
		infrastructure, transportation accidents,	
		public health emergencies, major fixed	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		and transport hazardous material incidents, structural fires.	
		With a population of 3.7 million, limited ingress points, limited land-space for use and pre-existing social economic conditions, a no-notice event such as a 7.0 earthquake on the Island will have significant impacts. An on-Island earthquake will produce an estimated 180,000 injuries (18,000 urgent care/162,000 non-urgent care) and 90, 000 fatalities. After an on-Island earthquake, 37 of the 66 hospitals will be damaged, and there will be an estimated \$6 billion in damages to buildings. Communications infrastructure will be damaged limiting public messaging and utility infrastructures will experience significant damages.	
Natural	Tsunami	Size of Impact Area: 5,000 square miles Population: 3.7 million Speed of onset: Sudden Warning time: None Time of Year: Anytime Time of day: Anytime Cascading Events: Flooding, aftershocks, expansive soils, land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, soil erosion, animal disease, human disease, plant disease, earthen and small dam	No

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorisn
		failures, communications and other	
		utility failures, major impacts on critical	
		infrastructure, transportation accidents,	
		public health emergencies, major fixed	
		and transport hazardous material	
		incidents, structural fires.PR is prone to	
		large amounts of seismic activity; thus	
		vulnerable to a catastrophic incident	
		involving an offshore earthquake with	
		the potential of generating a tsunami	
		impacting a population of 3.7 million.	
		The no notice nature of an earthquake	
		will result in high casualty/mortality	
		rates, quickly overwhelming the medical	
		systems and requiring immediate Federal	
		assistance.	
		Using the modeled impact of an 8.5	
		magnitude off-shore earthquake	
		occurring at a 10 kilometer depth	
		resulting in a tsunami up to 25 feet in	
		height. For an on-Island Tsunami an	
		estimated 90,000 injuries (9,000 urgent	
		care/81,000 non-urgent care) and 90,	
		000 fatalities will be produced. It will	
		generate 8.42 million tons of debris,	
		affect 1 of the 66 hospitals and 8 of the	
		367 shelters, and cause \$10 billion in	
		economic losses.	
		Communications infrastructure will be	
		damaged limiting public messaging, and	
		utility infrastructures will experience	
		significant damages. The four major	
		airfields and three seaports, which	
		support on-loading/off-loading	
		operations, may be damaged resulting in	
		a delayed relief effort. Responder and	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		survivor sheltering will be problematic due to limited space and wetlands that have high potential for flooding.	
Human_caused	Cyber Attack	Size of Impact Area: Networks and Systems throughout Puerto Rico Speed of onset: Variable Warning time: Variable depending on Intelligence and Warnings (I&W) Time of Year: Variable Time of day: 9 am-5 pm Cascading Events: Commerce and retail, public safety, utility, and health care technology interruptions.	Yes
		A Nation-state, possibly supported by a team of contract or patriotic hackers, engages in a short-term attack on Puerto Rico's water, energy, and transportation sectors. The attackers are employing a variety of tactics to target Industrial Control Systems (ICS) with what appears to be a well-financed and coordinated propaganda campaign. The attack begins in early July and continues into August. The impacts are felt throughout the Island and have hit the area especially hard due to summer weather conditions and its concentration of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) providers and customers.	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		are now routinely the subject of media and internet articles.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Threats and Hazards

Planning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Mitigate: In accordance with the Five-year Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning cycle, annually promote that PREMA revises approximately 35 percent of their Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to ensure it meets DMA requirements for approval and certification under all three mitigation programs (HMGP, PDMC, and FMA), both programs (delete "both programs") during the specified time frames and addresses all relevant threats and hazards identified in their Hazard Analysis and other appropriate risk assessments across the Region.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-storm will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-storm will be damaged.
	Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.	
	Recover: Annually review all PREMA recovery plans to ensure they provide an overall recovery strategy and timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Earthquake	Mitigate: In accordance with the Five- year Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning cycle, annually promote that PREMA revises approximately 35 percent of their Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to ensure it meets DMA requirements for approval and certification under all three mitigation programs (HMGP, PDMC, and FMA), both programs (delete "both programs") during the specified time frames and addresses all relevant threats and hazards identified in their Hazard Analysis and other appropriate risk assessments across the Region.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-storm will be damaged.
	Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.	
	Recover: Annually review all PREMA recovery plans to ensure they provide an overall recovery strategy and timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Tsunami	Mitigate: In accordance with the Five-year Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) planning cycle, annually promote that PREMA revises approximately 35 percent of their Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) to ensure it meets DMA requirements for approval and certification under all three mitigation programs (HMGP, PDMC, and FMA), both programs (delete "both programs") during the specified time frames and addresses all relevant threats and hazards identified in their Hazard Analysis and other appropriate risk assessments across the Region.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-storm will be damaged.
	Respond: Annually, review plans to ensure that they adequately identify critical objectives, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the critical objectives, and the tasks are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.	
	Recover: Annually review all PREMA recovery plans to ensure they provide an overall recovery strategy and timeline and address all applicable core capabilities. To the fullest extent possible, integrate socioeconomic, demographic, and accessibility considerations into recovery plans.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
Cyber Attack			

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the Caribbean Area Division (CAD) to support law enforcement subject matter experts to develop a flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time intelligence.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support law enforcement subject matter experts to establish partnerships, facilitate coordinated information sharing between partners, and enable the planning and protection of critical infrastructure.

(Mitigate) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support, motivate and assist PREMA and local municipalities in obtaining the most current natural hazard data, development, maintenance and implementation of their Mitigation Plan to include:

- A robust hazard analysis and risk assessment
- Mitigation actions and strategies that can be implemented
- Strategy for keeping the plans current and working the plans and the planning process.
- Incorporate key information from natural hazard mitigation plans and mitigation activities to further develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Build upon expertise, knowledge and systems by providing mitigation technical assistance and training opportunities that engage the whole community and promote sound mitigation practices, higher building and development standards.

(Respond) During Phases 1 and 2, at the onset of tropical-force winds, FEMA R-II with the CAD will transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1c, the R-II Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF-5, initiates the adaptive planning process.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Public Information and Warning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	R II ESF 15 team will be on the ground with equipment and supplies and will begin assessing functioning public messaging infrastructure. Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the hurricane catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. Account for functional needs communities and language barriers. Communicate information concerning flooding, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions • Deploy initial ESF-15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. (IMAT TL and/or FCO, External Affairs, RDIS) • Deploy ESF-15 Field (including photo/videographers for documentation) staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS).	A catastrophic hurricane in PR will cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72-hours, a high percent of ESF 15 deployed staff will experience difficulties traveling to duty locations, such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs, JICs, etc. Operational impacts are: Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities, such as the IMAT/RRCC and necessary to protect the public pre and post inciden will slow down coordinated public messaging.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	•Initiate ESF-15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the State within 24 hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. (OSC of deployed IMAT, External Affairs, RDIS)	
Earthquake	R II ESF 15 team will be on the ground with equipment and supplies and will begin assessing functioning public messaging infrastructure. Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the earthquake catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. Account for functional needs communities and language barriers. Communicate information concerning aftershocks, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions • Deploy initial ESF-15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. (IMAT TL and/or FCO, External Affairs, RDIS) • Deploy ESF-15 Field (including photo/videographers for documentation) staff to all affected	A catastrophic earthquake in PR will cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72-hours, a high percent of ESF 15 deployed staff will experience difficulties traveling to duty locations, such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs, JICs, etc. Operational impacts are: Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities, such as the IMAT/RRCC and necessary to protect the public pre and post incident will slow down coordinated public messaging.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS). •Initiate ESF-15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the State within 24 hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. (OSC of deployed IMAT, External Affairs, RDIS)	
Tsunami	An ESF 15 team will be on the ground with equipment and supplies and will begin assessing working public messaging infrastructure. Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the tsunami catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. Account for functional needs communities and language barriers. Communicate information concerning flooding, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions • Deploy initial ESF-15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. (IMAT TL and/or FCO, External Affairs, RDIS)	A catastrophic tsunami in PR will cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72-hours, a high percent of ESF 15 deployed staff will experience difficulties traveling to duty locations, such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs, JICs, etc. Operational impacts are: Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities, such as the IMAT/RRCC and necessary to protect the public pre and post incident will slow down coordinated public messaging.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Deploy ESF-15 Field staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS). Initiate ESF-15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the State within 24 hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. (OSC of deployed IMAT, External Affairs, RDIS) 	
Cyber Attack		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to operate effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to all residents, including involved operators, security officials, and the public (such as alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).

(Mitigate) During Phases 1b, 1c, FEMA R-II with the CAD to communicate appropriate information regarding the risks faced within the municipalities in a readily accessible manner to all residents.

(Respond) During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD to open virtual Joint Information Center (JIC) with PREMA to coordinate development of "one voice" message and release of public information in multiple languages, share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts if needed, and use all appropriate communication means (IPAWS) and social media avenues.



(Recover) During Phase 3, after the threat of an emergency or disaster incident has passed, FEMA R-II with the CAD to warn residents and CIKR on the Island with effective recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to individuals with disabilities and individuals with limited English proficiency.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Operational Coordination Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.
		During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	
Tsunami	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	During the first 72-hours, R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.
Cyber Attack		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II and the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to ensure clear lines and modes of communication among Regional participating organizations and jurisdictions, both horizontally and vertically.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II and the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to coordinate across and among all levels of government and with critical nongovernmental and private sector partners to protect against potential threats.



(Mitigate) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II and the CAD to establish procedures and build partnerships and coalitions that support mitigation capabilities across the whole community and emphasize a coordinated delivery of mitigation capabilities.

Incident-driven Operations: Contribute to the situational awareness and a common operating picture for the RRCC in the event of a natural disaster.

(Respond) During Phase 2, for a hurricane FEMA R-II and the CAD to facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within threatened and impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Forensics and Attribution Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	During Phase 1, support law enforcement agencies in their efforts to: Collect and examine evidence associated with an act of cyber terrorism or an imminent attack. Identify the terrorist actors, coconspirators, and their sponsors by fusing all science-based forensic results and all-source intelligence information and products.	Potential delays in fulfilling core capability functions due to damaged information technology systems.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention mission area with a focus on:

- Prioritize physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Prioritize biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- Prioritize digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist act.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Intelligence and Information Sharing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	Prevent: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about the threats to people, property, or interests with Federal, state, municipal, private sector, and international partners.	During high ops tempo interdiction/disruption activities, Intelligence Officers may be overwhelmed by intelligence/information requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tear-lines from originating intelligence agencies.
	Protect: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests with Federal, state, municipal, private sector, and international partners. Develop and disseminate appropriate classified and unclassified products.	Potential delays in intelligence sharing due to damaged information technology systems.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:



- Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle.
- Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with Federal, state, municipal, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products.
- Ensure Federal, state, municipal, and private sector partners possess or have access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Interdiction and Disruption Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	evidence to assist in preventing a cyber- attack on the Island and other locations across the United States. Prioritize digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or follow- on acts. interdiction/disr overwhelmed by intelligence/info delays in inform on highly compa	During high ops tempo interdiction/disruption activities, Intelligence Officers may be overwhelmed by intelligence/information requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tear-lines from
	Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal cyber activities that threaten the security on the Island and the Homeland.	originating intelligence agencies.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Interdict conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act.
- Render safe and dispose of cyber threats in multiple locations and in all environments consistent with established protocols.
- Disrupt terrorist financing or prevent other material support from reaching its target.

- Conduct tactical counterterrorism cyber operations on the Island, potentially in multiple locations and in all environments.
- Strategically deploy assets to deter or disrupt threats from reaching potential target(s).

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Screening, Search, and Detection Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	Prevent & Protect: Federal LE entities to continually identify, discover, or locate cyber threats through active and passive surveillance and search procedures.	Cyber subject matter experts will need to be detailed from regular duties to identify, discover, or locate cyber threats through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Maximize the screening of targeted cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people associated with an imminent cyber terrorist threat or act using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means.
- Initiate operations immediately to locate persons and networks associated with an imminent cyber terrorist threat or act.
- Conduct cyber search/detection operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Access Control and Identity Verification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	Prevent: Educate network managers and users on potential threats to networks; ensure appropriate application of IT security to prevent unauthorized users from gaining access to networks and information resident on the networks. Protect: Ensure only authorized users gain access to networks. Identify and mitigate cyber threats before data loss, introduction of malware or impact to critical infrastructure or assets.	During high ops-tempo cyber-attacks, cyber personnel resources may be overwhelmed by active protection requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the need to request tear-lines from originating intelligence agencies.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

Implement and maintain protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and cyber access to specific locations, information, and networks.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required



Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Cybersecurity Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Cyber Attack	A hardened and resilient Industrial Control System/SCADA computer network systems across all critical infrastructure sectors capable of withstanding 100% of cyber-attacks and intrusions with sufficient closed-systems and redundancies to limit the impact of any successful attack should one occur.	A cyber-attack affecting Puerto Rico will impact the retail, banking and finance industry's commerce due to a failure in billing and trading technologies, critical infrastructure reliant on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems such as water, energy, transportation, and health care facilities reliant on systems to track and monitor assets.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support the appropriate Federal agencies to ensure all (100 percent) security, reliability, confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communication systems of the identified national CI facilities on the Island with highest priority to the water, energy, transportation, communications, information technology, and public health sectors. PSA - Employ state-of-the art computer network anti-intrusion (or intrusion detection) systems and physical protective measures that analyze and detect 100% of malicious attack vectors targeted at the Island's electricity distribution, water supply or distribution, telecommunications, and banking sectors. PSA - Ensure the reliability, security, integrity, and availability of IT/Industrial Control System/SCADA systems utilized by all electricity, water supply, telecommunications, and banking sector providers on the Island by detecting, reporting, and deterring 100% of malicious cyber-attacks and unwanted intrusions be they by nation-states, criminals, or terrorist organizations.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Physical Protective Measures Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	PSA - A secured and resilient Island (PR) in which the impacts to critical infrastructures caused by a Hurricane are minimized to such an extent that the disaster is a manageable problem and not a social and/or economic catastrophe.	
Earthquake	PSA - A secured and resilient Island (PR) in which the impacts to critical infrastructures caused by a Hurricane are minimized to such an extent that the disaster is a manageable problem and not a social and/or economic catastrophe.	
Tsunami	PSA - A secured and resilient Island (PR) in which the impacts to critical infrastructures caused by a Hurricane are minimized to such an extent that the disaster is a manageable problem and not a social and/or economic catastrophe.	
Cyber Attack	A hardened and resilient Industrial Control System/SCADA computer network systems across all critical infrastructure sectors capable of withstanding 100% of cyber-attacks and intrusions with sufficient closed-systems and redundancies to limit the impact of any successful attack should one occur.	Dedicate cyber staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities will be needed in order to work with law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber-attack measures to control admittance to critical systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets



During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement and other responsible agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on ensuring that all (100 percent) of the identified CIKR facilities have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences so as to prioritize risk. The PSAs will work to ensure one-hundred percent of critical infrastructure lifeline providers and other key critical infrastructure entities conduct regular science/engineering-based risk assessments and analyses of their respective facilities and networks based upon a Hurricane, and/or Earthquake/Tsunami to inform (establish) the prioritization and execution of physical protective measures.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Core Capability Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	PSA - A Territory in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are constantly performed at critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk of being severely impacted in a Hurricane. Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	
Earthquake	PSA - A Territory in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are constantly performed at critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk of being severely impacted in a Hurricane. Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	
Tsunami	PSA - A Territory in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are constantly performed at critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk of being severely impacted in a Hurricane.	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Note: Risk assessments incorporate threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors.	
Cyber Attack	A hardened and resilient Industrial Control System/SCADA computer network systems across all critical infrastructure sectors capable of withstanding 100% of cyber-attacks and intrusions with sufficient closed-systems and redundancies to limit the impact of any successful attack should one occur.	Dedicate cyber staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities will be needed in order to work with law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber-attack measures to control admittance to critical systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Ensure critical infrastructure sectors and protection elements have and maintain risk assessment processes to identify and prioritize assets, systems, networks, and functions.
- Ensure operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources







Supply Chain Integrity and Security Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	ESF 13- Dedicate staff, equipment and resources to work with Island and federal law enforcement agencies to strengthen security and critical infrastructure.	
Earthquake	ESF 13- Dedicate staff, equipment and resources to work with Island and federal law enforcement agencies to strengthen security and critical infrastructure.	
Tsunami	ESF 13- Dedicate staff, equipment and resources to work with Island and federal law enforcement agencies to strengthen security and critical infrastructure.	
Cyber Attack	A Territory in which rigorous cyber risk assessments and analyses are constantly performed at critical infrastructure sector entities on critical systems and networks at risk of being severely impacted in an attack	Dedicate cyber staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities will be needed in order to work with law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber-attack measures to control admittance to critical systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

• Integrate security processes into supply chain operations to identify items of concern and resolve them as early in the process as possible.

- Use risk management principles to identify, mitigate vulnerabilities of, and protect key assets, infrastructure, and support systems.
- Implement physical protections, countermeasures, and policies to secure and make resilient key nodes, methods of transport between nodes, and materials in transit.
- Use verification and detection capabilities to identify goods that are not what they are represented to be, are contaminated, are not declared, or are prohibited; and to prevent cargo from being compromised or misdirected as it moves through the system.
- Use layers of defense to protect against a diverse range of traditional and asymmetric threats. These layers include: intelligence and information analysis; appropriate use of technology; effective laws, regulations, and policies; properly trained and equipped personnel; and effective partnerships.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Community Resilience Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	In collaboration with PR Government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area.	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in Puerto Rico including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer more acidic coastal waters. Puerto Rico's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, Island Ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, Agriculture will be impacted by the climate change. One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources will need to lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area. Additional resources may be needed depending or the incident.
Earthquake	In collaboration with PR Government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the percentage of the	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources will need to lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the percentage of the combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes.	Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Tsunami	In collaboration with PR Government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the percentage of the combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami.	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources will need to lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the percentage of the combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Cyber Attack		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD is to show a 10% increase in support and assistance to PREMA and to flood zone communities in recognizing, communicating, planning and addressing their physical, social, economic, and environmental risk and vulnerabilities to natural hazards and the effects of sea level rise due to climate change. Additionally, provide risk analysis data - to include climate change information- and technical assistance to PREMA and local coastal communities, pre and post disaster, to support the development and completion of sound mitigation plans, projects, and initiatives that will lead towards strengthening and resiliency measures.

In partnership with PR Government, influence community leaders and stakeholders of the value of mitigation to reduce the impact of disasters and the scale of response and recovery efforts.

Provide risk analysis data, information and technical assistance to PR Government and local communities, pre and post disaster, to support the development and completion of sound mitigation projects and initiatives that will strengthen resiliency.



Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
	- 1-	

Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Support PR Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area. This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in Puerto Rico including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer more acidic coastal waters. Puerto Rico's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, Island Ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, Agriculture will be impacted by the climate change. One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support R Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments — covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Earthquake	Support PR Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the percentage of PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes.	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support PR Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	the percentage of the combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Support PR Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the percentage of PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami.	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support the PR Government and local communities to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering
	This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	the percentage of the combined geographic area of PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Cyber Attack		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD is to support, assist and motivate PR communities most at risk to hazards to decrease the long-term vulnerability of the built environment through the identification of structures, critical facilities and infrastructure.

In collaboration with PR Government, support, assist and motivate local communities to understand climate change and incorporate climate change mitigation measures into recovery planning, strategies, and activities to reduce long-term risk.



Through outreach efforts in coordination with the PR Government and local communities, create a culture of hazard risk awareness that will result in the reduction of long-term vulnerability.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in Puerto Rico including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer more acidic coastal waters. Nearly all of Puerto Rico's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, Island Ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, Agriculture will be impacted by the climate change. One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area.
Earthquake	Support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	resilience - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes.	from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami.	One hundred percent of R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas will be needed to support and assist the PR Government and local communities to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD is to share risk assessment data, to include both new and existing climate change data, to establish common operations across mission areas and standardized data requirements and guidance.

Provide technical assistance and promote the use of HAZUS and other tools to the PR Government and local communities to improve Risk Assessments.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Threats and Hazard Identification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect PR and local communities. Share and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area.	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in Puerto Rico including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer more acidic coastal waters. Puerto Rico's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, Island Ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, Agriculture will be impacted by the climate change. One hundred percent of existing R-II Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources will be needed to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the local communities. Also, share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the Puerto Rico entire geographical area. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Earthquake	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect PR and local communities. Share and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes.	One hundred percent of existing Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources will be needed to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect local communities and share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		this data into the analysis and planning process - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to earthquakes. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect PR and local communities. Share and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami.	One hundred percent of existing Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources will be needed to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect local communities and share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering PR's most vulnerable areas to tsunami. Additional resources may be needed depending on the incident.
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD is to share nationally-generated hazard data and assist the PR Government and local communities to acquire data in a timely and accurate manner in order to effectively identify potential threats.

Work with PR Government, local leaders, experts and stakeholders before disasters occur to provide information and build support for the acquisition of perishable data, (e.g., high water marks, building damage data considering climate change), when disaster events occur and to develop efficient strategies for collecting perishable risk assessment data.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Critical Transportation Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	In the first 72-hours of arriving on Island, ESF1 to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports	Major roadways to become disrupted, bus and rail systems will be inoperable, airports, and seaports will be damaged. During the first 72-hours, in addition to response operations being delayed due to OCONUS travel logistic, ESF1 staff will have impacts such as: • Fuel supplies will hampered and requirements will need to be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts. • Impacted population's reliance on damaged Mass Transit will require unprecedented motor vehicle transportation operations. • Tourist populations in all jurisdictions require evacuation.
Earthquake	In the first 72-hours of arriving on Island, ESF1 to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments.	Major roadways to become disrupted, bus and rail systems will be inoperable, airports, and seaports will be damaged. During the first 72-hours, in addition to response operations being delayed due to OCONUS travel logistic, ESF1 staff will have impacts such as:

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges Accessibility of Airports 	 Fuel supplies will hampered and requirements will need to be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts. Impacted population's reliance on damaged Mass Transit will require unprecedented motor vehicle transportation operations. Tourist populations in all jurisdictions require evacuation.
Tsunami	In the first 72-hours of arriving on Island, ESF1 to determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments.	Major roadways to become disrupted, bus and rail systems will be inoperable, airports, and seaports will be damaged. During the first 72-hours, in addition to response operations being delayed due to OCONUS travel logistic, ESF1 staff will have impacts such as: • Fuel supplies will hampered and requirements will need to be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts.
	 Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges Accessibility of Airports 	 Impacted population's reliance on damaged Mass Transit will require unprecedented motor vehicle transportation operations. Tourist populations in all jurisdictions require evacuation.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
Cyber Attack			

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing in support of Puerto Rico's unmet needs towards establishing physical access through appropriate transportation corridors to deliver required resources and to save lives and meet the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Түре	Number Required
Public Works	Aerial Lift - Articulating Boom	Type I	10
Public Works	Aerial Lift - Articulating Boom	Type I	10
Public Works	Aerial Lift – Telescopic Boom	Type I	10
Public Works	Aerial Lift, Self-Propelled, Scissor, Rough Terrain	Type I	10
Public Works	Concrete Cutter/Multi-Processor for Hydraulic Excavator	Type I	10
Public Works	Buses	Туре І	20
Public Works	Damage Assessment and Repair Team - Sewer Mains	Type I	10
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
DOD (DCE) Maritime Transportation (TRANSCOM)	Other	1
DOD (DCE) Ground Transportation	Other	1
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Static Law Enforcement post	Law Enforcement	0
Force multiplier as personnel are deputized as State Patrol officers	Law Enforcement	0
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission

Environmental Response/Health and Safety Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours after arrival on Island, ESF 10 to: • Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. • Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 – Emergency Management. • Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. • Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. • Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.	ESF 10's regional staff, detection and monitoring equipment, and response and technical assistance contractors will need to be deployed to coordinate integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or releases hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours after arrival on Island, ESF 10 to: • Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. • Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 — Emergency Management. • Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. • Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. • Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.	ESF 10's regional staff, detection and monitoring equipment, and response and technical assistance contractors will need to be deployed to coordinate integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or releases hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours after arrival on Island, ESF 10 to:	ESF 10's regional staff, detection and monitoring equipment, and response and technical assistance contractors



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 – Emergency Management. Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. 	will need to be deployed to coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or releases hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs in conducting health and safety hazard assessments. That guidance and resources relevant to the health effects from the event are being disseminated to 100% of the first responders and the public. This includes making certain that a sufficient number of hazard materials teams are deployed to support environmental health and safety actions for 100% of the response personnel and the affected population. In addition, incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards assessing, monitoring, performing cleanup actions, and that resources are provided to meet the resource requirements of Puerto Rico's government and transition from sustained response to a short-term recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Public Health: Environmental	Туре І	3
Fire and HazMat	HazMat Team	Type I	2
Fire and HazMat	HazMat Officer	Type I	2
Fire and HazMat	HazMat Technician	Type I	2
Medical and Public Health	Medical / Public Health System Assessment Team	Type I	3
Medical and Public Health	Environmental Health Team Leader	Туре І	3
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
DoD (DCE) Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS)	Medical and Public Health	1
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Fatality Management Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours of ESF 8 teams arriving on Island - establish victim identification center, provide fatality management services (including victim identification and morgue operations), working with PREMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	
Earthquake	. During the first 72-hours of ESF 8 teams arriving on Island - establish victim identification center, provide fatality management services (including victim identification and morgue operations), working with PREMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	An on-Island earthquake will produce an estimated 90, 000 fatalities. After an on-Island earthquake, 37 of the 66 hospitals will be damaged. A catastrophic earthquake/tsunami in the PR area will cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response into the Territory.
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours of ESF 8 teams arriving on Island - establish victim identification center, provide fatality management services (including victim identification and morgue operations), working with PREMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information	An on-Island earthquake will produce an estimated 45, 000 fatalities.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs. This includes supporting ESF 8 to establish and maintain operations to recover 90,000 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area. Provide a DMORT assessment team to determine the quantities of staff and resources needed to establish and maintain operations to recover an estimated 90,000 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Type	Number Required
Law Enforcement	Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)	Туре І	5
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
DMORT Assessment Team	Incident Management	1
DMORT Full Team	Incident Management	1
Disaster Portable Morgue Unit	Incident Management	1
Victim Identification Center Team	Incident Management	1
DoD (DCE) Mortuary Affairs Company	Incident Management	1
DOD (DCE) Title 10 Fatalities (Temporary Morgues)	Incident Management	1
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Infrastructure Systems Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours, ESF 3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) - stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient estimated 3.7 million PR whole community population. •Upon direction establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Upon direction provide flood risk data to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24 hours of receiving the request to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making processes. (HM Flood Plain Management and Insurance Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Upon direction assess: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Debris o Flooding/Saturated Areas	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thus delaying the response into the Territory.
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours, ESF 3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) - stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thus delaying the response into the Territory.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient estimated 3.7 million PR whole community population. •Upon direction establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Upon direction provide flood risk data to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24 hours of receiving the request to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making processes. (HM Flood Plain Management and Insurance Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Upon direction assess: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Debris o Flooding/Saturated Areas	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours, ESF 3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) - stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient estimated 3.7 million PR whole community population.	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thus delaying the response into the Territory.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Upon direction establish tracking for	
	restoration of essential community	
	services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water,	
	Energy, Access and Transportation) in	
	support of state and local priorities	
	within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF	
	Coordinator, ESF #3)	
	Upon direction provide flood risk data	
	to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24	
	hours of receiving the request to assure	
	risk considerations are weighed into	
	decision-making processes. (HM Flood	
	Plain Management and Insurance	
	Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and	
	Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT).	
	Upon direction assess:	
	o Damaged Houses/Buildings	
	o Debris	
	o Flooding/Saturated Areas	
yber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies, specifically ESF 3's South Atlantic Division (SAD), are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs. This includes decreasing and stabilizing immediate infrastructure impacts to include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone(s), nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services. In addition, ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs in re-establishing



critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
ESF-3 Management Cell: 1- Team Leader (TL) and 1-Assist TL (ATL). 1 at IMAT; 1 at RRCC and 1 at PREMA	Incident Management	3



		Number
Resource	Category	Required
ESF-3 Emergency Power: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT); 1- Platoon 249th EN Bn; 1-Contractor (ACI); 1-Deployable Tactical Ops System (DTOS)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Debris Mgt: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT); 1- Contractor (ACI)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Combined Commodities: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Local Government Liaison;: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 National Water: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Temporary Housing: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Temporary Roofing: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Urban Search and Rescue Cadre and Structure Specialists (StS) Advance 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT) (PRT)	Incident Management	1
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Mass Care Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours ESF 6 teams arriving after a catastrophic event in PR, ESF 6 to shelter and feed survivors and visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event. • Coordinate with PREMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) • Support the implementation of the PR Disaster Feeding Plan. • Coordinate with PREMA to determine the level of support that the private sector can provide. • Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. • Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who shelter-in-place. • Coordinate with ESF #11 and ESF #8 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 6 personnel equipment and supplies. In addition, there are impacts to fulfilling the core capability because there is a lack in: Resources to support disaster survivors persons with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) Accuracy of Mass Care data Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Coordinate with ESF #8 on the provision of medical care and dietary considerations to survivors at shelters. Coordinate feeding-kitchen support with PREMA and transportation requirements with FEMA Logistics. Coordinate with PREMA and private nonprofit organizations to establish a long-term recovery strategy to address the unmet needs. 	
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours of ESF 6 teams arriving after a catastrophic event in PR, ESF 6 to shelter and feed survivors and visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event. • Immediately deploy available Federal resources in order to conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in anticipation of mass care services needs with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering as well as support for reunifying families. • Coordinate with PREMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) • Support the implementation of the PR Disaster Feeding Plan. • Coordinate with PREMA to determine Level of support that the private sector can provide.	An on-Island earthquake will produce an estimated 450,000 residents in need (shelter/food). Damage to ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, there are impacts to fulfilling the core capability because there is a lack in: Resources to support disaster survivors persons with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) Accuracy of Mass Care data Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center. Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who are shelter-in-place. Coordinate with ESF#11 and ESF #9 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters. Coordinate with ESF #8 on the provision of medical care and dietary considerations for survivors at shelters. Request activation of the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC). 	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours of ESF 6 teams arriving after a catastrophic event in PR, ESF 6 to shelter and feed survivors and visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event. • Immediately deploy available Federal resources in order to conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in anticipation of mass care services needs with a focus on hydration, feeding, and	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, there are impacts to fulfilling the core capability because there is a lack in: Resources to support disaster survivors persons with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters)



reat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	sheltering as well as support for reunifying families. Coordinate with PREMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) Support the implementation of the PR Disaster Feeding Plan. Coordinate with PREMA to determine Level of support that the private sector can provide. Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center. Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who are shelter-in-place. Coordinate with ESF#11 and ESF #9 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters. Coordinate with ESF #8 on the provision of medical care and dietary considerations for survivors at shelters.	Accuracy of Mass Care data Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC).	
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, after arrival of ESF 6's staff, equipment and supplies, FEMA R-II with the CAD to provide services to the residents and tourists, and displaced survivors sheltering including:

- Move and deliver 5 days' worth of resources and capabilities to meet the basic needs of 1.8 million disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs and others who may be considered to be at-risk.
- Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.
- Provide sheltering, feeding and veterinary services for household pets.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Mass Care	Field Kitchen Unit	Type I	20
Mass Care	Field Kitchen Unit	Type II	10
Mass Care	Field Kitchen Unit	Type IV	8
Mass Care	Shelter Management Team (Mass Care)	Type I	5
Mass Care	Shelter Manager	Type I	15
Mass Care	State Mass Care Coordinator	Type I	5





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
Salvation Army Field Kitchen	Mass Care	5
America Red Cross Shelters Managers	Mass Care	10
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission

Mass Search and Rescue Operations Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, the ability to fulfill the core capability is impacted due to lack of: • Resources to support disaster
	 Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) 	Survivors persons with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters)
	Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	Accuracy of Mass Care data Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources may be exhausted rapidly.
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of	An on-Island Earthquake will produce an estimated 180,000 injuries (18,000 urgent care/162,000 non-urgent care) and 225,000 residents in need (shelter/food). Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 9

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	saving as many endangered lives as possible. Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of saving as many endangered live as possible in the first 72-hours after arrival.
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible. • Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS)	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, the ability to fulfill the core capability is impacted due to lack of: • Resources to support disaster survivors persons with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) • Accuracy of Mass Care data

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs in conducting search and rescue operations to locate and rescue 100% of the persons in distress. This includes ensuring that ESF 9 specifically has the ability to initiate community-based search and rescue operations in the affected area with support from ESF 13 to provide security forces and establish protective measures around effected public critical facilities when deputized.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Search and Rescue	Air Search Team (Fixed-Wing)	Type I	4



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
-attagory	Nesource	11/1/5	mequired
Search and Rescue	Canine Search and Rescue Team - Water Air Scent	Туре І	4
Search and Rescue	Collapse Search and Rescue Teams	Type I	10
Search and Rescue	Mountain Search and Rescue Team	Туре І	5
Search and Rescue	Swift water/Flood Search and Rescue Team	Туре І	5
Search and Rescue	Airborne Reconnaissance (Fixed Wing)	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
DoD (DCE) CBRNE USAR	Search and Rescue	2
DoD (DCE) SAR Planning Team	Search and Rescue	2
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission

On-scene Security and Protection Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected people and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected people and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours after arrival, ESF 13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected people and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, prior to landfall, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support ESF 13 to stage anticipated required resources and teams at the Incident Support Base or facility as requested by Puerto Rico. Additionally, incident support and management teams (specifically ESF 13) will be mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico in establishing a safe and secure environment in the affected areas. During Phase 2, this includes ensuring ESF 13 and other law enforcement entities have the support needed to provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the unmet protection needs of Puerto Rico while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Law Enforcement	Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)	Type II	5
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Type I	5
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission



Operational Communications Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane /	During the first 72-hours, ESF 2 to	
Гурһооп	ensure the capacity for timely	
100,000,000	communications in support of public	
	safety, security, situational awareness,	
	continuity of government, and	
	operations by any and all means	
	available, among responding federal	
	agencies and between affected	
	communities in the impact area and all	
	response personnel involved.	
	Link 100% of FEMA-supported	
	incident sites through MERS	
	communication capabilities within 72	
	hours or time requested by the	
	authority having jurisdiction. (MERS)	
	During the first 72-hours ESF 2's 15	
	person staff, 100+ emergency	
	telecommunications platforms, and	
	100+ associated supplies, that are not	
	operationally impacted by the incident,	
	will be deployed to:	
	Restore and/or provide maintenance	
	to public safety communications (i.e.	
	spectrum management of radio	
	systems to accommodate higher	
	demands on bandwidth, etc.);	
	Restore, establishment, and/or	
	maintenance of FEMA intra-agency	
	communications;	
	Identify, compile, and facilitate the	
	states' emergency communications	
	priorities;	
	4.1.5.11.5.7	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers.	
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours, ESF 2 to ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved. • Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72-hours ESF 2's 15 person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to: • Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.);	As most telecommunications systems are concentrated in urban areas of Puerto Rico, and those urban area tend to be established along or near island coastlines of the Caribbean Sea, both an earthquake and//or a tsunami: Will catastrophically impact landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television, as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation and/or submergence of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; Identify, compile, and facilitate the states' emergency communications priorities; Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours, ESF 2 to ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved. • Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72-hours ESF 2's 15 person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	As most telecommunications systems are concentrated in urban areas of Puerto Rico, and those urban area tend to be established along or near island coastlines of the Caribbean Sea, both an earthquake and//or a tsunami: Will catastrophically impact landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television, as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation and/or submergence of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Restore and/or provide maintenance	
	to public safety communications (i.e.	
	spectrum management of radio	
	systems to accommodate higher	
	demands on bandwidth, etc.);	
	Restore, establishment, and/or	
	maintenance of FEMA intra-agency	
	communications;	
	Identify, compile, and facilitate the	
	states' emergency communications	
	priorities;	
	Restore, establish, and/or	
	maintenance of federal inter-agency	
	communications;	
	Restore and/or maintain responder	
	needs coordinated with ISP and	
	Wireless providers.	
yber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, prior to landfall, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support ESF 2 to complete hardening of telecommunications resources against deformation and power outages. During Phase 2, FEMA incident support and management teams working with ESF 2 are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet operational communication needs to ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications for first responders. In addition, re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life- sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Public Works	Generators	Type I	50
Public Works	Generators	Type II	50
Public Works	Generators	Type III	25
Public Works	Generators	Type IV	25
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
MERS Unit (4 Telecom, 4IT)	Other	8



Resource	Category	Number Required
DoD (DCE) Communication Support to First Responders	Other	2
Mobile Radio Antennas and Repeaters	Other	8
Geographically Specific Communications Plan for Affected Area	Other	4
Telecom Team Damage Assessment and Service Disruption	Other	10
Telecom Equipment Needed for Partial Restoration (sat, cell, radio)	Other	25
Telecom Operators to Run the Restoration Equipment	Other	10
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Public and Private Services and Resources Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours after, ESF 5 to coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services. • Coordinate and complete debris clearance from critical roadways within 72 hours following a declaration. (OSC of deployed IMAT. • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) • Establish ISBs or FSAs and be able to receive materiel within 36 hours following a declaration or when instructed to do so; be fully operational within 48 hours. (RSS Chief).	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 5 personnel, equipment and supplies. Private Sector services may not be available for an extended period of time.
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours after, ESF 5 to coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 5 personnel, equipment and supplies. Private Sector services may not be available for an extended period of time.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Coordinate and complete debris clearance from critical roadways within 72 hours following a declaration. (OSC of deployed IMAT. Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) Establish ISBs or FSAs and be able to receive materiel within 36 hours following a declaration or when instructed to do so; be fully operational within 48 hours. (RSS Chief). 	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours after, ESF 5 to coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services. • Coordinate and complete debris clearance from critical roadways within 72 hours following a declaration. (OSC of deployed IMAT. • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) • Establish ISBs or FSAs and be able to receive materiel within 36 hours	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 5 personnel, equipment and supplies. Private Secto services may not be available for an extended period of time.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	instructed to do so; be fully operational within 48 hours. (RSS Chief).	
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs in mobilizing and delivering governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources within and outside of the affected area(s) to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Public Health and Medical Services Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours, ESF 8 to provide/augment lifesaving and life sustaining medical treatment. Provide initial situational awareness, as appropriate. • Support the PRDOH to determine PR capabilities for the transportation of patients. • Support the coordination the movement of resources supporting ESF #8 intra and inter-island. • Support PRDOH in the coordination with ESF #9 Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites. • Coordinate with PRDOH the required logistical support for the medical teams that support field operations. • Support PRDOH the deployment of the National Veterinary stockpile and its contractors for the necessary resources to care for, euthanize, and dispose of injured livestock and animals.	Location of immediate, minor, and delayed treatment areas. Number of transport vehicles, victims, and priority of transport. Location of alternate medical care facilities/services to receive patients and tracking for mass movement of patients. Initial and ongoing need for medical specialists by type. Bed capacity for triage treatment and initial stabilization for patients requiring hospitalization.
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours, ESF 8 to provide/augment lifesaving and life sustaining medical treatment. Provide initial situational awareness, as appropriate. • Collaborate with PR Department of Health (PRDOH) to Initiate deployment	An on-Island earthquake will produce an estimated 180,000 injuries and 90,000 fatalities. After an on-Island earthquake, 37 of the 66 hospitals are estimated to be damaged.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	of mass fatality assessment team to determine the requirements and to coordinate the deployment of additional Federal resources. • Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources. • Support PRDOH in the coordination with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites. • Coordinate with PRDOH the required logistical support for the medical teams that support field operations. • Support the activation and deployment of ESF #8 patient-movement resources, including National Medical System (NDMS).	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours, ESF 8 to provide/augment lifesaving and life sustaining medical treatment. Provide initial situational awareness, as appropriate. • Collaborate with PR Department of Health (PRDOH) to initiate deployment of mass fatality assessment team to determine the requirements and to coordinate the deployment of additional Federal resources. • Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources.	An on-Island Tsunami will produce an estimated 90,000 injuries (9,000 urgent care/81,000 non-urgent care) and 90,000 fatalities.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Support PRDOH in the coordination	
	with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue the	
	movement of the rescued and injured	
	to triage sites.	
	Coordinate with PRDOH the required	
	logistical support for the medical teams	
	that support field operations.	
	Support the activation and	
	deployment of ESF #8 patient-	
	movement resources, including	
	National Medical System (NDMS).	
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support ESF 8 to: Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.

Complete triage and the initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries.

Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Emergency Medical Services	Emergency/Critical Care Team	Type I	10



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Environmental Health	Type I	10
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology (Surveillance and Investigation)	Type I	10
Medical and Public Health	Isolation and Quarantine	Type I	10
Medical and Public Health	Mass Dispensing Consultant Team	Type I	5
Medical and Public Health	Medical/Public Health System Assessment Team	Type I	10
Medical and Public Health	Mobile Field Medical Team	Туре І	10
Medical and Public Health	Palliative Care/Hospice Team	Type I	10
Medical and Public Health	Receiving, Staging, and Storing (RSS) Task Force	Type I	5
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
DOD (DCE) Temporary Medical Treatment Facilities	Medical and Public Health	5
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Situational Assessment Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72-hours after, conduct a systematic process engaging PREMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include but not limited to the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities. • Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) • Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Awareness on: • Damaged Houses/Buildings • Debris • Flooding/Saturated Areas	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, PREMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges o Accessibility of Airports • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. • Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and lifesustaining activities.	
Earthquake	During the first 72-hours after, conduct a systematic process engaging PREMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to earthquake catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include but not limited to the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities.	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, PREMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input) Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the 	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Awareness on: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Debris o Flooding/Saturated Areas o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges o Accessibility of Airports • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer)	
Tsunami	During the first 72-hours after, conduct a systematic process engaging PREMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to tsunami catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include but not limited to the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities. • Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident.	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thus delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, PREMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	(Situational Awareness Section Chief,	
	NRCS, reporting based on ESF#12 input)	
	Provide initial situational awareness	
	using US National Grid System (USNGS)	
	remotely sensed imagery, as	
	appropriate, within 24 hours of the	
	incident in order to better focus	
	response and recovery efforts for the	
	following: (Geospatial and Technical	
	Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or	
	IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of	
	deployed IMAT).	
	Awareness on:	
	o Damaged Houses/Buildings	
	o Debris	
	o Flooding/Saturated Areas	
	o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or	
	Bridges	
	o Accessibility of Airports	
	Capture situational awareness metrics	
	from key private sector partners within	
	12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation.	
	(External Affairs Officer).	
Cyber Attack		

Capability Targets

During Phase 1 - at the onset of R-II Enhanced Watch operations or RRCC activation, FEMA R-II with the CAD staff to deliver information sufficient to inform Regional leadership decision making regarding



immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in support of Puerto Rico and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident. During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting Puerto Rico's unmet needs in situational assessment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Economic Recovery Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane /	Consistent with the overall recovery	Significant impacts to the economy will
Typhoon	phase, restore the communities	result from damage to health care and
	impacted by the incident with business	infrastructure systems. Depending on
	activities (including the agricultural	the extent of damage, the type of land
	industry) returning to a healthy state.	use affected, and the breakdown of the
	Promote new business and	municipal tax base (source of municipal
	employment opportunities - resulting in	income), the types of actions needed t
	a sustainable and economically viable	stimulate economic recovery will differ
	community - would also be strived for.	by location. Following Hurricane
		Georges, severe impacts to the
		commonwealth's agricultural industrie
		put 36,000 jobs at risk. Losses included
		75% of the coffee crop; 95% of the
		plantain and banana crop; 65% of the
		poultry industry; and 25% of the
		ornamental plant industry.
		Approximately 2,200 applications for
		low interest emergency agricultural
		loans were submitted. Hurricane
		Georges caused \$2 billion (current
		dollars) in non-agricultural business
		damages and economic losses, with
		35% of small business sustaining
		significant damage. To off-set job
		losses, DOL funded 12,000 temporary
		jobs to assist in immediate and long-
		term cleanup and recovery efforts, and
		4,700 were awarded Disaster
		Unemployment Assistance. Pre-disaste
		preparedness planning, including the
		development of Business Continuity
		Plans, establishing data back-up
		systems, and purchasing business
		interruption insurance, are activities
		individual businesses can take to
		mitigate the impacts. The existence of
		local economic development plans,

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery. A diversified economy -i.e., one that is not overly dependent in any one industrial sectoralso predisposes a community towards achieving economic resilience.
Earthquake	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, restore the communities impacted by the incident with business activities (including the agricultural industry) returning to a healthy state. Promote new business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be strived for.	Significant impacts to the economy will result from damage to health care and infrastructure systems. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions needed to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Following Hurricane Georges, severe impacts to the commonwealth's agricultural industries put 36,000 jobs at risk. Losses included 75% of the coffee crop; 95% of the plantain and banana crop; 65% of the poultry industry; and 25% of the ornamental plant industry. Approximately 2,200 applications for low interest emergency agricultural loans were submitted. Hurricane Georges caused \$2 billion (current dollars) in non-agricultural business damages and economic losses, with 35% of small business sustaining significant damage. To off-set job losses, DOL funded 12,000 temporary jobs to assist in immediate and long-term cleanup and recovery efforts, and 4,700 were awarded Disaster Unemployment Assistance. Pre-disaster

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		preparedness planning, including the development of Business Continuity Plans, establishing data back-up systems, and purchasing business interruption insurance, are activities individual businesses can take to mitigate the impacts. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery. A diversified economy -i.e., one that is not overly dependent in any one industrial sector also predisposes a community towards achieving economic resilience.
Tsunami	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, restore the communities impacted by the incident with business activities (including the agricultural industry) returning to a healthy state. Promote new business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be strived for.	Anticipated impacts from a tsunami include \$10 billion in economic losses, damaged and closed roadways and damaged utility systems -including power, water and communications. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions needed to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate NFIP coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. Marketing NFIP was a major element of the recovery initiative following Hurricane Georges as it was estimated that of 434,000 residents within the floodplain, only 43,757 had flood insurance policies. Severe impacts to

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
		industries put 36,000 jobs at risk. Losses included 75% of the coffee crop 95% of the plantain and banana crop; 65% of the poultry industry; and 25% of the ornamental plant industry. Approximately 2,200 applications for low interest emergency agricultural loans were submitted. Hurricane Georges caused an unprecedented \$2 billion (current dollars) in nonagricultural business damages and economic losses, with 35% of small business sustaining significant damage. To off-set job losses, DOL funded 12,000 temporary jobs to assist in immediate and long-term cleanup and recovery efforts, and 4,700 were awarded Disaster Unemployment Assistance. Pre-disaster preparedness planning, including the development of Business Continuity Plans, establishing data back-up systems, and purchasing business interruption insurance, are activities individual businesses can take to mitigate the impacts of hurricanes. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serve as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery. A diversified economy -i.e., one that is not overly dependent in any one industrial sector - also predisposes a community towards achieving economic resilience.	
Cyber Attack			

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, FEMA R-II with the CAD, in collaboration with Puerto Rico, conduct an assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.

Work with impacted municipalities to develop, educate on, and promote strategies, techniques, tools, and resources to mitigate any identified impediments to economic recovery. Resources may include workforce development initiatives, targeted economic analyses, economic roundtables or workshops, or the promotion/implementation of specific economic tools (e.g., Community Reinvestment Act, Economic Development Administration Disaster Resilience grants, Small Business Administration disaster loans, DOL Disaster Unemployment Insurance, etc.)

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Donations Coordinator	Туре (2
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	Type I	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator	Incident Management	2



Health and Social Services Core Capability

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services RSF would, working in conjunction with Puerto Rico partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and wellbeing of the estimated 3.7 million population residing within the hurricane-hit area.	The HSS RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced populations to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the HSS RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of health care and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area; lack of access (both physical and communication) to HSS providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. A hurricane in Puerto Rico is anticipated to result in long-term health and psychological effects.
Earthquake	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services	The HSS RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted

Threat/Hazard **Desired Outcomes** Impacts to essential health and social services Puerto Rico partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social (including services provided to children services networks to promote the in schools and childcare settings) by resilience, independence, health assisting in the continuity of service (including behavioral health), and wellcapacity or supporting its restoration. being of the estimated 3.7 million Consequently, the HSS RSF is concerned population residing within the with disaster impacts to systems and networks of health care and social earthquake-impacted area. services delivery with potentially longterm implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area (37 of the island's 66 hospitals would be affected) lack of access (both physical and communication) to HSS providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; and the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings. Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. An earthquake in Puerto Rico is anticipated to result in long-term health and psychological effects including 180,000 injuries, 90,000 deaths, widespread human and animal disease, and hazardous materials release. The four major airfields and three seaports, which support on-loading/off-loading operations, may be damaged resulting in a delayed reconstruction of the island's 37 damaged hospitals. Limited



space availability would present a

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		challenge to sheltering emergency public health officials.
Tsunami	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the Health and Social Services RSF would, working in conjunction with Puerto Rico partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and wellbeing of the estimated 3.7 million population residing within the tsunamihit area.	The HSS RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced populations to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the HSS RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of health care and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area (1 of the island's 66 hospitals would be affected) lack of access (both physical and communication) to HSS providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. A tsunami in Puerto Rico is anticipated to result in long-term health and psychological effects including 89,000 injuries, 45,000 deaths, widespread human and animal disease, and hazardous materials release. The four

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts		
		major airfields and three seaports, which support on-loading/off-loading operations, may be damaged resulting in a delayed relief effort. Limited spac availability would present a challenge to sheltering emergency public health officials.		
Cyber Attack				

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, FEMA R-II with the CAD, in collaboration with Puerto Rico, complete an assessment of community health and social service needs and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline. Identify critical areas of need for health and social services, as well as key partners and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs and populations with limited English proficiency in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery. Restore basic health and social services functions for these impacted communities. Through the allocation of resources (e.g., Social Services Block Grants, targeted subject-matter-expert technical assistance, etc.) restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health and social services networks to meet the needs of and promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2



Housing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 1.8 million whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Task to be taken in consideration with in the first 72 hours. • Coordinate with ESF-6 and PREMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the PR Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure access and functional needs population requirements are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy.	Limited housing resources available in the proximity of the impacted areas.
Earthquake	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 1.8 million whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.	Limited housing resources available in the proximity of the impacted areas.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts		
	Task to be taken in consideration within the first 72 hours. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the PR Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF-6 and PREMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure access and functional needs population requirements are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy.			
Tsunami	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 1.8 million whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Task to be taken in consideration with in the first 72 hours. • Coordinate with ESF-6 and PREMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the PR Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to	Limited housing resources available in the proximity of the impacted areas.		

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	monitor and assess the potential	
	impact of the disaster.	
	Ensure activation and deployment of	
	the FEMA Housing Mission Planning	
	Team to support the Emergency	
	Housing Strategy.	
	Ensure access and functional needs	
	population requirements are addressed	
	in the Emergency Housing Strategy.	
Cuban Attack		
Cyber Attack		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, FEMA R-II with the CAD, in collaboration with Puerto Rico's Disaster Housing Task Force, FEMA IA/VAL, and VOAD partners, assess housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.

Work with partners to ensure community housing recovery plans address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market, as appropriate.

Provide tools and resources (e.g., CDBG DR, SME technical assistance, etc.) to foster the development of a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the whole community, including the need for accessible housing, within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Type I	5
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	Type I	5
Incident Management	Communications Support Team (CAP)	Туре І	5
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required		
PR Department of Housing -Units inventory	Incident Management	1		
PR Public Housing Administration	Incident Management	1		
VOADS Long term groups	Other	1		
GIS Analyst	Geospatial 2 Information Systems			
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2		
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2		
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2		

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Natural and Cultural Resources Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the recovery period, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF core recovery strategy is the ability to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The NCR RSF coordinates agencies and organizations to identify and provide, when possible, information and assistance required by communities that are seeking to develop approaches incorporating green infrastructure and natural resource resiliency into the recovery. With this federal support, 100% of the natural and cultural resources impacted by a hurricane would be preserved, rehabilitated, and/or restored within the appropriate recovery phase timeline.	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area.
Earthquake	During the recovery period, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF core recovery strategy is the ability to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The NCR RSF coordinates agencies and organizations	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area. A 7.0 earthquake would present additional

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts		
	to identify and provide, when possible, information and assistance required by communities that are seeking to develop approaches incorporating green infrastructure and natural resource resiliency into the recovery. With this federal support, 100% of the natural and cultural resources impacted by an earthquake would be preserved, rehabilitated, and/or restored within the appropriate recovery phase timeline.	challenges related to restoring and protecting lands and structures from land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, and soil erosion.		
Tsunami	During the recovery period, the Natural and Cultural Resources RSF core recovery strategy is the ability to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate response and recovery actions consistent with post-disaster community priorities and in compliance with appropriate environmental and cultural resources laws. The NCR RSF coordinates agencies and organizations to identify and provide, when possible, information and assistance required by communities that are seeking to develop approaches incorporating green infrastructure and natural resource resiliency into the recovery. With this federal support, 100% of the natural and cultural resources impacted by a tsunami would be preserved, rehabilitated, and/or restored within the appropriate recovery phase timeline.	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area. A tsunami up to 25 feet will generate 350,000 tons of debris, damage both hospitals, affect 1 of the 11 shelters, and cause \$10 million in economic losses. Additional challenges will be related to restoring and protecting lands and structures from land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, and soil erosion.		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, FEMA R-II with the CAD, in collaboration with Puerto Rico, to provide the requested RSF Natural and Cultural Resources staff, equipment and supplies to:

Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.

Mitigate the impacts to natural and cultural resources identified as at-risk, stabilize those resources, and assess the impacts and need for further protection.

Complete an assessment of affected NCR and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.

Preserve NCR as part of an overall community recovery, achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team, in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required	
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2	
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Type I	2	
Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3) Management		Type III	2	

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Puerto Rico THIRA Post-assessment Questions

Department/Agency Participation

Department / Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	Other City	Tribal	Other (specify)	Other (specify
Emergency Management / Homeland Security	1								
Fusion Center		1							
Law Enforcement / Public Safety	1	1							
Fire/EMS		1							
Public Health		1							
Historic / Cultural Resources									
Environment		1							
Transportation		1							
Agriculture									
Executive Branch									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									



Department / Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	Other City	Tribal	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
Other (specify)									
Not Applicable	False								

Non-governmental Participation

Non-governmental organization	Number participating
American Red Cross	1
Faith-based organization	
Other VOAD	
Disability or access / functional needs community	
Community advocacy group	
Education community	
Hospital / Healthcare organization	
Utilities / Public works	
Private sector / Business	
Port authority / Other port organization	
Other (specify)	
Not Applicable	False

Participant List

Data Sources

Reports from EPA, NOAA, ICE and FEMA

Limitations

Lack of responses from ESFs Emergency partners

URT Tool very difficult to work with to save, import data and perform changes

Tools

- DHS OneView
- Flood maps
- HAZUS-MH
- HURREVAC
- National Climate Assessment Report
- SLOSH
- Sea Level Rise and Coastal Flooding Impacts Viewer
- US Army Corps of Engineers Debris Model

Urban Area Working Group Survey

Category	Question	Response
Jurisdiction Type	Jurisdiction Type	
Composition	Does your UASI have an Urban Area Working Group (UAWG)?	
Composition	Does your UAWG include the following entities? (Select all that apply.)	
Composition	Does your UAWG include tribal representatives?	



Category	Question	Response
Composition	Does your UAWG ensure the integration of local emergency management, public health, and healthcare systems into a coordinated, sustained local capability to respond effectively to a mass casualty incident?	
Charter	Does your UAWG have a charter or other form of standard operating procedure for the governance of the UASI program?	
Charter	Does your UAWG charter include the following? (Select all that apply.)	
Charter	Has your jurisdiction submitted your UAWG charter to FEMA?	
Charter	Is your UAWG charter available to all UAWG members?	
UAWG Point of Contact	Name: Email address: Phone number:	

Climate Change

Question	Response
Were the impacts of climate change included in development of the THIRA? (Impacts include, but are not limited to, an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy downpours, an	Yes

Question	Response
increase in wildfires, more severe droughts, permafrost thawing, ocean acidification, and sea-level rise.)	
Within which steps of the THIRA process were climate changes impacts included?	Step 3: Establish Capability Targets
Describe how the impacts of climate change were included for each selected step of the THIRA process.	Step 3 statements now contain specific language on climate change sea level rise effects for the following core capabilities: Community Resilience, Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, and Threats and Hazard Identification. We included information on the Mitigation Core Capabilities such as: Nearly Puerto Rico's entire essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, Island Ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, Agriculture will be impacted by the climate change

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
Natural	Hurricane / Typhoon	 Size of Impact Area: 136 square miles Population: 106,405. (St. Thomas 51,634/St. Croix 50,601/St. John 4,170) Speed of onset: Gradual Warning time: Days Time of Year: June – November Time of day: Anytime Cascading Events: Flooding, coastal erosion, wind damage, communications and other utility failures, major impacts on critical infrastructure, public health emergencies, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents. With a combined population of 106,405, limited ingress points, limited land-space for use, and pre-existing social economic conditions, a Category 3 Hurricane (or greater) impacting the three Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John) would have significant impacts, including numerous injuries and fatalities. It would damage both hospitals (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center), and all three clinics (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix: Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic). 	No
Natural	Earthquake	 Size of Impact Area: 136 square miles Population: 106,405. (St. Thomas 51,634/St. Croix 50,601/St. John 4,170) 	No



Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		Speed of onset: Sudden	
		Warning time: None	
		• Time of Year: Anytime	
		Time of day: Anytime	
		• Cascading Events: After-shocks, expansive soils, land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, soil erosion, animal disease, human disease, plant disease, earthen and small dam failures, communications and other utility failures, major impacts on critical infrastructure, transportation accidents, public health emergencies, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents, structural fires. With a combined population of 106,405, limited ingress points, limited land-space for use and pre-existing social economic conditions, a no-notice event such as a magnitude 7.5 earthquake on the Island would have significant impacts. Based on a repeat of the 1867 US Virgin Islands earthquake and tsunami: On the afternoon of November 18, 1867, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake and a 25-foottall Tsunami could produce 1,400 injuries (900 urgent care/500 non-urgent care) and 2,000 fatalities, and would damage both hospitals (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center) and all three clinics (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix: Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic). At the peak of tourist season, with multiple ships in the harbor and an estimated (daily) 5,000-20,000 boost in	

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism	
		likely to be filled with sightseeing tourists and shoppers.		
Natural	Tsunami	Size of Impact Area: 136 square miles	No	
	ISUITATIII	 Size of Impact Area: 136 square miles Population: 106,405. (St. Thomas 51,634/St. Croix 50,601/St. John 4,170) Speed of onset: Sudden Warning time: None Time of Year: Anytime Time of day: Anytime Cascading Events: Flooding, aftershocks, expansive soils, land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, soil erosion, animal disease, human disease, plant disease, earthen and small dam failures, failures, communications and other utility failures, major impacts on critical infrastructure, transportation accidents, public health emergencies, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents, structural fires. The US Virgin Islands are prone to large amounts of seismic activity; and are therefore vulnerable to a catastrophic incident involving an offshore earthquake with the potential of generating a tsunami impacting a combined population of 106,405. The short notice nature of tsunami would result in high casualty/mortality rates that quickly overwhelm the medical systems and require immediate Federal assistance. Using the modeled impact of a magnitude 8.5 off-shore earthquake occurring at a 10 kilometer depth resulting in a tsunami up to 9.75 meters 		

Category	Threat/Hazard Context		Terrorism
		(32 feet) in height. This tsunami could cause approximately 2,640 injuries and 1,320 fatalities, generate 350,000 tons of debris, damage both hospitals, affect one (1) of the 11 shelters, and cause an estimated \$10 million in economic losses. At any given time, at least two (2) Cruise Ships are in the Virgin Islands with approximately 10,000 tourists who would require support for basic needs.	
Human_caused	Explosive Devices	 Speed of onset: Sudden Warning time: None Time of Year: Anytime Time of day: Anytime Cascading Events: human disease, public health emergency, animal disease, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents, communications and other utility outages, major impact on critical infrastructure, structural fires, building collapse, grass fires, potential civil unrest, potential for follow-on attacks, long-term health effects. The potential threat for a terrorist attack from domestic and foreign groups is now more a stronger possibility with the recent events within the past year. The US Virgin Islands, with a number of large scaled planned events involving traveling tourist and returning residents, along with the ever present travelers coming to the Virgin Islands which is a known tourist destination. A potential threat exists with domestic and foreign groups using improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to cause mass confusion while over 	Yes

Category	Threat/Hazard	Context	Terrorism
		loading the government's ability to respond to large scale emergency events. At the peak of tourist season, with multiple ships in the harbor and an estimated (daily) 5,000-20,000 boost in the population, the downtown district is likely to be filled with sightseeing tourist and shoppers. An influx in specific areas would be expected all throughout the islands. Ships would be docked at the Heaven sight and Crown Bay area. During this peak season there could be a mixture of individuals, both residential and tourist to the US Virgin Islands.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Threats and Hazards

Planning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Mitigate: Support the US Virgin Islands government in conducting processes to engage communities in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or whole-community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to hurricanes.	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation Division resources should be assigned to conduct processes to engage communities vulnerable to hurricanes in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience. Mitigation Planning resources should be increased by 60% to manage increased planning workload.
Earthquake	Mitigate: Support the US Virgin Islands government in conducting processes to engage communities in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or whole-community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation Division resources should be assigned to conduct processes to engage communities vulnerable to earthquakes in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience. Mitigation Planning resources should be increased by 60% to manage increased planning workload.
Tsunami	Mitigate: Support the US Virgin Islands government in conducting processes to engage communities in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or whole-community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis.	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation Division resources should be assigned to conduct processes to engage communities vulnerable to earthquakes in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to achieve disaster resilience. Mitigation Planning resources should be increased by 60% to manage increased planning workload.
Explosive Devices		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts



Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the Caribbean Area Division (CAD) to support law enforcement subject matter experts to develop a flexible planning process that builds on existing plans and incorporates real-time intelligence.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support law enforcement subject matter experts to establish partnerships, facilitate coordinated information sharing between partners, and enable the planning and protection of critical infrastructure within the US Virgin Islands.

(Mitigate) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD to support, motivate and assist VITEMA and local communities in obtaining the most current natural hazard data, development, maintenance and implementation of their Mitigation Plan to include:

- A robust hazard analysis and risk assessment
- · Mitigation actions and strategies that can be implemented
- Strategy for keeping the plans current and working the plans and the planning process in their jurisdictions and across jurisdictions.
- Key information from natural hazard mitigation plans and mitigation activities within the US Virgin Islands to further develop capacity for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Building upon expertise, knowledge and systems in place within the US Virgin Islands by providing
 mitigation technical assistance and training opportunities that engage the whole community and
 promote sound mitigation practices, higher building and development standards.

(Respond) During Phases 1 and 2, at the onset of tropical-force winds, a transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1, the R-II Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF #5, initiates the adaptive planning process.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Public Information and Warning Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	FEMA R-II ESF #15 team to: be on the ground with equipment and supplies and begin assessing functioning public messaging infrastructure. • Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the hurricane catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. • Account for the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as individuals with limited English proficiency. • Communicate information concerning flooding, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions • Deploy initial ESF #15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. (IMAT TL and/or FCO, External Affairs, RDIS) • Deploy ESF #15 Field (including photo/videographers for documentation) staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS). • Initiate ESF #15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the Territory within 24	A catastrophic hurricane in the US Virgin Islands could cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72 hours, a high proportion of ESF #15 deployed staff will experience difficulties traveling to duty locations, such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs. Operational impacts are: Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities, such as the IMAT/RRCC and necessary to protect the public pre and post inciden will slow down coordinated public messaging.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. (OSC of deployed IMAT, External Affairs, RDIS)	
	Mitigation: Deliver coordinated, clear, accurate and reliable, pre- and post-disaster information and training in coordination with other mission areas to FEMA R-II communities in the US Virgin Islands to help them identify and prioritize timely and effective actions that reduce risk - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to hurricanes.	
Earthquake	FEMA R-II ESF #15 team to: be on the ground with equipment and supplies and begin assessing functioning public messaging infrastructure. • Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the earthquake catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. • Account for the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as individuals with limited English proficiency. • Communicate information concerning aftershocks, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions	A catastrophic earthquake in the US Virgin Islands could disrupt roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72 hours, a high proportion of ESF #15 deployed staff will experience difficulties traveling to duty locations, such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs, JICs, etc. Operational impacts are: Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities, such as the IMAT/RRCC and necessary to protect the public pre and post incident will slow down coordinated public messaging. Mitigation: 100% of FEMA R-II
	• Deploy initial ESF #15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all	Mitigation Staff, in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. (IMAT TL and/or FCO, External Affairs, RDIS) • Deploy ESF #15 Field (including photo/videographers for documentation) staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS). • Initiate ESF #15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the Territory within 24 hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. Mitigation: Deliver coordinated, clear, accurate and reliable, pre- and post-disaster information and training in coordination with other mission areas to FEMA R-II communities in the US Virgin Islands to help them identify and prioritize timely and effective actions that reduce risk - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.	to deliver coordinated, clear, accurate and reliable, pre- and post-disaster information and training in coordination with other mission areas to FEMA R-II communities in the US Virgin Islands to help them identify and prioritize timely and effective actions that reduce risk - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.
Tsunami	FEMA R-II ESF #15 team to: be on the ground with equipment and supplies and begin assessing working public messaging infrastructure. • Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the tsunami catastrophic disaster, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.	A catastrophic tsunami in the US Virgin Islands area could disrupt roadways, airports, and seaports, thereby delaying the response. In addition, communications infrastructure (TV and Radio systems) will be damaged or destroyed impeding public messaging. During the first 72 hours of ESF #15 teams arriving after a catastrophic tsunami occurring in the US Virgin Islands' 136 square mile response area, 100% of FEMA R-II's deployed ESF #15 staff will experience difficulties



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Account for the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as individuals with limited English proficiency. Communicate information concerning flooding, secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions Deploy initial ESF #15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. Deploy ESF #15 Field staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS). Initiate ESF #15 pre-approved plan in conjunction with the Territory within 24 hours of IA declaration or when requested by IMAT lead. Mitigation: Deliver coordinated, clear, accurate and reliable, pre- and post-disaster information and training in coordination with other mission areas to FEMA R-II communities in the US Virgin Islands to help them identify and prioritize timely and effective actions that reduce risk - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. 	traveling to duty locations such as a JFO or a JIC. 100% of the EA media equipment and supplies will be deployed to the JFOs, JICs, etc. Operational impacts are: • Filtering of timely and concise information to and from entities such as the IMAT/RRCC necessary to protect the public pre and post incident will slow down coordinated public messaging. • Language translation of messages should be applied to limited public communications channels. • Diversity of jurisdictions and consequences will require advanced language and subject matter expertise. • Messaging to address the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as individuals with limited English proficiency. Mitigation: 100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation Staff, in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to deliver coordinated, clear, accurate and reliable, pre- and post-disaster information and training in coordination with other mission areas to FEMA R-II communities in the US Virgin Islands to help them identify and prioritize timely and effective actions that reduce risk - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Explosive Devices	FEMA R-II ESF #15 team to: be on the ground with equipment and supplies and begin assessing working public messaging infrastructure. • Establish messaging and ensure that information reaches more than 90% of the impacted population by delivering clear, coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information regarding the event as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available. • Account for the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as individuals with limited English proficiency. • Communicate information concerning secondary hazards, evacuation/public protective actions, and resource availability/distribution actions • Deploy initial ESF #15 Staff, within 12 hours of the request of IMAT lead, to all affected areas under the direction of the deployed IMAT Operations Section Chief. • Deploy ESF #15 Field staff to all affected areas with major damage within 12 hours of an IA declaration. (FCO, supported by External Affairs, RDIS).	Impacts

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts



Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to operate effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to all residents, including involved operators, security officials, and the public (such as alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).

(Mitigate) During Phase1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to communicate appropriate information regarding the risks faced within their communities in a readily accessible manner to all residents.

(Respond) During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to open virtual Joint Information Center (JIC) with VITEMA to coordinate development of "one voice" message and release of public information in multiple languages, share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) alerts if necessary, and use all appropriate communication means (IPAWS) and social media avenues.

(Recover) During Phase 3, after the threat of an emergency or disaster incident has passed, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to warn residents and CIKR within the US Virgin Islands with effective recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs as well as those with limited English proficiency.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements





Operational Coordination Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	During the first 72 hours, FEMA R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.
Earthquake	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	During the first 72 hours, FEMA R-II staff not already in place pre-event will be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.
Tsunami	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational	During the first 72 hours, FEMA R-II staff not already in place pre-event wil

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	be delayed as disruptions to transportation systems and infrastructure post-event will be damaged.
Explosive Devices	Respond - establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities. This unified operational picture would be capable of producing the following to validate achievement of the Desired Outcome: a) Incident Stabilization b) Incident Action Plan c) Long-Term Recovery Planning. Mitigation - Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operation structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Mitigation core capabilities.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

(Prevent) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing



initiatives to ensure clear lines and modes of communication among Regional participating organizations and jurisdictions, both horizontally and vertically.

(Protect) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on developing initiatives to coordinate across and among all levels of government and with critical nongovernmental and private sector partners to protect against potential threats.

(Mitigate) During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to establish procedures and build partnerships and coalitions that support mitigation capabilities across the whole community and emphasize a coordinated delivery of mitigation capabilities.

Incident-driven Operations: FEMA R-II with the CAD, to contribute to the situational awareness and a common operating picture for the RRCC in the event of a natural disaster.

(Respond) During Phase 2, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within threatened and impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Forensics and Attribution Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	During Phase 1, support law enforcement agencies on the in their efforts to conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source(s), to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop options.	Potentially limited access to the US Virgin Islands due to transportation disruptions, thereby limiting I&A ability to provide intelligence support to local law enforcement.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention mission area with a focus on:

- Prioritize physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- · Prioritize biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.
- · Prioritize digital media and network exploitation to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist act.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

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Resource Requirements: Other Resources



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Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Intelligence and Information Sharing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	FEMA R-II to support law enforcement agencies in: Prevention: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about the threats to individuals, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners.	Potential delays in intelligence sharing based on need to request tearlines/distribution authorization from originating intelligence agencies. Potentially limited access to the US Virgin Islands due to transportation disruptions, limiting I&A ability to provide intelligence support to local lay enforcement.
	Protection: Anticipate and identify all emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle. Share relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information about threats to the US Virgin Islands, its individuals, property, or interests with Federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners. Develop and disseminate appropriate classified and unclassified products.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

• Anticipating and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle.



- Sharing relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with Federal, Island, local, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products.
- Ensuring Federal, state, local, and private sector partners either possess or have access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category Resource	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Interdiction and Disruption Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	Prioritize the collection and analysis of physical IED evidence to assist in preventing an attack on the US Virgin Islands and other locations across the United States. Prevent initial or followon acts.	During high ops tempo interdiction/disruption activities, Intelligence Officers may be overwhelmed by intelligence/information requirements; delays in information sharing may occur on highly compartmentalized and classified information, based on the
	Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational terrorist activities that threaten the security of the US Virgin Islands and the Homeland. Intercept the malicious movement IED materials.	need to request tear-lines from originating intelligence agencies.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Interdicting conveyances, cargo, and individuals associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act.
- Rendering safe and dispose of IED threats in multiple locations and in all environments consistent with established protocols.
- Disrupting terrorist financing or prevent other material support from reaching its target.
- Conducting tactical counterterrorism IED operations within the US Virgin Islands, potentially in multiple locations and in all environments.
- Strategically deploying assets to deter or disrupt threats from reaching potential target(s).

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource	Category	Number Required

Screening, Search, and Detection Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	FEMA ESF #13 to work with the law enforcement agencies in the US Virgin Islands to identify, discover, or locate terrorist threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.	Subject matter experts should be detailed from regular DHS I&A law enforcement duties to identify, discover, or locate IND threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the prevention and protection mission areas with a focus on:

- Maximizing the screening of targeted cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and individuals associated with an imminent IED terrorist threat or act using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means.
- Initiating operations immediately to locate individuals and networks associated with an imminent IED terrorist threat or act.
- Conducting IED search/detection operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Resource	Category	Number Required



Access Control and Identity Verification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	Prevent: Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, and secure threats and/or hazards. Conduct all tactical counterterrorism operations, in multiple locations and in all environments, in a manner consistent with established protocols. Prevent terrorist acquisition of/transfer of financial support, supplies, IED materials and IED-related technology. Protect: Delay, divert, intercept, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal and terrorist activities that threaten the security on the Island and the homeland. Intercept the malicious movement IED materials and related technologies.	Dedicate law enforcement staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with or Islands and federal law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and IED measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

 Implementing and maintaining protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and access to specific locations, information, and networks.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource	Category	Number Required

Cybersecurity Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	PSA - A hardened and resilient Industrial Control System/SCADA computer network systems across all critical infrastructure sectors capable of withstanding 100% of cyber-attacks and intrusions with sufficient closed- systems and redundancies to limit the impact of any successful attack should one occur.	A cyber-attack affecting the US Virgin Islands would impact the retail, banking and finance industry's commerce due to a failure in billing and trading technologies, critical infrastructure reliant on Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition systems such as water, energy, transportation, and healthcare facilities reliant on systems to track and monitor assets.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support the appropriate Federal agencies to ensure all (100%) security, reliability, confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communication systems of the identified national CI facilities within the US Virgin Islands with highest priority to the water, energy, transportation, communications, information technology, and public health sectors. PSA - Employ state-of-the art computer network anti-intrusion (or intrusion detection) systems and physical protective measures that analyze and detect 100% of malicious attack vectors targeted at the US Virgin Island's electricity distribution, water supply or distribution, telecommunications, and banking sectors. PSA - Ensure the reliability, security, integrity, and availability of IT/Industrial Control System/SCADA systems utilized by all electricity, water supply, telecommunications, and banking sector providers within the US Virgin Islands by detecting, reporting, and deterring 100% of malicious cyber-attacks and unwanted intrusions be they by nation-states, criminals, or terrorist organizations.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required



Resource	Category	Number Required

Physical Protective Measures Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	PSA - A Region in which rigorous risk assessments and analyses are performed by 100% of critical infrastructure sector entities on all facilities, systems, and networks at risk	Dedicate law enforcement staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with state and federal law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and IED measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement and other responsible agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Ensuring that 100% of identified CIKR facilities have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences so as to prioritize risk.
- Ensuring that PSAs will effectively ensure 100% of critical infrastructure lifeline providers and other key critical infrastructure entities conduct regular science/engineering-based risk assessments and analyses of their respective facilities and networks based upon an IED Attack, Hurricane, and/or Earthquake/Tsunami to inform (establish) the prioritization and execution of physical protective measures.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource	Category	Number Required

Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities Core Capability Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	FEMA ESF #13 - During pre-event, work with law enforcement support agencies on the Island to identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities and investments. DHS PSAs will conduct outreach to owners/operators of DHS Level 2 sites to identify, assess their needs.	Dedicate law enforcement staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with state and federal law enforcement agencies to apply a broad range of physical, technological, and IED measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Ensuring critical infrastructure sectors and protection elements have and maintain risk assessment processes to identify and prioritize assets, systems, networks, and functions.
- Ensuring operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Resource	Category	Number Required



Supply Chain Integrity and Security Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon		
Earthquake		
Tsunami		
Explosive Devices	FEMA ESF #13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and resources to confer with Island and federal law enforcement agencies (FBI) to strengthen security and critical infrastructure when mission assigned. DHS PSAs will conduct outreach to owners/operators of DHS Level 2 sites to identify, assess their needs.	FEMA ESF #13 - Dedicate staff, equipment, and supplies from other responsibilities in order to work with Island and federal law enforcement agencies to strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support preparedness measures of the law enforcement agencies in the protection mission area with a focus on:

- Integrating security processes into supply chain operations to identify items of concern and resolve them as early in the process as possible.
- Using risk management principles to identify, mitigate vulnerabilities of, and protect key assets, infrastructure, and support systems.
- Implementing physical protections, countermeasures, and policies to secure and make resilient key nodes, methods of transport between nodes, and materials in transit.
- Using verification and detection capabilities to identify goods that are not what they are represented to be, are contaminated, are not declared, or are prohibited; and to prevent cargo from being compromised or misdirected as it moves through the system.
- Using layers of defense to protect against a diverse range of traditional and asymmetric threats. These layers include: intelligence and information analysis; appropriate use of technology; effective laws, regulations, and policies; properly trained and equipped personnel; and effective partnerships.



Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Community Resilience Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	In collaboration with the US Virgin Islands Territory, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the entire US Virgin Islands geographical area.	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in the U.S. US Virgin Islands, including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer, more acidic coastal waters. 100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources should lead the integrated effort to assist the Territory to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the entire US Virgin Islands geographical area. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident. Nearly all of the US Virgin Island's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants island ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, and agriculture will be impacted by the climate change.
Earthquake	In collaboration with the US Virgin Islands Territory, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources should lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Tsunami	In collaboration with the US Virgin Islands Territory, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand,	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources should lead the integrated effort to assist communities to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts	
	communicate, plan, and address risks to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis.	and improve resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.	
Explosive Devices			

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support, assist and motivate communities in the US Virgin Islands most at risk to hazards to decrease the long-term vulnerability of the built environment through the identification of structures, critical facilities and infrastructure. In collaboration with US Virgin Islands Government, FEMA R-II CAD to support, assist and motivate local communities to understand climate change and incorporate climate change mitigation measures into recovery planning, strategies, and activities to reduce long-term risk.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required



Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Support the US Virgin Islands Territory to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the entire US Virgin Islands geographical area. This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in the US Virgin Islands, including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer, more acidic coastal waters. 100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support the US Virgin Islands to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the entire US Virgin Islands geographical area. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident. Nearly all of the US Virgin Island's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants island ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, and agriculture will be impacted by the climate change.
Earthquake	Support the US Virgin Islands Territory to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes. This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support the US Virgin Islands to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands mos vulnerable to earthquakes. Additional

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	(prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Support the US Virgin Islands Territory to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. This includes reducing the resource requirements and capability target needs of the other mission areas (prevention, protection, response, and recovery).	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support the US Virgin Islands to reduce their long-term vulnerability to hazards including critical infrastructure, systems, and key resources-lifelines through mitigation initiatives and investments – covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Explosive Devices		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to support, assist and motivate communities in the US Virgin Islands most at risk to hazards to decrease the long-term vulnerability of the built environment through the identification of structures, critical facilities and infrastructure.

In collaboration with US Virgin Islands Government, FEMA R-II CAD to support, assist and motivate local communities to understand climate change and incorporate climate change mitigation measures into recovery planning, strategies, and activities to reduce long-term risk.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource Requirements: Other Resources



Resource	Category	Number Required



Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Support and assist the US Virgin Islands Territory to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the entire geographical area of the US Virgin Islands	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in the US Virgin Islands, including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer, more acidic coastal waters. 100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support and assist the US Virgin Islands to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the entire US Virgin Islands geographical area. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident. Nearly all of the US Virgin Island's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants island ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, and agriculture will be impacted by the climate change.
Earthquake	Support and assist the US Virgin Islands Territory to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support and assist the US Virgin Islands to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.	achieve community resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Support and assist the US Virgin Islands Territory to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis.	100% of FEMA R-II Mitigation resources, in coordination with other mission areas would be necessary to support and assist the US Virgin Islands to evaluate all hazards, vulnerabilities, needs and resources, using the best available science and methods to define and prioritize risks from hazards to enable communities to take appropriate action to reduce risk and achieve community resilience - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Explosive Devices		

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to share risk assessment data, to include both new and existing climate change data, to establish common operations across mission areas and standardized data requirements and guidance.

FEMA R-II CAD to provide technical assistance and promote the use of HAZUS and other tools to the US Virgin Islands Government and local communities to improve risk assessments.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required





Resource	Category	Number Required

Threats and Hazard Identification Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the entire geographical area of the US Virgin Islands.	Many climate change impacts are likely to affect island communities in the US Virgin Islands, including higher sea levels, more powerful tropical storms (such as hurricanes in the Atlantic), and warmer, more acidic coastal waters. 100% of existing R-II Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources would be necessary to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands. Also, share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the US Virgin Islands entire geographical area. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident. Nearly all of US Virgin Island's essential infrastructure located on the coast, including the main international airport and all its thermoelectric plants, island ecosystems (such as: coral reefs/ many fish and marine animals) rainfall precipitation, and agriculture will be impacted by the climate change.
Earthquake	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands Territory. Share and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to earthquakes.	100% of existing Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources would be necessary to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands and share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands mos vulnerable to earthquakes. Additional

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Tsunami	Identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands Territory. Share and verify region and local derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis.	100% of existing Mitigation Risk Analysis and GIS resources would be necessary to identify and fully understand the hazards that can affect the US Virgin Islands and share and verify nationally generated and locally derived risk data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process - covering the greatest proportion of the US Virgin Islands most vulnerable to tsunamis. Additional resources may be necessary depending on the incident.
Explosive Devices	Identify and fully understand the terrorist threats that can affect the US Virgin Islands Territory. Share and verify region and local derived threat data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process.	Identify and fully understand the terrorist threats that can affect the US Virgin Islands Territory. Share and verify region and local derived threat data through whole community engagement. Incorporate this data into the analysis and planning process.

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, FEMA R-II with the CAD, to share nationally-generated hazard data and assist the US Virgin Islands Government and local communities to acquire data in a timely and accurate manner in order to effectively identify potential threats.

FEMA R-II CAD to work with US Virgin Islands Government, local leaders, experts and stakeholders before disasters occur to provide information and build support for the acquisition of perishable data, (e.g., high water marks, building damage data considering climate change), when disaster events occur and to develop efficient strategies for collecting perishable risk assessment data.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required

Resource	Category	Number Required

Critical Transportation Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 to: determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT- Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports	US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response. During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 will experience impacts such as: • Fuel supplies will be hampered and requirements should be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts. • Impacted population's reliance on damaged air and sea ports will require unprecedented alternate means of transportation. • Tourist populations on all islands may require evacuation.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 to: determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT- Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and	US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response. During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 will experience impacts such as: • Fuel supplies will be hampered and requirements should be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts. • Impacted population's reliance on damaged air and sea ports will require unprecedented alternate means of transportation.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports	Tourist populations on all islands may require evacuation.
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 to: determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT- Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges • Accessibility of Airports	US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response. During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 will experience impacts such as: • Fuel supplies will be hampered and requirements should be prioritized for life saving and sustaining efforts. • Impacted population's reliance on damaged air and sea ports will require unprecedented alternate means of transportation. • Tourist populations on all islands may require evacuation.
Explosive Devices	During the first 72 hours, ESF #1 to: determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within 2 operational periods and provide aviation/airspace management and control, transportation safety, movement restrictions, and damage and impact assessments. • Establish tracking for restoration of essential community access and transportation services (i.e. SWEAT-	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and	
	Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the	
	declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3)	
	Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or	
	Bridges	
	Accessibility of Airports	
	Accessibility of Airports	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing in support of the US Virgin Island's unmet needs towards establishing physical access through appropriate transportation corridors to deliver required resources and to save lives and meet the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Туре III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Static Law Enforcement post	Law Enforcement	0
Force multiplier as personnel are deputized as State Patrol officers	Law Enforcement	0
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	0
DOD (DCE) Maritime Transportation (TRANSCOM)	Other	1
DOD (DCE) Ground Transportation	Other	1

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission



Environmental Response/Health and Safety Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	 During the first 72 hours, ESF #10 to: Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 – Emergency Management. Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. 	US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory. Once in the Territory, ESF #10's regional staff, detection and monitoring equipment, and response and technical assistance contractors will be hampered by damaged transportation infrastructure in an attempt to deploy, coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or eleases hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, ESF #10 to: • Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II,	US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the

Threat/Hazard **Desired Outcomes** Impacts DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, Territory. Once in the Territory, ESF the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. #10's regional staff, detection and monitoring equipment, and response Provide damage reports, and technical assistance contractors assessments, and situation reports to will be hampered by damaged support ESF #5 - Emergency transportation infrastructure in an Management. attempt to deploy, coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Facilitate resolution of conflicting Federal effort to detect, identify, demands for hazardous materials contain, decontaminate, clean up, response resources and ensures dispose or minimize discharges of oil or coordination between NRT and releases hazardous materials; or DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO prevent, mitigate, or minimize the activities, as appropriate. Coordinate threat of potential releases. (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. · Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases. Tsunami During the first 72 hours, ESF #10 to: US Virgin Islands roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted Maintain close coordination between thereby delaying the response into the EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, Territory. Once in the Territory, ESF DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, #10's regional staff, detection and the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. monitoring equipment, and response and technical assistance contractors Provide damage reports, will be hampered by damaged assessments, and situation reports to





transportation infrastructure in an

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	support ESF #5 – Emergency Management. • Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. • Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. • Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.	attempt to deploy, coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, contain, decontaminate, clean up, dispose or minimize discharges of oil or releases hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.
Explosive Devices	 During the first 72 hours, ESF #10 to: Maintain close coordination between EPA Headquarters and FEMA R-II, DHS/USCG (as appropriate), the DRG, the NRCC, other ESFs, and the NRT. Provide damage reports, assessments, and situation reports to support ESF #5 – Emergency Management. Facilitate resolution of conflicting demands for hazardous materials response resources and ensures 	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	coordination between NRT and DRG/IMPT activities, and RRT and JFO activities, as appropriate. Coordinate (through headquarters) the provision of backup support from other regions to the affected area. • Provide technical, coordination, and administrative support and personnel, facilities, and communications for ESF #10. • Coordinate, integrate, and manage the overall Federal effort to detect, identify, clean up, decontaminate, contain, or minimize, and dispose of discharges of oil or releases of hazardous materials; or prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases.	

Journal Notes/Comments: Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission- assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs in conducting health and safety hazard assessments and that guidance and resources relevant to the health effects from the event are being disseminated to 100% of the first responders and the public. This includes making certain that a sufficient number of hazard materials teams are deployed to support environmental health and safety actions for 100% of the response personnel and the affected population. In addition, incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards assessing, monitoring, performing cleanup actions, and that resources are provided to meet the resource requirements of the US Virgin Island's government and transition from sustained response to a short-term recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD (DCE) Joint Task Force Civil Support (JTF-CS)	Medical and Public Health	1

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Fatality Management Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours, ESF #8 to: provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with VITEMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing individuals/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	The US Virgin Islands could experience a significant number of fatalities following a hurricane. A catastrophic hurricane could cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, ESF #8 to: provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with VITEMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing individuals/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	The US Virgin Islands could experience an estimated 2,000 fatalities following a catastrophic earthquake. A catastrophic earthquake/tsunami in the US Virgin Islands area could cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours, ESF #8 to: provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with VITEMA and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing individuals/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	A catastrophic tsunami in the US Virgin Islands could result in an estimated 2,000 fatalities and cause roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.
Explosive Devices	During the first 72 hours, ESF #8 to: provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification, working with VITEMA and local authorities to provide	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	temporary mortuary solutions, sharing information with Mass Care Services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing individuals/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs. This includes supporting ESF 8 to establish and maintain operations to recover 2,000 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area and provide a DMORT assessment team to determine the quantities of staff and resources necessary to establish and maintain operations to recover an estimated 2,000 fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Түре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD (DCE) Mortuary Affairs Company	Incident Management	1
DOD (DCE) Title 10 Fatalities (Temporary Morgues)	Incident Management	1

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Infrastructure Systems Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours, ESF #3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) to: stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a population of 106,405. •Upon direction establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Upon direction provide flood risk data to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24 hours of receiving the request to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making processes. (HM Flood Plain Management and Insurance Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Upon Direction assess: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Flooding/Saturated Areas	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, ESF #3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) to: stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient estimated 106,405 whole community population.	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Upon direction establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) Upon direction provide flood risk data to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24 hours of receiving the request to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making processes. (HM Flood Plain Management and Insurance Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). Upon Direction assess: Damaged Houses/Buildings Debris Flooding/Saturated Areas 	
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours, ESF #3 South Atlantic Division (SAD) to: stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient estimated 106,405 whole community population. •Upon direction establish tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Access and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities within 72 hours of the declaration. (ESF Coordinator, ESF #3) • Upon direction provide flood risk data to IA, NPSC, and PA staff within 24	Roadways, airports, and seaports will become disrupted thereby delaying the response into the Territory.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	hours of receiving the request to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making processes. (HM Flood Plain Management and Insurance Group Supervisor, EHPIMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Upon Direction assess: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Debris o Flooding/Saturated Areas	
Explosive Devices		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies, specifically ESF #3's South Atlantic Division (SAD), are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs. This includes decreasing and stabilizing immediate infrastructure impacts to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone(s), nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services. In addition, ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs in reestablishing critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
ESF-3 Management Cell: 1- Team Leader (TL) and 1-Assist TL (ATL). 1 at IMAT; 1 at RRCC and 1 at PREMA	Incident Management	3
ESF-3 Emergency Power: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT); 1- Platoon 249th EN Bn; 1-Contractor (ACI); 1-Deployable Tactical Ops System (DTOS)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Debris Mgt: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT); 1- Contractor (ACI)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Combined Commodities: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Local Government Liaison: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 National Water: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1

Resource	Category	Number Required
ESF-3 Temporary Housing: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Temporary Roofing: 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Urban Search and Rescue Cadre and Structure Specialists (StS) Advance 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT)	Incident Management	1
ESF-3 Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) 1-Planning & Response Team (PRT) (PRT)	Incident Management	1
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Mass Care Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours, ESF #6 to shelter and feed an estimated 33,000 survivors and 20,000 visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event (15,000 on St Thomas, and 5,000 on St Croix). • Coordinate with VITEMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) • Coordinate with VITEMA to determine the level of support that the private sector can provide. • Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center to the US Virgin Islands. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. • Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who are shelter-in-place. • Coordinate with ESF #11 and ESF #8 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters. • Coordinate feeding-kitchen support with VITEMA and transportation requirements with FEMA Logistics. • Coordinate with PREMA and private nonprofit organizations to establish a	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF #6 personnel equipment and supplies. In addition, the ability to fulfill the core capability is impacted due to lack of: • Resources to support disaster survivors individuals with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) • Accuracy of Mass Care data • Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources may be exhausted rapidly.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	long-term recovery strategy to address the unmet needs.	
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, ESF #6 to shelter and feed an estimated 33,000 survivors and 20,000 visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event (15,000 on St Thomas, and 5,000 on St Croix). • Immediately deploy available Federal resources in order to conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in anticipation of territorial mass care services needs with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering as well as support for reunifying families. • Coordinate with VITEMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) • Coordinate with VITEMA to determine level of support that the private sector can provide. • Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center to the USVI. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. • Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who are shelter-in-place.	Damage to ports will hamper the arrival of ESF #6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, the ability to fulfil the core capability is impacted due to lack of: Resources to support disaster survivors individuals with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) Accuracy of Mass Care data Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Coordinate with ESF#11 and ESF #9 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters. Request activation of the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC). 	
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours after, ESF #6 to shelter and feed an estimated 33,000 survivors and 20,000 visitors if cruise ships are in port at the time of the event (15,000 on St Thomas, and 5,000 on St Croix). • Immediately deploy available Federal resources in order to conduct lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in anticipation of territorial mass care services needs with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering as well as support for reunifying families. • Coordinate with VITEMA to identify resources requirements (e.g., feeding, hydration, sheltering, and other mass care needs) • Coordinate with VITEMA to determine level of support that the private sector can provide. • Coordinate with FEMA Logistics transportation and distribution of emergency supplies from the FEMA Distribution Center to the USVI. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters. • Support evacuation and transportation of disaster survivors to shelters.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF #6 personnel, equipment and supplies. In addition, the ability to fulfill the core capability is impacted due to lack of: • Resources to support disaster survivors individuals with access and functional needs and service animals and pets (personnel, equipment and shelters) • Accuracy of Mass Care data • Pre-disaster agreements for commodities. Feeding, DME & CME resources can be exhausted rapidly.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Coordinate feeding, hydration, and or other resources to meet basic human needs for disaster survivors who are shelter-in-place. 	
	Coordinate with ESF#11 and ESF #9 to ensure coordination of support to household pets and service animals at shelters.	
	Coordinate with ESF #8 on the provision of medical care and dietary considerations for survivors at shelters.	
	 Request activation of the National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRLS) and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC). 	
Explosive Devices		

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs. This includes supporting ESF 6 to move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs. During Phase 2, ESF #6's staff, equipment, and supplies, will provide services to the residents and tourists, and displaced survivors sheltering including: the sheltering and feeding of 33,000 residents and 20,000 visitors.

• Move and deliver a 5-day-supply of resources and capabilities to meet the basic needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs and others who may be considered to be at-risk.

- 495,000 liters water (3/day/person)
- 330,000 Human Daily Rations (HDR)/Shelf-Stable Meals (2/day/person)
- 3,300 infant toddler kits
- 66,000 blankets
- · 33,000 hygiene kits
- 6,600 universal cots
- Durable Medical Equipment/Consumable Medical Supplies (DME/CMS) for 6,600
- Large canopies with sides for multiple families and/or survivors combined with tents for individual families (i.e., 4-8 individuals)
- Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the effected population.
- · Provide sheltering, feeding and veterinary services for household pets

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission





Mass Search and Rescue Operations Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours of arrival, ESF #9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible • Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) • Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) • Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 9 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible in the first 72-hours.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours of arrival, ESF #9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible • Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required.	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 9 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible in the first 72-hours.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	(Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS)	
	 Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) 	
	 Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS. 	
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours of arrival, ESF #9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible	Damage to air and sea ports will hamper the arrival of ESF 9 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible in the first 72-hours.
	 Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) 	
	Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC)	
	Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS).	
Explosive	During the first 72 hours of arrival, ESF	
Devices	#9 to deliver search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving as many endangered lives as possible	
	 Request Air SAR within four hours following an incident if required. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9, and NRCS) 	
	 Within 72 hours of arrival, develop and execute a search and rescue plan to include hasty, primary and secondary phases based on requirements as defined and prioritized by the authority having jurisdiction. (Emergency Support Group Supervisor, US&R, OSC) 	
	Ensure requested Federal Urban Search & Rescue resources arrive on scene within 16 hours of notification in accordance with published US&R plans and procedures. (Emergency Services Group Supervisor, ESF #9 lead within NRCS.	

Capability Targets



During Phase 2, FEMA incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs in conducting search and rescue operations to locate and rescue 100% of the individuals in distress. This includes ensuring that ESF #9 specifically has the ability to initiate community-based search and rescue operations in the affected area with support from ESF #13 to provide security forces and establish protective measures around effected public critical facilities when deputized.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD (DCE) CBRNE USAR	Search and Rescue	2
DoD (DCE) SAR Planning Team	Search and Rescue	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

On-scene Security and Protection Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours after arrival, ESF #13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for individuals and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and seaports will hampe the arrival of ESF #13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environmenthrough law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected individuals and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours after arrival, ESF #13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for individuals and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and seaports will hamped the arrival of ESF #13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment hrough law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected individuals and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours after arrival, ESF #13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for individuals and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and seaports will hamped the arrival of ESF #13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected individuals and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Explosive Devices	During the first 72 hours after arrival, ESF #13 to ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for individuals and communities located within affected areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations. Activate and deploy general law enforcement personnel to LESA to support critical needs.	Damage to air and seaports will hamper the arrival of ESF #13 teams, equipment, and supplies on to any of the impacted islands with the goal of ensuring a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for the effected individuals and communities located within impact areas and for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, prior to landfall, ESF #13 to stage anticipated required resources and teams at the Incident Support Base or facility as requested by the Virgin Islands. Additionally, incident support and management teams (specifically ESF #13) will be mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Islands in establishing a safe and secure environment in the affected areas.

During Phase 2, this includes ensuring ESF #13 and other law enforcement entities have the support necessary to provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the unmet protection needs of the Virgin Islands while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to individuals, property, and the environment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Patrol Team (Strike Team)	Туре І	0
Law Enforcement	SWAT/Tactical Teams	Туре І	0
Law Enforcement	Mobile Field Force Law Enforcement (Crowd Control Teams)	Type I	0
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Aviation - Helicopters - Patrol & Surveillance	Type I	0

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
QRT (Quick Response Teams) mobilized	Law Enforcement	0

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

0 - Defined by Mission

Operational Communications Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

During the first 72 hours, ESF #2 to	
ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of public safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved.	As most telecommunications systems are concentrated in urban areas of the US Virgin Islands, and those urban area tend to be established along or near island coastlines of the Caribbean Sea, hurricane will catastrophically impact landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television, as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation and/o submergence of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both.
• Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS)	
During the first 72 hours, 100% of the ESF #2's 15-person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	
 Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); 	
 Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; Identify, compile, and facilitate the 	
	safety, security, situational awareness, continuity of government, and operations by any and all means available, among responding federal agencies and between affected communities in the impact area and all response personnel involved. • Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72 hours, 100% of the ESF #2's 15-person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to: • Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); • Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications;

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications;	
	Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers.	
Earthquake	Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72 hours, 100% of the ESF #2's 15-person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to: Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.);	As most telecommunications systems are concentrated in urban areas of the US Virgin Islands, and those urban area tend to be established along or near island coastlines of the Caribbean Sea, both an earthquake will catastrophically impact landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television, as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation and/or submergence of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both.
	 Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; Identify, compile, and facilitate the territory's' emergency communications priorities; 	
	 Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Threat/Hazard Tsunami	 Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72 hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS) During the first 72 hours, 100% of the ESF #2's 15-person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to: Restore and/or provide maintenance 	As most telecommunications systems are concentrated in urban areas of the US Virgin Islands, and those urban area tend to be established along or near island coastlines of the Caribbean Sea, both an earthquake will catastrophically impact landline & cellular telephony, internet service, cable & satellite television, as well as one-way & two-way radio systems by physical deformation and/or submergence of telecommunications system equipment or prolonged loss of electrical power, or both.
	to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); • Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; • Identify, compile, and facilitate the territory's' emergency communications	
	 Priorities; Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers. 	
Explosive Devices	Link 100% of FEMA-supported incident sites through MERS communication capabilities within 72	

reat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	hours or time requested by the authority having jurisdiction. (MERS)	
	During the first 72 hours, 100% of the ESF #2's 15-person staff, 100+ emergency telecommunications platforms, and 100+ associated supplies, that are not operationally impacted by the incident, will be deployed to:	
	 Restore and/or provide maintenance to public safety communications (i.e. spectrum management of radio systems to accommodate higher demands on bandwidth, etc.); 	
	 Restore, establishment, and/or maintenance of FEMA intra-agency communications; 	
	 Identify, compile, and facilitate the territory's' emergency communications priorities; 	
	 Restore, establish, and/or maintenance of federal inter-agency communications; 	
	Restore and/or maintain responder needs coordinated with ISP and Wireless providers.	

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, prior to landfall, ESF #2 to complete hardening of telecommunications resources against deformation and power outages.

During Phase 2, FEMA incident support and management teams working with ESF #2 are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the Virgin Island's unmet operational communication needs to ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected individuals and establish interoperable voice and data



communications for first responders. In addition, reestablish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life- sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
Geographically Specific Communications Plan for Affected Area	Other	4
Telecom Team Damage Assessment and Service Disruption	Other	10
Telecom Equipment Needed for Partial Restoration (sat, cell, radio)	Other	25

Resource	Category	Number Required
Telecom Operators to Run the Restoration Equipment	Other	10
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DoD (DCE) Communication Support to First Responders	Other	2
Mobile Radio Antennas and Repeaters	Other	8
MERS Unit (4 Telecom, 4IT)	Other	8

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Public and Private Services and Resources Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During the first 72 hours, coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services. • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer)	Damage to air and seaports will hampe the arrival of ESF #5 personnel, equipment and supplies.
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services. • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within	Damage to air and seaports will hampe the arrival of ESF #5 personnel, equipment and supplies.
Tsunami	12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) During the first 72 hours, coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected	Damage to air and seaports will hampe the arrival of ESF #5 personnel, equipment and supplies.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.	
	Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer)	
Explosive Devices	During the first 72 hours, coordinate essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.	Damage to air and seaports will hamper the arrival of ESF #5 personnel, equipment and supplies.
	 Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) 	

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and the CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the US Virgin Island's unmet needs in mobilizing and delivering governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources within and outside of the affected area(s) to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs,



stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of 100% of the disaster survivors.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Public Health and Medical Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	FEMA R-II to support ESF #8 in providing essential public and private services and resources to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area. • Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources. • Support the activation and deployment of ESF #8 patientmovement resources, including National Medical System (NDMS). • Collaborate with US Virgin Islands Department of Health (US Virgin Islands DOH) to Initiate NDMS process for the evacuation of patients. • Support US Virgin Islands DOH to initiate the deployment of Department of Defense (DOD) Level II capability. • Determine ESF #8 responder support requirements, and coordinate with FEMA Logistics. • Support the US Virgin Islands DOH to determine US Virgin Islands capabilities for the transportation of patients. • Support the coordination the movement of resources supporting ESF #8 intra and inter-island. • Support US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination and transportation of	Location of immediate, minor, and delayed treatment areas. Number of transport vehicles, victims, and priority of transport. Location of alternate medical care facilities/services to receive patients and tracking for mass movement of patients. Initial and ongoing need for medical specialists by type. Bed capacity for triage treatment and initial stabilization for patients requiring hospitalization.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	patients needing treatment above Level II trauma care to the closest trauma center.	
	 Collaborate with US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination of medevac through Federal and private sector resources. 	
	 Support US Virgin Islands DOH in the coordination with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites. 	
	 Coordinate with US Virgin Islands DOH the required logistical support for the medical teams that support field operations. 	
	 Support US Virgin Islands DOH the deployment of the National Veterinary stockpile and its contractors for the necessary resources to care for, euthanize, and dispose of injured livestock and animals. 	
Earthquake	FEMA R-II to support ESF #8 in providing essential public and private services and resources to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area.	An on-Island earthquake could produce an estimated 1,400 injuries (900 urgent care/500 non-urgent care) and an estimated 2,000 fatalities. After an onisland earthquake, 2 of 2 hospitals will be damaged (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center), 3 of 3 clinics will be damaged (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas:
	 Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources. 	Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic). During the first 72 hours of a catastrophic earthquake occurring in in



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Support the activation and deployment of ESF #8 patient-movement resources, including National Medical System (NDMS). Collaborate with US Virgin Islands Department of Health (US Virgin Islands DOH) to Initiate NDMS process for the evacuation of patients. Support US Virgin Islands DOH to initiate the deployment of Department of Defense (DOD) Level II capability. Determine ESF #8 responder support requirements, and coordinate with FEMA Logistics. Support the US Virgin Islands DOH to determine US Virgin Islands capabilities for the transportation of patients. Support the coordination the movement of resources supporting ESF #8 intra and inter-island. Support US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination and transportation of patients needing treatment above Level II trauma care to the closest trauma center. Collaborate with US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination of medevac through Federal and private sector resources. Support US Virgin Islands DOH in the coordination with ESF #9 — Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites. Coordinate with US Virgin Islands	US Virgin Islands' 136 square mile response area, ESF #8's staff, equipment and supplies should provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	the medical teams that support field operations. • Support US Virgin Islands DOH the deployment of the National Veterinary stockpile and its contractors for the necessary resources to care for, euthanize, and dispose of injured livestock and animals.	
Tsunami	FEMA R-II to support ESF #8 in providing essential public and private services and resources to provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area. • Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources. • Support the activation and deployment of ESF #8 patientmovement resources, including National Medical System (NDMS). • Collaborate with US Virgin Islands Department of Health (US Virgin Islands DOH) to Initiate NDMS process for the evacuation of patients. • Support US Virgin Islands DOH to initiate the deployment of Department of Defense (DOD) Level II capability. • Determine ESF #8 responder support requirements, and coordinate with FEMA Logistics.	An on-Island tsunami could produce an estimated 1,400 injuries (900 urgent care/500 non-urgent care) and an estimated 2,000 fatalities. After an onisland earthquake, 2 of 2 hospitals will be damaged (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center), 3 of 3 clinics will be damaged (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix: Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic). During the first 72 hours of a catastrophic earthquake occurring in in US Virgin Islands' 136 square mile response area, ESF #8's staff, equipment and supplies should provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Support the US Virgin Islands DOH to determine US Virgin Islands capabilities for the transportation of patients. 	
	Support the coordination the movement of resources supporting ESF	
	#8 intra and inter-island.	
	Support US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination and transportation of patients needing treatment above Level II trauma care to the closest trauma center.	
	Collaborate with US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination of medevac through Federal and private sector resources.	
	• Support US Virgin Islands DOH in the coordination with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites.	
	 Coordinate with US Virgin Islands DOH the required logistical support for the medical teams that support field operations. 	
	Support US Virgin Islands DOH the deployment of the National Veterinary stockpile and its contractors for the necessary resources to care for, euthanize, and dispose of injured livestock and animals.	
Explosive Devices	FEMA R-II to support ESF #8 in providing essential public and private services and resources to provide	
	lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations, and avoid additional	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to individuals in need within the affected area.	
	 Collaborate with US Virgin Islands Department of Health (US Virgin Islands DOH) to Initiate deployment of mass fatality assessment team to determine the requirements and to coordinate the deployment of additional Federal resources. 	
	 Support the deployment of medical caches, and determine the optimal placement of medical resources. 	
	 Support the activation and deployment of ESF #8 patient- movement resources, including National Medical System (NDMS). 	
	 Collaborate with US Virgin Islands Department of Health (US Virgin Islands DOH) to Initiate NDMS process for the evacuation of patients. 	
	Support US Virgin Islands DOH to initiate the deployment of Department of Defense (DOD) Level II capability.	
	 Determine ESF #8 responder support requirements, and coordinate with FEMA Logistics. 	
	 Support the US Virgin Islands DOH to determine US Virgin Islands capabilities for the transportation of patients. 	
	Support the coordination the movement of resources supporting ESF	
	#8 intra and inter-island. • Support US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination and transportation of patients needing treatment above Level	



hreat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	Il trauma care to the closest trauma center.	
	 Collaborate with US Virgin Islands DOH the coordination of medevac through Federal and private sector resources. 	
	 Support US Virgin Islands DOH in the coordination with ESF #9 – Search and Rescue the movement of the rescued and injured to triage sites. 	
	 Coordinate with US Virgin Islands DOH the required logistical support for the medical teams that support field operations. 	

Capability Targets

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and other CAD incident support and management teams to support ESF #8 with:

- Delivering medical countermeasures to exposed individuals.
- Completing triage and the initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries.
- Returning medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Epidemiology (Surveillance and Investigation)	Type I	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Medical and Public Health	Isolation and Quarantine	Type I	2
Medical and Public Health	Environmental Health	Type I	2
Medical and Public Health	Mass Dispensing Consultant Team	Type I	2
Medical and Public Health	Receiving, Staging, and Storing (RSS) Task Force	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2
DOD (DCE) Temporary Medical Treatment Facilities	Medical and Public Health	5

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Situational Assessment Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	During first 72 hours, conduct a systematic process engaging VITEMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to earthquake catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include (but would not be limited to) the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities.	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, VITEMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF #12 input) 	
	 Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the 	
	following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT).	
	Awareness on:	
	o Damaged Houses/Buildings	
	o Debris	
	o Flooding/Saturated Areas	
	o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges	

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Accessibility of Airports Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life- sustaining activities. 	
Earthquake	During the first 72 hours, conduct a systematic process engaging VITEMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to earthquake catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include (but would not be limited to) the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities. • Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF #12 input) • Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, VITEMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Awareness on: Damaged Houses/Buildings Debris Flooding/Saturated Areas Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges Accessibility of Airports Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) 	
Tsunami	During the first 72 hours, conduct a systematic process engaging VITEMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to earthquake catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include (but would not be limited to) the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities.	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, VITEMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF #12 input) 	
	 Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus 	



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). • Awareness on: o Damaged Houses/Buildings o Debris o Flooding/Saturated Areas o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges o Accessibility of Airports • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) o Accessibility of Airports • Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer)	
Explosive Devices	During the first 72 hours, conduct a systematic process engaging VITEMA as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives related to earthquake catastrophic planning. Verification that this Core Capability has been met would include (but would not be limited to) the following: a) Agreed upon Situational Awareness b) Coordinated establishment of priorities.	Roadways, airports, and seaports to become disrupted thereby delaying the response of the IMAT. Additionally, VITEMA staff themselves and/or their families may be severely impacted by the incident, hindering development of the Situational Assessment.

reat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	 Provide situational awareness input on power outages and projected repair times within four hours of the incident. (Situational Awareness Section Chief, NRCS, reporting based on ESF #12 input) 	
	 Provide initial situational awareness using US National Grid System (USNGS) remotely sensed imagery, as appropriate, within 24 hours of the incident in order to better focus response and recovery efforts for the following: (Geospatial and Technical Group Supervisor, NRCS, FCO and/or IMAT TL, and Plans Section Chief of deployed IMAT). 	
	 Awareness on: Damaged Houses/Buildings Debris 	
	o Flooding/Saturated Areas o Accessibility of Roads, Railroads, or Bridges	
	 Accessibility of Airports Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation. (External Affairs Officer) 	

Capability Targets

During Phase 1, at the onset of R-II Enhanced Watch operations or RRCC activation, FEMA R-II with the CAD staff to deliver information sufficient to inform Regional leadership decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities in support of the US Virgin Islands and engage



governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.

During Phase 2, FEMA R-II and CAD incident support and management teams are to ensure that the appropriate federal agencies are mission assigned and progressing towards supporting the Virgin Island's unmet needs in situational assessment.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2



Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Economic Recovery Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, restore the communities impacted by the incident with business activities (including the agricultural industry) returning to a healthy state. Promote new business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be strived for.	There could be an estimated \$10 million in economic losses. Significant impacts to the economy will result from damage to healthcare and infrastructure systems. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions necessary to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate insurance coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery.
Earthquake	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, restore the communities impacted by the incident with business activities (including the agricultural industry) returning to a healthy state. Promote new business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be strived for.	Significant impacts to the economy will result from damage to healthcare and infrastructure systems. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions necessary to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate insurance coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery.
Tsunami	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the communities impacted by the incident would come back economically, with business activities (including the agricultural industry) returning to a healthy state. New business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be realized. Regardless of level of federal support, 100% of the communities impacted by the tsunami demonstrate economic resilience and are able to recapture tax ratables through expedited repair of businesses and housing stock (supplemented by "rainy day" reserves) or are able to support the growth of new industries that substitute for lost tax ratables.	Significant impacts to the economy will result from damage to healthcare and infrastructure systems. Depending on the extent of damage, the type of land use affected, and the breakdown of the municipal tax base (source of municipal income), the types of actions necessary to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate insurance coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources presents a serious challenge to economic recovery.
Explosive Devices	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the communities impacted by the incident would come back economically, with business activities (including food and agriculture) returning to a healthy state. New business and employment opportunities - resulting in a sustainable and economically viable community - would also be realized. Regardless of level of federal support, 100% of the communities impacted by the event demonstrate economic resilience and are able to recapture tax ratables through expedited repair of businesses and housing stock	Significant impacts to the economy will result from damage to any of the tourism, healthcare and infrastructure systems. Depending on the extent of damage, the types of actions necessary to stimulate economic recovery will differ by location. Residential neighborhoods with inadequate insurance coverage will have greater difficulty in coming back. The existence of local economic development plans, strategies, organizations, and infrastructure serves as built-in capacity for recovering from incidents; in contrast, the absence of such resources



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	(supplemented by "rainy day" reserves) or are able to support the growth of new industries that substitute for lost tax ratables.	presents a serious challenge to economic recovery.

Capability Targets

During Phase 3 of the recovery period, in collaboration with the US Virgin Islands, FEMA R-II with the CAD to conduct an assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.

Work with impacted municipalities to develop, educate on, and promote strategies, techniques, tools, and resources to mitigate any identified impediments to economic recovery. Resources may include workforce development initiatives, targeted economic analyses, economic roundtables or workshops, or the promotion/implementation of specific economic tools (e.g., Community Reinvestment Act, Economic Development Administration Disaster Resilience grants, Small Business Administration disaster loans, DOL Disaster Unemployment Insurance, etc.)

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	Donations Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	Individual Assistance Disaster Assessment Team	Type I	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements



Health and Social Services Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF would, working in conjunction with US Virgin Islands partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the impacted population residing within the hurricane-hit area.	The US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced individuals to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of healthcare and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioner from an already poorly-serviced area; lack of access (both physical and communication) to US Department of Health and Human Services providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricit for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster driven health and social needs. In addition to an estimated 150 injuries and a significant number of fatalities, a hurricane in US Virgin Islands could result in long-term psychological effects. A Category 3 Hurricane (or greater) would also result in damage to both hospitals (St. Thomas: The Roy

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center), and all three clinics (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix: Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic).
Earthquake	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF would, working in conjunction with US Virgin Islands partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and wellbeing of the impacted population residing within the earthquake-impacted area.	The US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced individuals to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of healthcare and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area; lack of access (both physical and communication) to US Department of Health and Human Services providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. In addition to an estimated 1,400 injuries (900 urgent care/500 non-urgent care)

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		and 2,000 fatalities, a magnitude 7.5 earthquake US Virgin Islands could result in public health emergencies, including those prompted by human disease, animal disease, and plant disease; and threats posed by the release of hazardous materials. An earthquake would also result in damage to both hospitals (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center) and all three clinics (St. John: Myrah Keating Smith Health Center; St. Thomas: Morris F. de Castro Clinic; and St. Croix: Ingebrog Nesbitt Clinic).
Tsunami	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF would, working in conjunction with US Virgin Islands partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the impacted population residing within the tsunami-affected area.	The US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced individuals to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of healthcare and social services delivery with potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area; lack of access (both physical and communication) to US Department of Health and Human Services providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. In addition to an estimated 2,640 injuries and 2,000 fatalities, a 25-foot-tall tsunami in US Virgin Islands could resul in public health emergencies, including those prompted by human disease, animal disease, and plant disease; and threats posed by the release of hazardous materials. An earthquake would also result in damage to both hospitals (St. Thomas: The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital & Health Center; St. Croix: Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center). In addition to the resident population of 106,405, at any given time, at least two (2) Cruise Ships are in the Virgin Islands with approximately 10,000 tourists. The short notice nature of tsunami will result in high casualty/mortality rates that quickly overwhelm the medical systems and require immediate Federal assistance.
Explosive Devices	Consistent with the overall recovery phase, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF would, working in conjunction with US Virgin Islands partners, have the ability to restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the impacted population residing within the targeted areas.	The US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is principally concerned with reconnecting impacted communities and displaced individuals to essential health and social services (including services provided to children in schools and childcare settings) by assisting in the continuity of service capacity or supporting its restoration. Consequently, the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF is concerned with disaster impacts to systems and networks of healthcare and social services delivery with

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		potentially long-term implications for recovery. Significant impacts that would present challenges to the RSF include the loss/departure of medical, dental, and mental health practitioners from an already poorly-serviced area; lack of access (both physical and communication) to US Department of Health and Human Services providers; lack of potable water; lack of electricity for air conditioning, refrigeration, and operating medical equipment; the physical dilapidation of impacted homes and buildings, and the buildup of unremediated indoor contaminants (e.g., mold). Any impact to the existing health and social services network will be further complicated by the disaster-driven health and social needs. With a combined population of 106,405, limited ingress points, limited landspace for use and pre-existing social economic conditions, a terrorist attack impacting the three Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John) would have significant impacts including mass confusion while overloading the government's ability to respond to large scale emergency events. During the height of the tourist season, there would be at least two (2) Cruise Ships with approximately 5,000-20,000 tourists who will spill into shops in the downtown district. A terrorist strike in US Virgin Islands would result in public health emergencies, including those prompted by human or animal disease; threats posed by the release of hazardous materials; and long-term health and psychological effects. Damage to hospitals or health facilities, extended power outages, and strikes to



Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
		the communications systems will affect the US Department of Health and Human Services RSF ability to restoring existing networks.

Capability Targets

During Phase 3 of the recovery period, in collaboration with the US Virgin Islands, FEMA R-II with the CAD to complete an assessment of community health and social service needs and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline. Identify critical areas of need for health and social services, as well as key partners and individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs and individuals with limited English proficiency in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery. Restore basic health and social services functions for these impacted communities. Through the allocation of resources (e.g., Social Services Block Grants, targeted subject-matter-expert technical assistance, etc.) restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health and social services networks to meet the needs of and promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Housing Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
Hurricane / Typhoon	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 106,405 whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Within the first 72 hours: • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the US Virgin Islands Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF #6 and VITEMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure that the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy.	Limited housing resources available in the proximity of the impacted area.
Earthquake	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 106,405 whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Within the first 72 hours: • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the US Virgin Islands Disaster Housing Task Force lead	There could be an estimated \$6 billion in damages to buildings. There are a vast majority of the buildings and infrastructures that have been built with minimal or no consideration of earthquakes. Thus, the inventory of buildings and infrastructure is much more vulnerable to earthquake damage than the buildings and infrastructure in more

Desired Outcomes	Impacts
members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF #6 and VITEMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure that the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy.	seismically active areas where much of the inventory has been built with consideration of earthquakes.
Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 106,405 whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Within the first 72 hours: • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the US Virgin Islands Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF #6 and VITEMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure that the needs of individuals	Limited housing resources available in the proximity of the impacted area.
	members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF #6 and VITEMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy. • Ensure that the needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy. Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the estimated 106,405 whole community disaster survivors and contribute to its sustainability and resilience. Within the first 72 hours: • Ensure activation and maintain coordination with the US Virgin Islands Disaster Housing Task Force lead members to monitor and assess the potential impact of the disaster. • Coordinate with ESF #6 and VITEMA to obtain overall damage assessments data and or estimated figures on sheltering and potential temporary housing needs. • Ensure activation and deployment of the FEMA Housing Mission Planning Team to support the Emergency Housing Strategy.

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	functional needs are addressed in the Emergency Housing Strategy.	
Explosive Devices		

Capability Targets

During Phase 3 of the recovery period, in collaboration with the US Virgin Island's Disaster Housing Task Force, FEMA R-II with the CAD IA/VAL, and VOAD partners are to:

- Assess housing impacts and needs, identify available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.
- Work with partners to ensure community housing recovery plans address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market, as appropriate.
- Provide tools and resources (e.g., CDBG DR, SME technical assistance, etc.) to foster the development of a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the whole community, including the need for accessible housing, within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources

Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	EOC Finance / Administration Section Chief / Coordinator	Туре І	2
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Operations Section Chief	Type I	2
Incident Management	EOC Planning Section Chief	Type I	2





Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required
Incident Management	Liaison Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Logistics Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Operations Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Planning Section Chief (Type 3)	Type III	2
Incident Management	Public Information Officer (Type 3)	Type III	2

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required
GIS Analyst	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Field Data Entry Technician	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Team Leader	Geospatial Information Systems	2
GIS Supervisor	Geospatial Information Systems	2

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Natural and Cultural Resources Core Capability

Desired Outcomes and Impacts

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	A hurricane could impact NCR records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures. Natural and cultural resources identified as at-risk will require teams of subject matter experts to stabilize those resources, and assess the impacts and need for further protection.		
Hurricane / Typhoon	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources, the NCR RSF would support Federal and Territory entities in actions to: (1) remove debris from waterways and mitigating against severe stream bank erosion; (2) provide assistance for restoring farmland to pre-disaster conditions; and (3) provide satellite imagery and aerial photographs to assist in reforestation efforts and the protection of beaches and coral reefs from future damage.			
In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources, the NCR RSF would support Federal and Territory entities in actions to: (1) provide assistance for restoring farmland to pre-disaster conditions; and (2) provide satellite imagery and aerial photographs to assist in reforestation efforts and the protection of damaged areas (both structural and environmental) from future damage.		A magnitude 7.5 earthquake would present challenges related to restoring and protecting lands and structures from after-shocks, expansive soils, land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, and soil erosion. Other secondary hazards include transportation accidents, major fixed and transport hazardous material incidents, and structural fires.		
Tsunami In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources, the NCR RSF would support Federal and Territory entities in actions to: (1) remove debris from waterways and mitigating against severe stream bank erosion; (2) provide assistance for restoring farmland to pre-disaster conditions; and (3) provide satellite imagery and aerial photographs to assist in reforestation efforts and the protection of beaches and coral reefs from future damage.		flooding, after-shocks, expansive soils, land subsidence, liquefaction, sinkholes, landslides, soil erosion and 8.42 million tons of debris. Other		
Explosive Devices	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources, the NCR RSF would support Federal and Territory entities in	In its efforts to restore natural and cultural resources the NCR RSF would likely be challenged by the following		

Threat/Hazard	Desired Outcomes	Impacts
	actions to: (1) remove debris from any areas damaged during an attack (2) provide assistance for restoring NCR to pre-disaster conditions; and (3) provide satellite imagery and aerial photographs to assist in reforestation efforts and the protection of beaches and coral reefs from future damage.	issues: inadequate staffing in the affected area and the need to bring in additional SME from outside the affected area; the need to identify and place SMEs with specific knowledge, skills, and abilities given the diversity of the natural and cultural resource-base in the impacted area; and a need for legal expertise to address particular land use/property ownership issues. For a terror blast, there would also potentially be the additional need to understand the methods of remediation that will not permanently damage historic and cultural resources. There will also be a need to message to the public that such cultural and historic buildings, once decontaminated, are, in fact, safe for visits.

Capability Targets

During Phase 3, FEMA R-II with the CAD to provide the requested RSF Natural and Cultural Resources staff, equipment and supplies necessary to:

- Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
- Mitigate the impacts to natural and cultural resources identified as at-risk, stabilize those resources, and assess the impacts and need for further protection.
- Complete an assessment of affected NCR and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
- Preserve NCR as part of an overall community recovery, achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team, in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

Resource Requirements: NIMS Tier I Resources



Category	Resource	Туре	Number Required	
Incident Management	EOC Management Support Team	Туре І	2	
Incident Management	Incident Management Team	Type I	2	
ncident Incident Commander (IC) (Type 3) Vanagement		Type III	2	

Resource Requirements: Other Resources

Resource	Category	Number Required

Journal Notes/Comments: Resource Requirements

Virgin Islands THIRA Post-assessment Questions

Department/Agency Participation

Department / Agency	Federal	State	Territory	County	UASI	Other City	Tribal	Other (specify)	Other (specify)
Emergency Management / Homeland Security									
Fusion Center									
Law Enforcement / Public Safety									
Fire/EMS									
Public Health									
Historic / Cultural Resources									
Environment									
Transportation									
Agriculture									
Executive Branch									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Other (specify)									
Not Applicable	False								

Non-governmental Participation

Non-governmental organization	Number participating		
American Red Cross			
Faith-based organization			
Other VOAD			
Disability or access / functional needs community			
Community advocacy group			
Education community			
Hospital / Healthcare organization			
Utilities / Public works			
Private sector / Business			
Port authority / Other port organization			
Other (specify)			
Not Applicable	False		

Participant List

Data Sources

Limitations

Tools

Urban Area Working Group Survey

Category	Question	Response
Jurisdiction Type	Jurisdiction Type	
Composition	Does your UASI have an Urban Area Working Group (UAWG)?	
Composition	Does your UAWG include the following entities? (Select all that apply.)	
Composition	Does your UAWG include tribal representatives?	
Composition	Does your UAWG ensure the integration of local emergency management, public health, and healthcare systems into a coordinated, sustained local capability to respond effectively to a mass casualty incident?	
Charter	Does your UAWG have a charter or other form of standard operating procedure for the governance of the UASI program?	
Charter	Does your UAWG charter include the following? (Select all that apply.)	
Charter	Has your jurisdiction submitted your UAWG charter to FEMA?	
Charter	Is your UAWG charter available to all UAWG members?	
UAWG Point of Contact	Name: Email address: Phone number:	

Climate Change

Question	Response
Were the impacts of climate change included in development of the THIRA? (Impacts include, but are not limited to, an increase in prolonged periods of excessively high temperatures, more heavy downpours, an increase in wildfires, more severe droughts, permafrost thawing, ocean acidification, and sea-level rise.)	
Within which steps of the THIRA process were climate changes impacts included?	
Describe how the impacts of climate change were included for each selected step of the THIRA process.	

Acronyms

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act	AFB: Air Force Base	CBP: Customs and Border Patrol	CBRNE: Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and Explosives
CDC: Center for Disease Control	CIKR: Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources	CONUS: Continental United States	COP: Common Operating Picture
CPCB: Community Planning and Capacity Building	CPG: Comprehensive Preparedness Guide	CR: Community Relations	CRS: Community Rating System
CT: Connecticut	DHAT: Direct Housing Assessment Team	DHS: Department of Homeland Security	DOD: Department of Defense
DOT: Department of Transportation	DMORT: Disaster Mortuary Response Team	DRC: Disaster Recovery Center	DRG: Disaster Response Group
DSCA: Defense Support of Civil Authorities	EA: External Affairs	EAS: Emergency Alert System	EEI: Elements of Essential Information
EHP: Environmental and Historic Preservation	EOC: Emergency Operational Center	EPA: Environmental Protection Agency	ESF: Emergency Support Function
FCO: Federal Coordinating Officer	FDRC: Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator	FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency	FSA: Forward Staging Area
GIS: Geospatial Information System	GSA: General Service Administration	HAZUS: Hazards United States	HEU: Highly Enriched Uranium
HM: Hazard Mitigation	HSIN: Homeland Security Information Network	IA: Individual Assistance	IAP: Incident Action Plan
IBS: International Building Codes	ICS: Industrial Control Systems	IED: Improvised Explosive Device	IMAT: Incident Management Assistance Team
IMPT: Incident Management Planning Team	IND: Improvised Nuclear Device	IOF: Initial Operating Facility	IPAWS: Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

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ISB: Incident Support Base	ISP: Internet Service Provider	JFO: Joint Field Office	JIC: Joint Information Center
LE: Law Enforcement	LSC: Life Support	MA; Mission	MCOV: Mobile
	Center	Assignment	Command Office Vehicle
MERS: Mobile	MTA: Metropolitan	NIMS: National	NJ: New Jersey
Emergency Response	Transportation	Incident Management	
System	Authority	System	
NJOHSP: New Jersey	NPG: National	NRCC: National	NRCS: Natural
Office of Homeland	Preparedness Goal	Response Coordinating	Resource Conservation
Security and Protection		Center	Service
NRT: National	NY: New York	NYC: New York City	OCONUS: Outside
Response Team			Continental united
			States
OSC: Operations	PA: Pennsylvania	PA: Public Assistance	POD: Points of
Section Chief			Distribution
PPD 8: Presidential	PR: Puerto Rico	PREMA: Puerto Rico	PRT: Planning
Policy Directive 8		Emergency	Response Team
		Management Agency	
PSAP: Public Safety	RA: Regional	RDD: Radiological	RDIS: Regional
Answering Points	Administrator	Dispersal Device	Disability Integration
			Specialist
RETREPs: Regional	RRCC: Regional	RRT: Regional	RSF: Recovery Support
Emergency	Response Coordinating	Response Team	Function
Transportation	Center		
Representative			
RSS: Remote Storage	SAD: South Atlantic	SAR: Search and	SBA: Small Business
Site	Division	Rescue	Administration

SLTT: State Local Tribal	SPR: State	SWEAT: Sewer, Water,	THIRA: Threat and
and Territorial	Preparedness Report	Energy, Access and	Hazard Identification
		Transportation	and Risk Assessment
TIC: Toxic Industrial	TL: Team Lead	TNT: Trinitrotoluene	TS: Tropical Storm
Chemical			
UCG: Unified	UN: United Nations	USCG: united States	USGS: United States
Coordinating Group		Coast Guard	Geological Services
USNGS: US National	US&R: Urban Search	USVI: United States	VI: Virgin Islands
Grid System	and Rescue		
VITEMA: Virgin Islands	VBIED: Vehicle Borne	WMDs: Weapons of	
Territorial Emergency	Improvised Nuclear	Mass Destruction	
Management Agency	Device		

Hurricane Irma IAB



Situation



- Irma is currently a Category 3 Hurricane located in the eastern Atlantic Ocean.
- Irma is forecast to become a Category 4 Hurricane by next Tuesday.
- **Current Projected Timeframes**
 - Puerto Rico/USVI: Tropical Storm force winds as early as Wednesday September 6th
 - CONUS: Tropical Storm force winds as early as Sunday September 10th
 - Although there is not agreement among forecast models, currently the general consensus trends toward a scenario more likely to pose a threat to PR/USVI.
 - Uncertainty is high at these timeframes.

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Regional Readiness Posture

Status

- RRCC monitoring
- Region 2 IMAT-A is in Texas
- Region 2 IMAT-B ready to deploy to USVI
- PR CAD in place and capable of sustaining IMAT and liaison responsibilities in Puerto Rico (minimal staff deployed in Texas)

Decision Points

- Saturday decision point for Crowley contract to ship commodities
- Region 2 IMAT-B deployment decision Sunday to arrive Monday
- RRCC activation tied to IMAT deployment
 - Anticipate Enhanced Watch on Monday with full activation Tuesday if IMAT deploys Monday
 - Cannot support Level-1, 24-hr operations
 - Plan to combine RRCC operations with FEMA Region III staff (At NWS Earle or at FEMA Region 3 in Philadelphia,

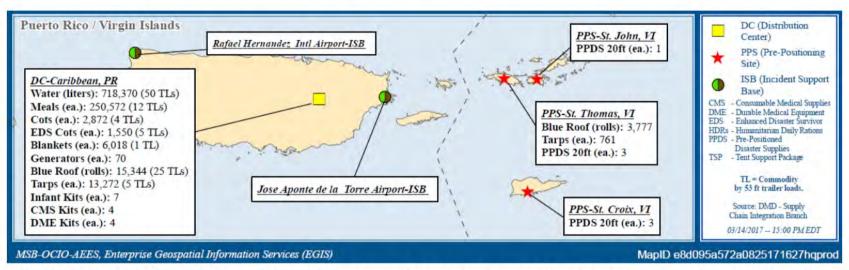


Anticipated Resource Requirements

- May need additional incident management capabilities for a catastrophic strike.
- Pre-landfall deployment to USVI in anticipation of Irma will require a larger-thannormal package.
- An additional FCO is required in support of Saint Thomas Governor and VITEMA director on Saint Croix.
- Sat phones and redundant communications augmentation will be needed.
- DSA staff may need to pre-position on Puerto Rico for later forward movement.
- ESFs, with capabilities to immediately address PODs, Sheltering, Medical Support, Security, and Power Restorations, will be needed or staged close-by.



Puerto Rico and USVI DC Status



Note, the DC status below does not include 500K meals that arrived by barge earlier today



National Readiness Posture

Teams

- National IMAT East 2 is ready to deploy
- US&R prepared to support using reserve system capability (details in later slide)
- DEC/MERS light package prepped for deployment, if needed
- ISB teams fully committed

Cadre Staffing

Several critical cadres have exhausted available personnel, including Logistics, DSA, and IA

NPSC

- NPSC is currently staffed at 3 times normal staffing levels to manage Texas registrations. Bilingual staff are available at the Puerto Rico facility and are taking Spanishlanguage calls, in addition to bilingual staff elsewhere in the NPSC enterprise.
- Closure of the facility would impact Texas operations and also reduce capacity to manage any calls related to Irma.

000725

Recommended Courses of Action

Teams

- If needed, an additional Level 1 IMAT could be formed by designating an RA to lead a team of PFTs
- ISB staffing could be provided through one of the following COAs:
 - FEMA Logistics or DLA could split one or more ISB teams into two smaller management teams, filling out workforce using contract or military labor
 - Support contract

NPSC

Initiate contract for turn-key call centers (5,000-6,000 people)

Cadre

If Irma impacts Puerto Rico, USVI, and CONUS, minimum of three IA/PA teams may be required

- One Type 2 IA/PA module available to deploy if additional personnel pulled from HQ, Regions, or other disasters
- Additional team could be staffed by exceptionally capable response personnel pulled from HQ, Regions, and other disasters to manage initial incident, including operations stand-up and JFO build out.
- Augment with local hires and Surge Capacity Workforce and just-in-time training.

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Next Steps

- Continue to monitor Hurricane Irma
- Coordinate planning with Region II and CAD
- Identify and align triggers to initiate action on recommended solutions for personnel and resource gaps based on Region II decision points
- Continue to engage interagency partners





FEMA Region II Hurricane Concept of Support: COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

FEMA

Resource Support as of May 2017

Concept of Support

- DC Caribbean (remaining DC inventory after USVI pre-positioning contract)
 - 843,606 liters Water
 - 250,572 Meals
 - 6.018 Blankets
- · CONUS to OCONUS Resupply

Power Generation

- 331 critical facility assessments have been completed.
- Specific/special requirements on file with USACE.

State Capabilities & Shortfalls

- Lack of common communication software platform for information exchange (ie – ARFs) between local and commonwealth government.
- · Numerous shortfalls during a catastrophic event.

Federally Recognized Tribes

None

DC Source(s)

- DC Caribbean
- · Logistics supply chain
- OFA Partners

FEMA ISB/FSA(s)

 Rafael Hernandez International Airport – Aguadilla Jose Aponte de la Torre Airport (formerly Roosevelt Roads NAS)

POD Location(s)

106 Identified

State LSA/RSA(s)

- · Aguadilla Armory
- Arecibo Armory
- Carolina Armory
- · Ceiba Armory
- · Guayama Armory
- Mayaguez Armory
- Utuado Armory
- Ponce Armory
- · DOE warehouse Arecibo
- · DOE warehouse Bayamon

- · DOE warehouse Canovanas
- DOE warehouse Mayaguez
- DOE warehouse Ponce
- Municipality of Caguas Sport Complex



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FEMA Region II Hurricane Concept of Support: U.S VIRGIN ISLANDS

Resource Support as of May 2017



Concept of Support

- · DC Caribbean
- · Deep Sea Vessel Contract (Crowley)
 - St. Thomas and Saint Croix 41,472 meals / 54,000 liters water and St. Johns 6,912 meals / 10.800 liters water
- · CONUS to OCONUS Resupply

Power Generation

- 33 critical facility assessments have been completed.
- Specific/special requirements on file with USACE.

State Capabilities & Shortfalls

- Limited infrastructure for Island access (Airports, Ports).
- · Lack of billeting for responders and survivors.
- Lack of staffing for PODs and shelters.
- Territory has pre-existing contracts for commodities and disaster response services.

Federally Recognized Tribes

· None

DC Source(s)

- DC Caribbean
- Logistics Supply Chain
- OFA Partners

FEMA ISB/FSA(s)

- . Cyril E. King Airport, STT
- · Henry E. Rohlsen Airport, STX

State LSA/RSA(s)

- · Fort Christian Parking Lot, STT
- · USVI National Guard, STX
- · Department of Agriculture, STX,
- · Port Authority Parking Lot, STJ

POD Location(s)

- · 21 Joint inspected PODs identified
 - · St. Thomas 8
 - St. Croix 8
 - St. John 8
 - · Water Island 1



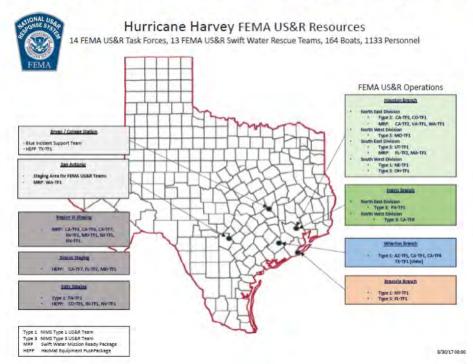




Deployable Teams and Assets

Resourc	Force Strength	Available	Deployed	Other				ss availability		
Total Workfo	rce 10,919 ▲	3,442 31%	5,536 ▲	1,941 Di	sability Integration 18% Finance 2	(21/119); Environm 23% (66/291); Inform				1% (115/1,093);
National	East 1:	Deployed	4309-DR-WA JFO: Lakewood, WA	4310-DR-ID 4318-DR-ID	4323-DR-ND 4327-DR-WY	4319-DR-KS JFO: Wichita, KS	4321-DR-NE 4325-DR-NE	4334-DR-IA VIFO: Kansas City, MC		Field Offices
IMATs*	East 2:	B-2	FCD: Thomas J. Dargan	4333-DR-ID IFO: Boise, ID	VIFO: Denver, CO FCO: Thornes J. McCool	FCO: David G. Samoniego	IFO: Lincoln, NE FCO: Dolph A. Diemor	4817-DR-MO IFO: Jefferson City, M	FCO: Steven W. Johns	DRs: 34
(1-2 Teams)	West:	Deployed	4328-DR-OR JFO: Salerri, OR	FCO: Timothy B. M	lanner			FCO: Michael L. Parke		EMs: 1 Deployed Teams
-	Assigned:	13	FCO: Willie G. Nunn R-X IMAT (JFO)	1.1	1				//	(Location)
Regional	Available:	0	4303-DR-NV*	1			/	//	M	4330-DR-VT
(0-3 Teams)	PMC / NMC:	0	4307-DR-NV JFO: Carson City, NV FCO: David Hass				-	// /	1	JFO: Montpeller, VT FCO: Mark H. Landry
(0-2 (69)(5)	Deployed:	13	*R-IX IMAT-1 (IFO)				Then	//	The state of the s	R-I IMAT (VT EOC)
	Assigned:	28	4301-DR-CA 4303-DR-CA	125		-	18 80 18	1	X	4316-DR-NH 4329-DR-NH
US&R	Available:	0	4302-DR-HVT 4308-DR-CA*						a.	VIFO: Maynard, MA FCO: Albert Lewis
(≤ 33%)	PMC / NMC:	13	4312-DR-RRT JFO: Sacramento, CA	THE WAR	71 -		27			4322-DR-NY JFO: Albany, NY
	Deployed:	15*	*R-IX IMAT-2 (JFO)		TIND IN					FCO: Seamus K. Leary
	Assigned:	36	TRANSMAT-2 (JPO)	1	1		Land hard			4831-DR-WV JFO: Charleston, WV
MERS	Available:	9	Tropical Cyclone Harvey (4 FEMA HQ (Washington D.C		1					FCO: Steven S. Ward R-III IMAT (JFO)
(≤ 66%)	NMC:	0	Maynard & Denver MERS FEMA RVI (Denton, TX) - R		- 10 LAN					Frederick MERS (JFO)
	Deployed:	27	Louisiana: R-VI IMAT-1 (State EOC)					1 m Jan		4285-DR-NC IFO: Durham, NC
7	Assigned:	36	Denton MERS (State EOC) ISB Team Alpha (Camp Bea	uregard)	ul			b-d		FCO: Elizabeth Turner
FCO	Available:	5	Texas: N-IMAT-W, R-VI-2 & R-VIII)		1			The state of the s		VIFO: Nashville, TN FCO: Warren J. Riley
(≤1 Type I)	PMC / NMC:	2	N-IMAT-E1 & R-VII IMAT (H R-II IMAT (Corpus Christi)			X gr		1		R-IV IMAT-2 (R-IV HQ)
	Deployed:	29	R-V IMAT (San Antonio stag ISB Team Bravo (DC Ft. Wo ISB Team Charlle (Seguin, T	rth, TX]	315-DR-OK 4332-DR		277-DR-LA 382-EM-LA	1 3	1	4918-DR-AR Classing 9/1/2017
	Assigned:	11	MERS Teams x17 (Southeas	tero TX) 4	324-DR-OK JFD: TBD	JFI JFI	O: Baton Rouge, LA	4314-DR-MS Closing 9/1/2017	4283-DR-FL JFG: Maitland, FL	IFO: North Little Rock, AR FCO: Jerry 5. Thomas
AMERI	Available:	5	- Blue IST (College Station, - Type 1 Team n6 (Southeas	IX) F	CO: Charles Maskell	LA	A Resovery Office	VIFO: Pearl, MS. FCO: Jee M. Girot	FCO: Manny J. Toro	
OVE	PMC / NMC:	2	- Type 3 Team x8 (Southeas - HEPP Team x7 (Southeast	itern, TX)			atom randon by	R-IV IMAT-1 [R-IV HQ]	Luctama	000731 s.m. EDT August 31, 2017
VL	Deployed:	4	- MRP Team x13 (Southeast	tern, TX]	HS-FEMA-18-02	DEE DUC FEI	MA 19 0267	DHC EEMA		

Reserve US&R System Capability



US&R Resource	Available		
Type 1	4 (+3*) Teams		
Type 3	5 Teams		
Type 4	3 Teams		

^{*}Three teams only available for California response

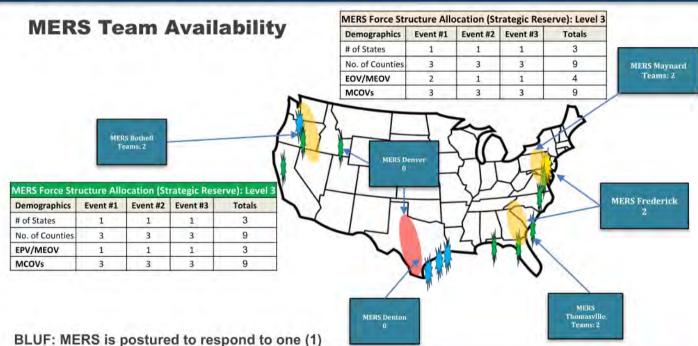
Prioritized Staffing Solutions

- Sponsoring agency supplemental capabilities
- State and local through EMAC
- DOD
- International
- Force multiplier considerations

000732



FEMA Mobile Emergency Response Support



BLUF: MERS is postured to respond to one (1) Regional L3 (West) and two (2) Regional L3 (East) with eleven (11) EOV/MEOVs, LMR, satellite equipment, and thirty (30) FMC MCOVs.

Demographics	Event #1	Event #2	Event #3	Totals
# of States	1	1	1	3
No. of Counties	3	3	3	9
EOX/MEOV . A	40 200	51.0	1	0 0040

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Region II Concept of Support: OCONUS



Overview

Region II will initially utilize commodities present in DC-Caribbean. Backfill to the DC will happen initially via airlift from either Charleston AFB (Charleston SC), Blount Island (Jacksonville, FL) or Naval Air Station (NAS) Joint Reserve Base (Ft. Worth, TX) and subsequent backfill by sealift.

Additionally, FEMA LMD has a prepositioning contract to move commodities prestorm from DC Caribbean to the Crowley shipping ports in St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Current contract expiration date is August 30, 2021.



Region II Concept of Support: OCONUS



- Shortfalls and limiting factors
 - FEMA doesn't currently have OCONUS Responder Support Camp contracts
 - Tourism Population (up to 30K USVI and 250K PR)
 - There aren't sufficient CUSI items or Cots within FEMA to support any significant event
 - There are substantial sheltering and mortuary operation shortfalls in PR after a catastrophic event
 - The USVI more than likely will have staffing shortages for POD, force protection, and sheltering missions



Region II Concept of Support: OCONUS



- Shortfalls and limiting factors (cont'd.)
 - Potential fuel shortages during a catastrophic event due to Hovensa (St. Croix Refinery) closing and being located OCONUS
 - Power plants and airports are close to sea level
 - 44.9% of people in PR are under the poverty line
 - Lack of billeting for responders and survivors
 - There still aren't good solutions developed for mass sheltering, mass mortuary operations and mass debris management in the Caribbean or for that matter CONUS.





FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for Puerto Rico & US Virgin Islands

June 1, 2014



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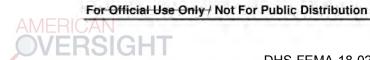
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Preface

Disasters know no borders between nations, states, or tribal lands and communities, risks and vulnerabilities affect all of us. Working together, communicating with the whole community, we can leverage our resources to protect, prevent and minimize the impact of disasters and help each other recover.

FEMA Region II is responsible for coordinating the Federal Response during emergencies and major or catastrophic events within Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands territories. These jurisdictions of the Caribbean Area demanding close attention not only because of their tourism value, bustling pharmaceuticals industry, rum production, and healthcare technological advances; it is home to 3,832,194 of U.S. citizens that may ultimately rely on off-island support in times of disaster.

The Caribbean Area is familiar with the threat of tropical cyclones. We only need go back a decade or two to recall some severely destructive storms to affect the islands.

Hurricane Hugo (1989) — wiped out most of St. Croix (USVI) destroying the entire infrastructure on the island. Twenty-three (23) foot waves came crashing ashore. Ultimately, to establish on-scene protection on St. Croix, the USVI government was forced to deploy over 1,000 US Military Police. Puerto Rico was next where thirteen (13) foot waves came ashore. Devastation continued inland with a huge loss of agricultural (coffee and banana) crops. Sadly, fourteen lives were lost, totaling from both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

Hurricane Marilyn (1995) – caused such significant amounts of debris in the Port of St. Thomas; it took well over ten days to re-open the port safely. There were over 10,000 people left homeless and ten deaths. Massive landslides occurred across Puerto Rico.

Hurricane Hortense (1996) – struck Puerto Rico leaving over 1.1 million people without water and over 1.3 million people without power. The power failure ultimately led to dam gates malfunctioning, aiding to the widespread flooding. Floods caused the most deaths from the event, 19 in total. Crops and roads were damaged in excess of \$150M.

Hurricane Georges (1998) – moved from east to west over the island of Puerto Rico and inflicted the worst damage the island has seen. An unprecedented major disaster declaration for all 78 municipalities was issued by the President. 3.6 million Residents were left without electricity for several months, over 40 bridges damaged lacking access to the communities, and over 2.5M cubic yards of debris was collected. Electricity was unavailable as transmission lines that crossed mountainous terrain were destroyed and repaired via helicopters. The Federal Government deployed 4,800 employees to support Puerto Rico.

In total, since Hurricane Hugo, damages in the Caribbean have exceeded \$6 billion.

FEMA's programmatic efforts have been tremendous. Federal Mission Assignments to other Federal agencies during response operations have included deploying the US Marshals, supplying and delivering photovoltaic generators, providing helicopters to reconstruct the

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electrical transmission grid, transporting electrical crews, and providing vegetative debris chippers and grinders. Payouts from the National Flood Insurance Program have exceeded \$80M dollars over the past 20 years. Federal preparedness grants for Puerto Rico alone have exceeded \$205M. The amount of certified debris management plans is on the rise, bringing more jurisdictions into eligibility status for Public Assistance reimbursement. Mitigation projects and advances in technology have postured the islands to be much more resilient. A majority of critical facilities (including water distribution plants) have back-up power and over 95% of gas stations have generators. Wind retrofitting has been occurring across the islands to better handle hurricane force winds. Dams are being built and maintained across Puerto Rico as flood control and water collection efforts. The number of available shelters (for future events) is increasing. The Distribution Center – Caribbean is a tremendous support to the area keeping generators, tarps, water, meals, and other necessary resources nearest to the people who need it.

Although a tremendous amount of work has been accomplished, we must still prepare for the inevitable "big one" that will test local, commonwealth, territorial, and Federal capabilities.

This plan addresses those primary concerns of electricity, communications, and potable water, among others. In our response efforts we must not forget those residents in isolated communities including Vieques, Culebra, and Water Island. The strategy is in place for an air/sea bridge to establish a safe and secure transportation network to reach all those in need.

This plan is addressing Response Core Capabilities through an overall Concept of Operations which includes specifics about the Caribbean Area. There is a Cultural Awareness section that informs those unfamiliar with the Caribbean about some specifics that are necessary to know. This plan includes activities in 'Actions by Phase' for the operators of each emergency support function (ESF) or Regional Response Coordination Center section. The plan also provides a tropical cyclone timeline and executive checklist as a guide to help decision makers through the days and hours leading up to and shortly after the tropical cyclone makes landfall.

Purpose

The FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands expands the concepts within the All Hazards Plan (AHP) to better describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes across emergency response operations for a notice tropical cyclone incident which requires specialized or unique response(s). The purpose of this annex is to support the expedited jurisdictional response to tropical and sub-tropical systems, including catastrophic hurricanes, as well as tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes, and their secondary and cascading impacts on locations in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. This plan is to be used in conjunction with the AHP, and is not an exclusive independent document.



Situation

The established hurricane season of June 1 – November 30 is an annual reminder of the threat this plan addresses. Our interests in the Caribbean are often threatened early into the season before the East Coast of the United States. However, there can be times when both areas of the Region are threatened at the same time. Although the threat is the same, there are a variety of scenarios that must be realized. Hazards associated with tropical cyclones, regardless of geographic location, include storm surge, high winds and flooding from heavy rains.

National Disaster Planning Scenario 10 describes the catastrophic event used for planning purposes. This scenario is for a tropical storm that develops in the Atlantic and is upgraded to a hurricane after 5 days in the open waters. After 4 days, the hurricane has steadied at dangerous Category 4 level on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale and models indicate a track that includes a possible landfall along the coast adjacent to a major metropolitan area within 2 more days. The hurricane reaches its peak as predicted and tropical storm force winds or higher makes landfall with a direct hit on the major metropolitan area and coastal towns. The next day the hurricane moves out. The rain associated with the storm has caused rivers to overflow their banks, and several rivers systems are experiencing record flood levels.

Although hurricanes and their accompanying storm surges pose the greatest threat to life and property, tropical depressions and tropical storms can also be devastating. In addition, storm surge can account for a large number of casualties and personal property damage. Flooding resulting from storm surge or heavy rains and severe weather, such as tornadoes, can cause loss of life and extensive damage.

Scope

This Hurricane Annex describes how the Federal Government, through FEMA Region II, supports the local, territorial, and commonwealth governments in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs following an incident of severe tropical weather. Because tropical cyclones are notice incidents, this Annex provides additional details for actions and tasks to be taken during pre-incident phases 1b and 1c that are <u>not</u> addressed in the Region II All Hazards Plan.

As an operational plan, this annex informs efforts to address potential or actual incidents. Developed under non-emergency conditions, it is a deliberate plan. As such, it includes a concept of operations and support for mitigating, responding to, and recovering from potential threats or hazards. Additionally, it includes detailed information on personnel, resources, projected time lines, assumptions, and risk analysis. Like all deliberate planning efforts, the principle purpose of this annex is to inform and support incident operations. Transition from deliberate to adaptive planning occurs with the threat of a tropical cyclone.



This annex describes the integration and synchronization of Federal capabilities to accomplish mission-essential tasks identified by FEMA Region II, in conjunction with our commonwealth / territorial counterparts, and other Federal Agencies responding under the National Response Framework (NRF) and through the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in the event of an actual or anticipated tropical cyclone affecting the Caribbean Area. It applies the general responsibilities and principles of the NRF and NIMS to the specific hazard of severe tropical cyclones adhering closely to the Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP). The plan also provides the basis for further planning at the Federal, regional, commonwealth / territorial and local levels.

This plan is flexible and scalable to address response to tropical cyclones of varying severity or landfall affecting neighboring jurisdictions. The deployment of resources under this plan may be undertaken in whole or in part, as individual decisions are made and risks are evaluated through the Regional Support Plan and Incident Action Planning process. The focus of this plan is on tropical cyclone response and initial recovery actions; setting favorable conditions to stabilize the incident and for long-term recovery for the commonwealth / territories of Region II.

Planning Assumptions and Critical Considerations

Each event will require extensive examination prior to executing pre-defined elements or atypical actions developed during the planning process. The following are key planning assumptions for this annex.

- The RRCC will be activated and operational 120 hours before onset of tropical storm force winds in the United States, its territories, and/or possessions.
- FEMA will coordinate with the commonwealths / territories to provide liaison officers and representatives to the appropriate Territory and Commonwealth Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) 96 hours before the onset of tropical storm force winds or when requested by the respective Territory / Commonwealth Emergency Manager.
- FEMA Region II will establish an interim operating facility (IOF) within theater 72 hours before tropical storm winds. The IOF will be staffed by IMATs and when feasible, co-located with or within close proximity to the EOCs.
- The New York-based IMAT will deploy to/work with the government of the US Virgin Islands. The Caribbean Area Division IMAT will deploy to/work with the government of Puerto Rico.
- The Federal response will be scalable and tailored to the severity of the incident and responsive to the requirements of affected States.
- Response operations will conclude when the termination factors established by the Unified Command are met. At that point, Federal involvement will transition to long term recovery and future hazard mitigation operations.
- State and local governments will partner/participate in all pre-landfall, landfall, and post-landfall planning and operations actions.
- In the event five-day warning is not available, FEMA, and its partner Federal departments and agencies, and their State and local government and volunteer, non-profit and non-



government, and private sector partners, will have a capability to compress the planning and operational activities for which they are responsible to react to the impending storm.

This following highlights operational considerations necessary to aid in the response of a notice tropical cyclone incident. These items are supplemental to the critical considerations outlined within the All Hazards Plan.

- Weather Forecasting: Track accuracy has improved tremendously over the decades of tropical cyclone forecasting. Intensity forecasts are gradually improving as well. Although the overall improvements have reduced the margin of error, a margin still exists and this must be taken into account when attempting to stage and deploy resources. Sometimes there are days of notice, other times there could be just hours.
- Travel/Lodging Restrictions: Travel restrictions implemented by local and commonwealth / territorial authorities or the private sector before or after tropical storm winds may affect Federal interagency operations. Airport and seaport restrictions will impede getting aid to any island. Hotel space commonly used to house responders may be necessary to house survivors. Caution must be paid to the number of personnel being brought in and how they will be supported.
- Resource Movement/Staging: Pre-positioning/pre-staging is limited after a certain point in time due to the uncertainty of the storm's path. Some resources being staged and shipped for a Caribbean response may be threatened if the storm makes a continental United States approach. Staging resources on either island also places them in harm's way and could render resources unavailable. Navigating the islands can be difficult in normal conditions; after a tropical cyclone they could be much worse. Therefore getting resources to the island is one challenge, the other is moving them across the island.
- Limited Ability to Evacuate: The islands present few options for evacuating people out of
 danger. Evacuations away from the coast ultimately lead into mountainous terrain. Both
 locations are perilous, either from surge inundation or mudslides and blocked roads. Puerto
 Rico and the US Virgin Islands have varying protocols regarding recommendations for
 evacuation orders.
- Evacuation Routes May be Overwhelmed: If evacuations are ordered, if the volume of traffic is too great, or if the public delays in evacuating, routes may be overwhelmed resulting in complications to people being unable to leave the affected area, especially those populations with access or functional needs.
- Interdependencies Between Shelters and Transportation: The transportation solution to evacuation is based on the numbers of people needing evacuation, availability of privately owned transportation, numbers of evacuees with special mobility and medical needs, the time available to conduct operations, and the distance to (and availability of) shelters (private or public).

Concept of Operations

FEMA Region II has primary oversight for Federal response, recovery, and mitigation operations, and is the coordinating authority for all Federal interagency partners in support of tropical cyclone operations in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. Each Federal department

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and agency will continue to maintain its roles and responsibilities in accordance with Federal laws and regulations. Federal department and agency officials will integrate and synchronize incident management activities.

The process of Alert/Activation begins with receipt of a Tropical Disturbance Message from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) into the Region II Regional Watch Center. The message is processed and delivered to Region II staff and key partners as a Situation Awareness Alert (SAA). The Hurricane Program Manager in the Response Division will provide recommendations for Alert/Activation to Senior Leadership based on current data that is made available, and continues to actively track the area of interest and make recommendations as conditions change or NOAA is able to provide probability of impact.

Region II utilizes three levels of activation for the RRCC (Level III, II, I). Not included in the levels are two postures: Steady State and Enhanced Watch. Daily operations and situational awareness activities conducted by the Regional Watch Center as per their SOP is Steady State. When an event requires more detailed/dedicated analysis, the RRCC activation level can be raised to an Enhanced Watch. Another option is to increase the RRCC to Level III, composed of ESF 5 (FEMA personnel), to establish multiple sections of the RRCC organization structure that is specifically focused on preparing the Federal response to the storm as it develops.

The RRCC can transition into Level II activation which would add other Federal agencies (ESFs 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 12 and others as needed) as well as the Defense Coordinating Element (DCE) if deemed necessary for meeting the anticipated need of the State(s) when the threat increases and the need for additional support to the state is determined.

If the threat of landfall has increased significantly (or the storm's intensity and proximity to the PR/USVI AOR) then RRCC activation can be raised to Level I which is "Full Activation." Level I includes all RRCC positions, staffed fully with redundancies, and all ESFs (and other agencies) on both day and night shifts. The decision to activate the RRCC is made by the Regional Administrator (RA), or in the RA's absence, the Deputy RA or Response Division Director.

Region II staff, RRCC staff and partners, including the Defense Coordinating Officer/ Defense Coordinating Element (DCO/DCE), will be alerted to Warning or Activation orders through the Emergency Notification System (ENS) during duty and non-duty hours. In addition a Warning or Activation Order will be issued by the Response Division Director to staff Region II Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and the IMAT(s). ESFs may also be activated and deployed without a Mission Assignment, under a verbal agreement or activation order, to guarantee the ESF that a Mission Assignment will be complete shortly thereafter (usually issued from Response Division or the RRCC Mission Assignment Unit Leader (MA Manager).

Operational Phases

Tropical cyclones are notice incidents that allow responders to plan up to several days in advance of impact. This hurricane incident annex provides tasks for phases 1b and 1c.



Phase 1a Phase 1b Phase 1c Phase 2a Phase 2b Phase 2c Phase 3a No-Notice Incident Normal Operation Sustained Response Recovery Deployment Notice Incident Elevated Threat 30 Days + 1-24 Hours 24-72 Hours 72 Hours-30 Days **Prior to Incident**

Figure 1: Operational Phases.
(Note that Incident (I) is the onset of tropical storm force winds)

I = Incident

Phase 1

When it is apparent that a tropical cyclone threatens the United States and that Federal support may be required, the Department of Homeland Security, under its Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 authorities, moves quickly to coordinate multiple Federal activities.

Given the advances in weather forecasting and storm tracking, there is lead time to give advance warning to the public and coordinate with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area emergency managers. However, until the storm is 36 hours from the onset of tropical storm force winds, the exact location of landfall and the scope of tropical cyclone-related consequences are less predictable. A tropical cyclone affects multiple jurisdictions, so Federal response operations must be forward-leaning and flexible to be effective.

Prior to, and during, a catastrophic tropical cyclone incident, the Federal Government mobilizes and deploys assets in anticipation of a formal request from the state for Federal support. The intent of these proactive efforts is to ensure that Federal resources reach the impacted area in time to assist in restoring any disruption, and are performed in coordination and collaboration with whole community partners, when possible.

Phase 1 is divided up into three sub-phases: 1a, 1b and 1c. Phase 1a is continuous and ongoing, also known as normal operations or monitoring. Phase 1b starts when the National Hurricane Center's 5-day Track Forecast Cone includes or is near the PR/USVI area. Phase 1c starts when the National Hurricane Center's 3-day Track Forecast Cone includes or is near the PR/USVI coastal area. Phasing below includes descriptions of "H" minus or plus a certain number of hours. "H-hour" being the onset of tropical storm force winds, a commonly accepted indicator of when to stop activities (conditions are unfavorable and dangerous to operate in).

This document attempts to capture the response to a catastrophic event. If the circumstances (storm characteristics) are less severe, actions may vary from the phased-descriptions below. For example, the level of Enhanced Watch may continue through onset of tropical storm force winds because the threat does not warrant a more extensive response.



Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations (Over H-120hours)

A tropical disturbance or more intense storm system in is present in the Atlantic or Caribbean basin.

Phase 1a is such a significant distance away from the PR/USVI Area of Responsibility (AOR) that this is "steady state" for the RRCC and response operations. At this time, the Region II Regional Watch Center is functioning under their standard operating procedures.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat (H-120 to H-72)

The moment the 5-day forecast cone (when available) includes and remains within the PR/USVI AOR; or when a tropical disturbance or more intense storm system is in that range.

During this time, and up to the formal activation of the RRCC, an Enhanced Watch will routinely analyze available data and brief senior leadership on storm details and key decision points. As needed, the Enhanced Watch staff will disseminate an Operational Summary, to detail activities throughout the Enhanced Watch level of activation. If this situation warrants, a Level-III activation may be warranted.

The decision to deploy the Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT) to Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands governments should be done no later than 72 hours prior to onset of tropical storm force winds/closest approach of the disturbance. This will allow safe movement and enough time to establish lodging and connectivity with our stakeholders.

Phase 1c – Credible Threat (H-72 to H-hour)

The moment the 3-day forecast cone (when available) includes and remains within the PR/USVI AOR; or when a tropical disturbance or more intense storm system is in that range.

The Region II RRCC will activate to a Level-II and begin preparing for an increased activation and potential land-falling event. This includes deployment notifications to all FEMA personnel (IMAT, RRCS, reservists) as well as other Federal agencies, private/non-governmental partners, verification of surge account funds, checking inventory of warehouses and support capabilities. Phase 1c is also when consistent and routine communications with our State and Whole Community partners begins. Monitoring and reporting of State activities also starts.

Phase 1c anticipates/schedules the release of more robust capabilities like air support, medical teams, and support bases. Pre-positioning of resources may take place to better effect post-landfall activities. IMATs will coordinate with states to identify potential federal resources required to support the state/federal pre-landfall incident objectives. States should consider the option of requesting a pre-disaster emergency declaration. See FEMA Policy 010-4 for more information.



Consider activating to a Level-I if the situation warrants.

Phase 2

The transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2 can occur as the onset of tropical storm force winds make landfall and requires a federal response to support the commonwealth/territory. After tropical storm-force winds affect an area, actions are taken to provide an immediate, coordinated, and effective Federal response to save lives, shelter the affected population, and reduce property damage in support of the affected commonwealth/territorial and local governments. During this phase, damage assessments are performed in order to prioritize resources. Close coordination with the affected jurisdictions will yield support for the restoration of infrastructure systems as well as transportation routes. Actions continue until there are sufficient resources available to stabilize the incident, and provide commonwealth/territorial or local governments the ability to reassume full response operations.

Phase 2 is divided up into three sub-phases: 2a, 2b and 2c. Moving from one sub-phase to another is based upon leadership decisions that take into consideration the current situation. It is situational specific and will generally be different for every disaster. Phase 2 ends when the Region is no longer doing lifesaving or life sustaining operations.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response (H-hour to H+24 hours)

Phase 2a can be considered the period of operations at the onset of Tropical Storm force winds (or landfall of the tropical cyclone) through the next 24 hours.

The Region 2 RRCC will activate (or remain activated) at an appropriate level relative to the event. Staged resources may begin to move closer to the affected area, in anticipation of formal state requests (post-declaration) or in accordance with the Stafford Act, section 502 (a)(8), indicating that the President, delegated to the Regional Administrator, may act without the presence of a specific requests, to provide the necessary resources to protect life and property. This is known in commonly used FEMA vernacular as "leaning forward" or a "pushing resources".

Region II RRCC will maintain contact with the state, IMAT, and the NRCC in response to damage inflicted by the tropical disturbance.

Phase 2b – Deployment (H+24 hours to H+72 hours)

The threat from the tropical disturbance (or more intense storm system) is eliminated; tropical storm force winds have left the area.

The IMAT and RRCC will continue to work in support of PR/USVI to perform lifesaving, life sustaining measures and the other goals and objectives identified through unified coordination. Search and rescue activities, movement of commodities, and movement of assessment teams is usually the most common activity occurring in this phase. Future Planning may also begin; the focus of future plans to be determined by unified objectives/needs identified. Ultimately a request for PDAs and possible declaration may follow.



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Phase 2c - Sustained Response (H+72 hours to H+30 days)

Please refer to the Region II All Hazards Plan.

Phase 3 - Recovery (+30 days)

Phase 3, which encompasses recovery and mitigation activities, begins as early as Phase 2 but may continue for months or years depending on the damage from the tropical cyclone. The Federal government supports survivors with disaster assistance programs as necessary, ultimately through the Office of the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (if appointed).

Gradually, during the response phase, efforts shift towards recovery. Linkages exist between response and recovery thus making the transition seamless and transparent. Some activities can be coordinated prior to landfall including the availability of preliminary damage assessment teams. Post-landfall, recovery efforts are more noticeable and primarily offered after a declaration is issued. Once the declaration is issued and life-saving operations have ceased, a clearer transition to recovery is visible. Efforts are to assist survivors with registration as well as governmental entities requesting public assistance. Mitigation also comes to the forefront during the recovery phase.

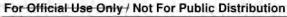
Hurricane-Specific Objectives

The National Preparedness Goal identifies core capabilities for response operations.

The Region II All Hazards Plan and its respective objectives for each core capability were developed for a no-notice event. Consequently, the courses of actions have been designed with no lead time to prepare for a notice event such as a hurricane. This plan has revised objectives to reflect the notice event of a hurricane that supplement and/or replace the objectives in the All Hazards Plan. Table 1 below shows the All Hazards Plan objectives for each core capability. Table 2 shows the revised objective for this Hurricane Annex for PR/USVI. Throughout the plan you will see the All-Hazards Plan Objective and when applicable the Hurricane-Specific objectives to illustrate the connections between the two. If there is no difference you will see "no change" for the Revised Hurricane Plan Objective.

Table 1: Core Capabilities with Region II All Hazards Plan Objectives

Core Capability	Objective	Location of More Detailed Information
Planning	Within twelve hours, develop Regional Support Plan adapting the Plan objectives to the level, hazard, scope, and consequences of an incident.	AHP, Annex C
Situational Assessment	Begin situational assessment within two hours and establish a Common Operating Picture (COP) with all affected jurisdictions within 12 hours.	AHP, Annex C
Operational Coordination	Within 2 hours, establish Federal operational coordination within the RRCC and transition coordination efforts to field operations when field operations have operational capability.	AHP, Annex A

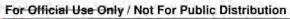


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Core Capability	Objective	Location of More Detailed Information	
Public Information and Warning	Within 2 hours, link with impacted State or Territory to establish ESF-15 – External Affairs organization within 12 hours to provide public information to the impacted populations in coordination with State, local, and tribal, (State) impacted jurisdictions.	AHP, Annex F	
Public Health & Medical Services	Triage requirements from multiple jurisdictions and prioritize emergency-level health and medical treatment resources to meet critical needs.	AHP, Annex C	
Environmental Response / Health & Safety	Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances spills or releases and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards.	AHP, Annex C	
Fatality Management	Make accurate assessment of fatalities in each incident and plan deployment of public and private resources to augment local medical examiners.	AHP, Annex C	
Infrastructure Systems	Assess and prioritize CIKR damaged by incidents and coordinate public and private sector resources that will reduce the further loss of life.	AHP, Annex C	
Mass Care Services	Deploy mass care services for up to 25 percent of the impacted population.	AHP, Annex C	
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	Assess air, sea, and structural search and rescue requirements and request deployment of assets, as needed.	AHP, Annex C	
On-Scene Security and Protection	Within 24 hours, support impacted jurisdictions to re- establish public safety operations focusing on saving lives and protecting property.	AHP, Annex C	
Operations Support / (Public and Private Services and Resources)	Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.	AHP, Annex C	
Critical Transportation	Determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within two operational periods.	AHP, Annex D	
Operational Communications	Within 24 hours, facilitate restoration of basic communications among Federal and State response agencies in the affected communities and organizations.	AHP, Annex K	

Core Capability	Objective	Location of More Detailed Information	
Planning	Within 72 hours of the onset of tropical-force winds, a transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1c, the Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF-5, initiates the adaptive planning process.	Appendix 1	
Situational Assessment	The RRCC Situation Awareness Section, with the Hurricane Liaison Team, will use products/tools to enhance situational awareness of potential and assessment of actual impacts. The Situational Awareness Section will coordinate with the Planning Support Section to ensure the appropriate products/tools are employed in the adaptation of deliberate plans and the development of adaptive plans	Appendix 1, Tab 2	



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Core Capability	Objective	Location of More Detailed Information	
Operational Coordination	Facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.	Appendix 2	
Public Information and Warning			
Public Health & Medical Services	Within 24 hours of safe conditions, have teams on site at State specified facilities to provide life-saving, life-sustaining services.	Appendix 2, Tab 2	
Environmental Response / Health & Safety	No change.	Appendix 2, Tab 3	
Fatality Management	Management No change.		
Infrastructure Systems	No change.	Appendix 2, Tab 5	
Mass Care Services	No change.	Appendix 2, Tab 6	
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	Prior to landfall, stage anticipated required resources and teams at the Incident Support Base or facility as requested by PR/USVI.	Appendix 2, Tab 7	
On-Scene Security and Protection	Prior to landfall, stage anticipated required resources and teams at the Incident Support Base or facility as requested by PR/USVI.	Appendix 2, Tab 8	
Operations Support / (Public and Private Services and Resources)	No change.	Appendix 3	
Critical Transportation	No change.	Appendix 3, Tab 1	
Operational Communications	Prior to landfall, complete hardening of telecommunications resources against deformation and power outages.	Appendix 4	

Concept of Support

FEMA Region II support for the Caribbean is the exception to the FEMA concept of support that relies on ground transportation for the Federal push of resources into a disaster area. All assets destined for deployment pre-landfall require air transportation. Assets being deployed post-landfall may utilize air transportation as well as maritime transportation. This limits the output and size of the Federal footprint in the Caribbean. Assets must be prioritized for life saving then life sustaining. Determining which lifesaving assets will be deployed first is a significant challenge. This reality dictates the need for a time-phased resource deployment as well as strategically choosing locations for staging (airports, seaports).

When considering the initial push of resources, please consider consolidating resources by type and location (i.e. lifesaving teams will come from Miami, FL; commodities will come from Atlanta, GA.). Airspace and airflow will be restricted in the days after landfall. It is not prudent to send resources from multiple airports and seaports into a location that has one if not two operating facilities. Consolidation and coordination will facilitate a controlled flow of resources to the space and capability-limited Caribbean islands.



There are only two facilities, both in Puerto Rico, that have the capability to serve as Incident Support Bases (ISB). The most efficient ISB location is Jose Aponte Airport (Roosevelt Roads) in Ceiba, PR. The second location is Rafael Hernandez Airport (Ramey) in Aguadilla, PR. Postlandfall assessments will indicate which facilities are operational. The primary assumption is that at least one of these facilities will survive. Providing resources directly to the US Virgin Islands is preferable but unlikely because of limited capacity at the airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix; there is no airport on St. John. So then, resources destined for the US Virgin Islands will pass through the ISB on Puerto Rico and then transported to each island, as necessary.

Once an ISB is established, a hub and spoke logistics system will be implemented using a combination of local trucking, maritime, and rotary and fixed-wing assets to delivery resources and personnel to impacted areas.

- In Puerto Rico, the hub and spoke system is from the Federal ISB to Puerto Rico National Guard Armories then to municipio facilities. This is to include deliveries to the populated islands of Culebra and Vieques off Puerto Rico's eastern coast.
- In the US Virgin Islands, more assistance may be required to deliver resources directly to the population through their pre-identified shelters and points of distribution locations.

Thus it is prudent to re-establish logistics nodes (port opening and airfield assessment teams) as the first priority to enable Federal response.

Key Federal Decisions

Key state and federal decisions required during response to a tropical cyclone event include but are not limited to:

- Deployment of large teams, equipment caches, and national contracts.
- Requesting/Assisting with a pre-disaster emergency declaration.
- The location of Incident Support Base (ISB), Regional Staging Area(s) (RSA), Responder Support Camp(s) (RSC), Points of Distribution (POD) or other interim operating facilities.
- Evacuations pre- or post-event
- If a JFO is to be established, decisions on location, staffing, program priorities, and demobilization will be required.

Information Requirements

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) form a comprehensive list of information requirements, derived from deliberate plans that are also needed to promote informed decision making.

Senior-level decision-makers responsible for implementing this plan should consider the following hurricane-specific EEIs:

The tropical cyclone's designated category, geographic location, projected storm track (including forward speed and direction), intensity, barometric pressures, storm surge height, projected destruction, anticipated landfall time and place, potential for tornado activity.



- Forecasted weather and seas in the area, including anticipated storm surge, river flooding and rainfall, potential for tornado activity, well as risks to vulnerable water structures (i.e., levees, dams).
- Impacted population demographics (including: total numbers affected, functional needs populations/locations).
- Local, territorial, and commonwealth evacuation plans, time lines, and instructions (including
 estimates on evacuation numbers, the evacuation of critical facilities such as hospitals and
 nursing homes).
- Identification of local, territorial, commonwealth, and national-level priorities.
- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources in the potentially affected area.
- Estimated number of shelters and population
- Status of re-entry plans and information affecting the safe return of residents, such as the number of homes destroyed or damaged by wind or flooding.
- Pre-positioned FEMA assets/actions (ISB, commodities, IMATs, LNOs, etc.)

Critical Information Requirements (CIRs) are specific types of high-priority EEIs. What typically separates a CIR from an EEI is its urgency. For example, the death or serious injury to a Federal responder or actual, major damage to CI/KR facilities should be reported immediately.

Coordinating Instructions

When the territory or commonwealth requests Federal support in preparation for or response to an impending tropical cyclone, the Regional Administrator will coordinate Federal operations for domestic incident management as directed in HSPD-5. The coordinating instructions for this Hurricane Incident Annex will follow those instructions outlined within the Region II All Hazards Plan.

Oversight, Annex Development, and Maintenance

The authorities that guide the structure, development, and implementation of the Region II All Hazards Plan, and this Hurricane Incident Annex, are statutes, executive orders, regulations, and presidential directives. Congress has provided the broad statutory authority necessary for this plan, and the President has issued executive orders and presidential directives to supply policy direction to departments and agencies of the Executive Branch.

FEMA Region II, in close coordination with FEMA HQ, the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, is the executive agent for the Region II All Hazards Plan and this Hurricane Incident Annex, and is responsible for management and maintenance. The Hurricane Incident Annex will be updated periodically, as required, to incorporate new presidential directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual incidents.



Authorities and References

Refer to the Region II All Hazards Plan (AHP).

Cultural Awareness

Please be aware there are some cultural and geographic nuances that should be understood when operating within Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. Some of them are listed below.

Puerto Rico

Spanish is the primary language of Puerto Rico

The population of Puerto Rico ranks 27th of the 50 United States and its territories (approx. 3.7M population).

Similar to the government structure of counties in mainland United States, there are 78 municipalities, in Spanish 'municipio'.

The government of Puerto Rico has grouped their municipios into 12 PREMA Zones (see map in Operational Coordination Section)

2 municipio islands are separated from the mainland of Puerto Rico: Culebra and Vieques (in PREMA Zone XII Ceiba).

Across the island there are 184 rivers and 35 dams.

US Virgin Islands

English is the primary language, however influenced by Creole and Dutch terms.

The population of the US Virgin Islands is approximately 110,000.

Vehicular traffic is European-style where you drive on <u>left</u> using American vehicles that were designed to drive on the right.

The archipelago includes 3 primary islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John) and Water Island, under the jurisdiction of St. Thomas.

The topography of the US Virgin Islands severely limits the even/flat terrain necessary for large Federal operations (staging areas, base camps, etc).

There is no natural source of fresh water for St. Thomas and St. John. Water is desalinated or collected in private cisterns.



Existing inter-island transportation consists of:

Passenger and cargo ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John; Seaplane service (passenger only) between St. Thomas and St. Croix. No formal transportation exists between St. John and St. Croix. Limited ferry service between St. Thomas and Water Island.



Appendix 1: Planning

Unlike the All Hazards Plan, which is based primarily upon a no-notice catastrophic incident, the Hurricane Incident Annex is based upon a notice tropical cyclone incident. Per the Regional Incident Support Manual, this section will include the development of regional-level plans that support State operations at the incident level. The staff provides a range of planning services to address present or known requirements and to anticipate and devise means to deal with future needs. The incident planning that occurs at the regional (RRCC) level is inherently differently from the planning that goes on at the incident level (IMAT). Ultimately, planning helps to ensure that the efforts of response, recovery, and mitigation are well coordinated and that these efforts support jointly developed objectives and the priorities of leadership at all levels.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Within 12 hours, develop an Incident Action Plan adapting the objectives to the level, hazard, scope, and consequences to the incident.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Within 72 hours of the onset of tropical-force winds, a transition from deliberate to adaptive planning will occur. During Phase 1c, the Regional Response Coordination Center's (RRCC) Planning Support Section, through ESF-5, initiates the adaptive planning process.

Concept of Operations for Planning

Planning is a continuous process but this section will focus on the planning related to the threat of a tropical cyclone. FEMA Region II's Response Division has an Operations Planning Branch that writes and maintains the All Hazards Plan and its hazard-specific annexes. Their efforts are year-round. Occasionally a threat occurs where the Regional staff, with collateral duty in the realm of planning, is called into service. The plans created should be used by the Planning Support Section and by the Chief and Advisory Staff to establish operational procedures and initial actions.

The RRCC activation is the first of many transitions in the planning cycle. This transition is highlighted by collateral duty staff manipulating the static All Hazards Plan and Hurricane Annex into the Regional Support Plan (RSP). The Regional Support Plan is a tailoring of the existing plans into a document that is more "field" useable as well as crafted to the specifics of the current event. It is done through knowledge of the existing plan, data from the current situation, and direction from the Chief and Advisory staff.

Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMATs) will eventually arrive to link up with Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands governments. This linkage is another transition in planning because the IMAT will begin to produce an Incident Action Plan (IAP), which would then dictate how the Region (the RRCC) postures itself to support PR/USVI and the IMATs. The issuance of the first IAP thus changes the implementation of the RSP (and potentially is contents). Continued adjustments could be made, if necessary. The IAP becomes more prominent for response purposes, thus allowing a shift in the Planning Support Section's efforts. Further, the PSS



reviews, edits, and distributes execution checklists, synchronization matrices, and other deliberate planning aids to the RRCS and, as appropriate, the IMAT.

The final transition is the as the event transitions into Federal Coordinating Officer control in a Joint Field Office. A literal transition to a new space includes the necessary data, materials, schedules, etc. to the new location and other staff. It is possible in larger events that RRCC staff may work in the field as well. As with any transition, the more information shared and introductions made the smoother and more consistent the products and services will be.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Plans have been exercised and tested across local, territorial, commonwealth, and Federal entities. Private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGO) have participated in exercises, as appropriate.

All ESFs

- Conduct continuity planning.
- Ensure linkages with the Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC), liaison officers, operations centers, and other departments and agencies.
- Conduct training and exercises in preparation for a tropical cyclone and applying lessons learned and best practices to operating procedures.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Plans are executed based on the current situation. Additionally products are developed in support of the current incident as appropriate.

All ESFs

Conduct operational planning.

ESF-5

- Situational Awareness Section (SAS): Coordinate tropical cyclone data gathering operations including storm tracking and predictions.
- Chief and Advisory Staff Section (CSS)/Planning Support Section (PSS): Identify deficiencies
 or limiting factors in planned capability.
- All sections: Monitor information on the storm and begin to prepare for potential landfall.
- SAS: Notification from the Hurricane Liaison Team of a tropical cyclone threat to help advise FEMA senior leadership on the appropriate hazards.
- RSS: Determine the need to activate Federal resources in advance of formal requests for assistance.
- PSS: Conduct regional-level operational planning in coordination with the respective State(s).

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Plans continue to be updated and revised. Additional stakeholders have been incorporated into planning efforts, as appropriate.



ESF-5

- PSS: Identify the Core Capability appendices applicable and alter to match the specific incident, and develop metrics to determine whether the incident requires a scaled down response approach or requires the catastrophic incident objective and supporting tasks identified in each Core Capability.
- PSS: Develop the initial Regional Support Plan (RSP) and disseminate for execution. The RSP will be distributed to HQs for visibility on Regional priorities and activities, and to FEMA and response partner personnel who will be deployed. While not inherently shared with state partners, if requested, RSPs and other Planning products can be shared with state partners.
- PSS: Work with the Situational Awareness Section to identify incident issues that will require an Advanced Operations Plan (AOP) (ex: short-term sheltering plan), and develop in conjunction with RRCS and ESF partners.
- PSS: Continue issuing the Regional Support Plan based upon increasing situational awareness and further validation of the Regional All Hazards Plan Hurricane Annex.
- As FEMA elements are deployed and arrive at either state EOCs or IOFs, coordinate with deployed personnel to validate and align Regional response priorities with state priorities.
- The IMAT will develop a joint IAP with the state for preparedness actions prior to landfall.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

End State: Existing plans have been reviewed to identify preliminary information requirements and initial actions as defined by predetermined execution checklists.

ESF-5

- Refine joint Federal/State incident objectives (goal is within 12 hours of dissipation of tropical storm force winds).
- IMAT: Update the IAP as necessary for changing situation.
- PSS: Develop any additional Planning products required by the specific incident (functional plans, demobilization plans, etc.).
- PSS: Continue to modify response operations plan as the tropical cyclone impacts are defined.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Existing plans have been modified for the incident using a coordinated adaptive planning process. Critical objectives and accompanying tasks have been identified for the Federal response effort.

ESF-5

- PSS: coordinate with the deployed IMAT(s) to ensure State priorities are reflected in the IAP and RSP.
- PSS: prepare for transition to IMAT/Joint Field Office staff, including the termination of the RSP iterations.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

End State: Coordination has taken place between response and recovery plans/planners.



ESF-5

PPS: As the Joint Field Office and Planning Section become functional, are able to conduct
joint planning with state partners, and are able to consistently issue jointly developed
Incident Action Plans, the Planning Support Section will relinquish Planning responsibilities
to the Joint Field Office.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Plans have been developed for transition to long-term recovery and the demobilization of Federal response personnel, programs, and resources.

ESF-5

 PSS: Develop an incident-specific strategic plan that includes milestones to transition from response to recovery to close out operations (goal is within 14 days of the FCO assuming operational control).



Tab 1 to Appendix 1: Risk Management

Risk management is the process for identifying, analyzing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level considering associated costs and benefits of any actions taken. As a formal process for making informed decisions, planning promotes a common understanding of, and approach to, risk management.

Hazard Background

Hurricanes are tropical cyclones that develop in the northern hemisphere tropics, east of the International dateline. Tropical cyclones may be defined as a closed circulation developing around a low-pressure center in which the winds rotate counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere. Tropical cyclones are classified as shown in Table A1-1.

Table A1-1. Classification of Tropical Cyclones

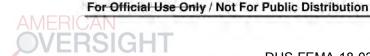
Classification	Maximum Sustained Wind		
Tropical Depression	33 knots (38 mph or 62 km/hr) or less.		
Tropical Storm	34 knots (39 mph or 63 km/hr) to 63 (73 mph or 118 km/hr).		
Hurricane	An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation and maxim sustained surface winds of 64 knots (74 mph) or higher.		

Early season tropical cyclones are almost exclusively confined to the western Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. By the end of June or early July, the area of formation gradually shifts eastward. By late July, the frequency begins to slowly increase, and the area of formation shifts still farther eastward. By late August, tropical cyclones form over a broad area that extends as far east as the Cape Verde islands near the coast of Africa. The period from about August 20 through September 15 produces the maximum number of Cape Verde type storms, many of which travel across most of the width of the Atlantic Ocean. After mid-September, the frequency begins to decline and the formative area retreats westward. By early October, the area of maximum occurrence returns to the western Caribbean. While there is notice ahead of a tropical cyclone, its path and impacts are less predictable.

The average hurricane spans 500 miles in diameter, with an average forward speed of 15 miles per hour. As tropical cyclones, hurricanes produce major hazards that cause threats to the human environments: the storm surge or storm tide, high winds, tornadoes, and rainfall-induced flooding. Each hazard is briefly described below.

Storm Surge / Storm Tide

Storm surge is a large dome of water often 50 - 100 miles wide that extends across the coastline near where a hurricane makes landfall. The surge of high water including wave run-up and tidal variances (along with freshwater inputs) is referred to as storm tide. The height of storm surge / tide depends upon several factors. They include the storm's intensity (wind speed), central pressure, , forward speed, size (defined as the radius of hurricane force winds around the storm's



eye), angle of approach to the coastline, width and slope of the continental shelf, and local features such as concave coastlines, bays, rivers, headlands or islands. As a general rule, the stronger (measured by central pressure and wind speed) and wider (size) and faster the hurricane is, the higher the surge or tide will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the greatest threat to life and property.

High Winds

A tropical cyclone can produce winds exceeding 157 miles per hour. Hurricane winds can damage buildings, destroy mobile homes, and other property. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, siding, and other items become airborne debris, causing additional injuries of damages in a hurricane. In addition, high-rise buildings merit special consideration; wind pressures on upper portions of tall structures can be much greater than those at ground level. The areas high-rise bridges become particularly vulnerable to high winds. Not only could they experience wind-related structural problems, but it could also impact evacuation times. The winds are the greatest cause of property damage inland of the coast.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale estimates potential property damage based upon a hurricane's sustained wind speed. Hurricanes are classified by categories on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale as shown in Table A1-2.

Table A1-2. Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Strength	Strength Wind Speed (Kts) Wind Speed (MPH) 64-82 kt 74-95 mph		Types of Damage	Irene (2011) Hortense (1996) Betsy(1956)	
1			Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.		
2	83-95 kt	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well- constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.	Omar (2008) Georges(1998) Marilyn (1995)	
3 (Major)	96-112 kt	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.	Hugo(1989) over PR	
4 (Major)	113-136 kt	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.	Earl (2010) Lenny(1999) Hugo(1989) over USVI	
5 (Major)	137 kt or higher	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.	San Felipe(1928)	

Tornadoes

Hurricane induced tornadoes can also affect many inland counties as far as 100 miles from the coast. In these tornadoes most often occur in the rain bands well away from the storm's center.

Rainfall-induced Flooding

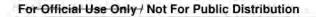
Widespread torrential rains can produce deadly and destructive floods. Yet, the amounts and arrival times of rainfall associated with hurricanes remain highly unpredictable. For most hurricanes, the heaviest rainfall begins near the time of arrival of sustained tropical storm winds; however, heavy rains in amounts exceeding 20 inches can precede an approaching hurricane by as much as 24 hours. Unrelated weather systems can also contribute significant rainfall amounts within a basin in advance of a hurricane.

Operational

During a hurricane, core capabilities face impacts based on the hurricane's intensity. To be able to support the stabilization and restoration of basic services and community functionality, responders should be aware of the possible impacts as shown in Table A1-3.

Table A1-3. Core Capabilities and Projected Impacts from Hurricanes

Core Capability	Projected Impact
Planning	Hurricane response planning is adjusted based on the impact, and to meet the needs and actions required to save lives, protect property, and the environment. Regional Support Plans and Incident Action Plans will be created and revised as necessary to achieve the objectives of each operational period.
Operational Coordination	The ability to establish unity of effort will be delayed by damaged or degraded infrastructure as will the time required to establish lines of communications and pathways for logistical support. Multiple reporting methodologies and statutory authorities across the incident echelons, and multiple jurisdictions require coordination to maintain a unity of effort and common operating picture (COP) for efficient and effective response in support of states. The Federal Government response to a hurricane requires the establishment of command, control, and coordination across local incident commands and allocation of resources with local, territorial, and commonwealth governments; the private sector; and nontraditional stakeholders.
Operational Communications	Communications entities establish and maintain functional and interoperable communications systems for local, territorial, commonwealth, and Federal response teams. After the hurricane, 100% of communications infrastructure capabilities within the impact zone may be damaged, requiring alternative means of communication to reach the general public and meet public safety and first responder needs. This includes providing temporary support to local, territorial, commonwealth, and Federal governments when communications systems have been affected or disabled.
Critical Transportation	All types of transportation systems are vulnerable to damage from a hurricane. Flooding from a hurricane's storm surge can flood roadways and tunnels, wash out roads, damage bridges, and affect railroad tracks. Trees and other debris can also block roads, while traffic signals and street signs may be blown away. Seaports, waterways, and airports may be inoperable due to high winds or debris. Loss of power to any of the transportation systems can create additional problems. Federal resources are intended to support territorial and commonwealth governments with the transportation or evacuation of an affected population, and provide additional accommodations to the functional needs population and household pets. Following the hurricane, there will be a lack of detailed transportation assessments by territory, commonwealth, and local officials because of inadequate resources and degradation of the transportation infrastructure.
Environmental Response / Health and Safety	High winds and flooding from a hurricane can cause various environmental hazards for responders and the public. Sewage treatment systems can be flooded and release waste into fresh water systems. Chemical production facilities and storage systems can be breached and release hazardous materials. Commercial and household chemicals can be washed out of buildings and contaminate debris. Electrical and gas service into buildings can be damaged, producing dangerous conditions when service is restored. Hot and humid conditions in vacant, flooded buildings can lead to immediate mold growth. Local, territorial and commonwealth government Environmental Response/Health and Safety (ERHS) resources will be overwhelmed during the hurricane response and require Federal support. The Federal Government can provide coordination, guidance, technical assistance, and protection of the public by identifying and mitigating hazards in the affected area. Response operations can be complicated because the



Core Capability	Projected Impact
	mechanisms by which Federal agencies agree upon and communicate ERHS issues have been established, but delivery of one unified message to first responders and the public has not yet been implemented. Although the majority of ERHS, firefighting, and oil and hazardous materials response resources are local, state, and private sector assets, the Federal Government may be required to provide coordination of resources and support during a multi-island incident.
Fatality Management	Local, territorial and commonwealth fatality management operations directed by the lead medical examine (or other authority) may be overwhelmed and require Federal fatality management assistance. The Federal interagency activates and deploys on-call teams (e.g., Disaster Mortuary Assistance Team) and specialized Federal resources (e.g., Disaster Portable Morgue Units) at the request of the jurisdictions and resources to assist in collection of anti-mortem data from the deceased, temporary human remains storage, mortuary services, and forensic identification.
Mass Care Services	Throughout all phases of a hurricane response, displaced individuals will require life-sustaining resources and services (e.g., shelters, food, water, non-acute medical services, functional needs, and pet sheltering) that cannot be provided on their own and overwhelm the capability of the local and state jurisdiction. National-level coordination of mass care includes emergency assistance, housing, and human services and identifies all additional national-level commodities and shelters that will be used to support local and state governments. Federal assistance is provided for contract support, subject matter expertise, staff augmentation, human material, and technical support when requested by the local, state,
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	After the hurricane passes, the first priority will be rescuing citizens who are trapped in buildings or by flood water. The sheer volume of citizens to be rescued and buildings to be searched will cause local Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel and resources to be overwhelmed. Local SAR facilities and resources may be impacted by the storm, rendering them inoperable or not fully capable of performing all SAR activities. SAR resources at the national level coordinate and provide lite-saving and life-sustaining teams, resources, and operational coordination in the area affected by a hurricane when affected SAR personnel and resources become overwhelmed.
On-Scene Security and Protection	Evacuations, loss of power, sheltering, and damage to transportation systems all create law enforcement requirements during a hurricane. Law enforcement will be required to block roads, direct traffic, and patrol the evacuated area to notify citizens to leave. After the area has been evacuated, increased law enforcement patrols are needed to deter criminal activity in vacant buildings. Loss of power and damage from the hurricane will disable alarm systems and other security features of residential, commercial buildings, and critical infrastructure sites. Federal law enforcement resources may be required to augment territorial and commonwealth law enforcement and security personnel to provide relief to sustain operations during response and short-term recovery. Federal law enforcement protects the public and secures the affected area, potentially requiring coordination of resources across multiple locations.
Public Health and Medical Services	Prior to a hurricane, local, territorial, and commonwealth medical systems coordinate with the Department of Health and Human Services through the National Disaster Medical System to evacuate patients from medical facilities that are predicted to be impacted by the hurricane. After the hurricane passes, affected healthcare facilities that did not anticipate damage or loss of power may require additional emergency evacuations. After the storm passes and the members of the general population return to their homes, the highest number of injuries and illnesses occur from moving debris, exposure to untreated water, and completing home repairs. These injured and ill citizens may require temporary emergency medical care facilities if normal emergency facilities are damaged or closed. Federal support may be required during a hurricane response when territorial and commonwealth jurisdictions' resources are overwhelmed and they request Federal public health and medical support in preparation and response to a hurricane. Federal public health and medical support may include emergency medical care, patient evacuations (and return), drug distribution, health surveillance, and assessment of the health care system. Federal support is provided through national-level public health and medical support resources and nontraditional sources.
Public Information and Warning	In the immediate aftermath of a hurricane, the ability to deliver actionable messages to impacted communities will be subject to the degradation of communications infrastructure necessary to deliver public messaging. Damage to communication systems and loss of power may require emergency messaging through nontraditional sources (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube), but these messages must be de-conflicted if they are sent by multiple sources. Conflicting messaging will strain the ability for responders to establish two-way communications with the affected public. Guidance to the public sector concerning food, water, shelters, and so on will not be able to be validated until two-way lines of communication are established.
Public and Private Services and Resources	In the aftermath of a hurricane, private sector resources beyond those provided by existing government contracts may need to be identified. The affected population will require items including bottled water, meals, personal sanitary supplies, clothing, tarps, fuel, and generators. The Federal Government will be requested to coordinate the ordering, allocation, and distribution of resources and services resources from public- and private-sector sources in coordination with other local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments. If requirements exceed the available resources, the Federal interagency may be required to identify and supply nontraditional forms of life-saving and life-sustaining resources (e.g., bulk water distribution). Federal requests for private-sector resources also require de-confliction with local, territorial, and commonwealth government contracts so that resources are not double-counted or incorrectly adjudicated.
Situational Assessment	Accurate and timely information from situational assessments must be available to allow for an effective response. A hurricane affects a large geographic area and all core capabilities, resulting in a wide



Core Capability	Projected Impact			
	spectrum of data that requires distillation and analysis to become decision-relevant information. The Federal Government, in partnership with the private sector, faith-based organizations, and nongovernmental organizations adheres to reporting requirements for agency-relevant information delivered to the NRCC, Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), National Operations Center (NOC) and other coordination and operation centers. The National Response Coordination Staff initiate and coordinate essential elements of information and critical information requests through established channels of reporting.			
	Effective management and analysis of situational assessment information allows all response partners to disseminate reports to leadership and build situational understanding. Feedback from leadership regarding additional information requirements is processed to continue to further develop the COP.			
Infrastructure Systems	Based on the size of the impacted area, the timeline for restoration of essential infrastructure will be unknown until the severity of the damage is assessed. High winds and flooding damage all types of infrastructure in the affected area. Assessment of critical information for stabilization and repair will require equipment, expertise, and resources that are available to perform the necessary repairs. A shortage of resources to conduct assessments of infrastructure areas may delay overall response actions. Private sector resources can require vetting credentials and identification of personnel, which will delay getting qualified individuals in the impact area to support infrastructure assessment and restoration. The size of the hurricane will cause nearby communities to be impacted by cascading effects and secondary effects on infrastructure. Essential systems (e.g., power, water, sanitation, food storage) required for life-saving and life-sustaining services will be the highest priority and may take resources away from the restoration of other sectors.			

Regional Considerations

The following describes the background, history and potential impacts of tropical cyclones to the Caribbean Area of FEMA Region 2. Background information contained is based on data obtained from the following work efforts:

- Puerto Rico State Profile
- US Virgin Islands State Profile
- The President's Long-Term Recovery Action Plan (January 1999)
- Building Performance Assessment Report, Hurricane Georges in Puerto Rico (March 1999)
- Hurricane Georges Assessment: Review of Hurricane Evacuation Studies Utilization and Information Dissemination (April 1999)
- Puerto Rico Hazard Mitigation Plan (1999)
- Puerto Rico Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011)
- Virgin Islands Territorial Hazard Mitigation Plan (2011)

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands are vulnerable to tropical cyclones. This is due to their location in the Northeast Caribbean Basin, low lying coastal areas, and the location of large and densely concentrated population within the coastal areas.

In this case, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands lie along the northeast boundary of the Caribbean Sea, and are exposed to different types of waves, such as wind waves, winter swell and tropical cyclone forced waves. Another challenge is the complex bathymetry across Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the large population density along the coastal areas. Irregular coastlines, steep bathymetry gradients and narrow shelf characterize the coastal morphology across the regional waters of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands. In addition, tidal timing patterns can also set up the possibility for experiencing dangerous storm surges.



Currently, Caribbean islands such as Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands have limited guidance available to estimate the impacts of the tropical cyclone induced storm surge. State and federal emergency management use this limited information to plan the evacuation along coastlines when the islands are threatened by a tropical cyclone. NOAA/NWS and a group of universities are working very hard to develop a new high resolution mapping of potential storm surge threats for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In the near future, this new storm surge could replace or complement the actual low-resolution guidance of the NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) numerical model for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Scenario development is based on the National Hurricane Program's Hurricane Evacuation Study Hazard Analysis methodology. Hurricanes are defined into five distinct, life safety threat scenarios. These are based on the categories of the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale Wind speeds and potential storm surge threats are developed using NOAA's Sea Lake Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) numerical model. The meteorological parameters modeled that affect the storm surge heights include the tropical cyclone's intensity, measured by the storm-center sea-level pressure, the storm's track (path), forward speed, and radius of maximum winds. Exposure loss data is also based on the 100 and 500 year event as defined by published National Flood Insurance Rate Studies.

Below are figures / maps of the surge flooding risk for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. They are based on the results of the SLOSH model simulating maximum surge value for a Category 5 defined hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Scale during high tide. These are included only for "reference". SLOSH imagery/data for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands needs to be updated. That update may occur in 2014 or 2015.

Maximum Storm Tide, Category 5 Hurricane hitting at high tide

Figure A1-1: Map of Surge Zones – Puerto Rico

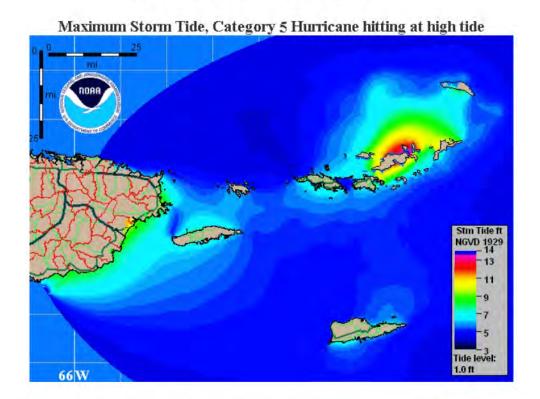
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Tide level:

66 W

Figure A1-2: Map of Surge Zones – US Virgin Islands



The graphic below is a sample of one of many flood zone maps available for Puerto Rico.

For detailed versions of these images (and others in this document), contact the Geographic Information Unit of the Situational Awareness Section of the RRCC.

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands have an active tropical storm and hurricanes history. These islands are characterized for having large population density along coastal areas and important infrastructure in the coastal areas, increasing their vulnerability to tropical cyclones. Numerous hurricanes have passed near or through the islands as shown in the map below.

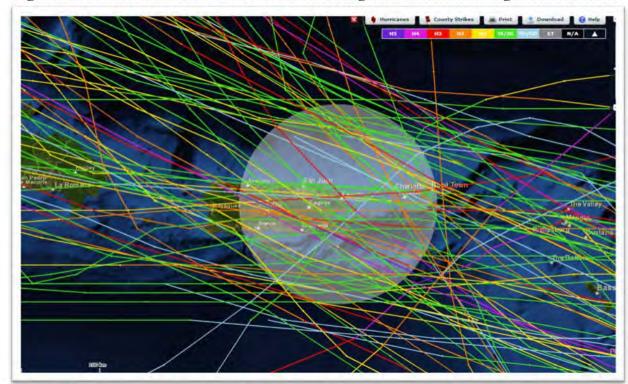


Figure A1-4: Historical Hurricane Tracks Affecting Puerto Rico/US Virgin Islands Area

(Source: NOAA-Coastal Science Center. Key: Hashed Line-Unknown Type, Green-Tropical or Subtropical Storm, Yellow-Category 1, Orange-Category 2, Red-Category 3, Magenta-Category 4, Purple-Category 5)

The following table lists the number of recorded storms affecting Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands by month.

Table A1-4: Number of Recorded Storms Affecting Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands, By Month. NOAA Historical Hurricane Data from 1842-2013.

Month	Puerto Rico	US Virgin Islands	
June	0	0	
July	5	5	
August	18	21	
September	23	23	
October	3	11	
November	3	4	

Hurricanes in the northeast Caribbean region are historically considered a high probability event. This can be seen in the following table (Table A1-5) identifying the mean return hurricane periods for the Caribbean Area by the identified five hurricane threat scenarios.

Table A1-5: Mean Hurricane Return Periods – Caribbean Area. Considering 171 year (1842-2013) of data for hurricanes passing near or through Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

ne	turn Period in Years for Hurrica	illes
Category	Wind Speed	Return Period
1	74-95 mph	9.5 years
2	96-110 mph	8.2 years
3	111-130 mph	12.3 years
4	131-155 mph	24.6 years
5	> 155 mph	86.0 years

On the other hand, they are also designated a high impact event with widespread impacts based on the storm's intensity, size, duration of event, rainfall impacts, area impacted and population evacuated or displaced. The coastal areas of Region II contain large and densely concentrated population centers. As a result, a great deal of residential, commercial and industrial property and land use is exposed to losses from flooding (storm tide and freshwater) and wind. Below is a sample of a series of flood maps for the various zones within Puerto Rico outlining the flood hazard areas across the island. These areas should be of particular concern during a hurricane.

Figure A1-3
Flood Inundation Maps from Puerto Rico for Zone AE



Below is tabular data of those individuals and homes within the shaded areas of the flood maps. Each zone is listed with corresponding amount of people then the number of housing units they occupy. This may help in estimating response efforts/resources needed in an area threatened or affected by floodwaters.

Table A1-8: Puerto Rico Housing and Population in Flood Zones

43,861 320,027	17,101 124,033	
44.000		
11,838	6,897	
50,455	20,165	
32,720	14,432	
	50,455	

Critical facilities also follow a similar pattern, with significant numbers exposed to flooding. This will prove problematic in providing essential services during and following a hurricane incident. The following tables identify such facilities in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

Table A1-6: Puerto Rico Critical Facilities in the Flood Zone

Facility Type	A Zone	V or VE Zone	X Zone	X500 Zone	ANI/na	Total
Police Stations						
Fire Stations						
EOCs						
Health Care						
Hazmat Sites						
Total						

Table A1-7: US Virgin Islands Critical Facilities in the Flood Zone

Facility Type	A Zone	V or VE Zone	X Zone	X500 Zone	ANI/na	Total
Police Stations						
Fire Stations						
EOCs						
Health Care						
Hazmat Sites						
Total						

A major or catastrophic hurricane could impact up to 4 million residents. The impacts/effects could disrupt transportation across the entire Caribbean area. The tourist populations in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands may also require additional mass care if they were stranded in the area right before the hurricane struck. At best, the region would suffer economic losses from tourists or seasonal visitors not being able to complete their vacation plans.

Recovery from a hurricane's aftermath would be impacted by the extent of power outages and the availability of fuel, which could lead to delay in services, travel delays and/or disruption in air and ground transportation. Damage or disruption may also take place at the port and marine facilities having commercial and/or military importance.

Tab 2 to Appendix 1: Situational Assessment

Critical Information Requirements and Essential Elements of Information may be found in the Base Plan within the Region II All Hazards Plan. However, tropical cyclones themselves present a unique list of information products produced by the National Hurricane Center and other stakeholders.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Begin situational assessment within two hours and establish a COP with all affected jurisdictions within 12 hours.

Revised Hurricane Objective: The RRCC Situational Awareness Section, with the Hurricane Liaison Team, will use products/tools to enhance situational awareness of potential and assessment of actual impacts. The Situational Awareness Section will coordinate with the Planning Support Section to ensure the appropriate products and tools are employed in the adaptation of deliberate plans and the development of adaptive plans (Regional Response Support Plans, Crisis Action Plans etc.).

Concept of Operations for Situational Assessment

The Regional Watch Center and/or National Hurricane Center will disseminate information about threats in the Caribbean area of responsibility. Upon notification of a threat, coordination calls should begin with Whole Community stakeholders that include the National Weather Service-San Juan, Federal ESF's, Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency, Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency, and private sector partners.

The RRCC Situational Awareness Section has the overall responsibility to inform leadership of changes in conditions that may affect our ability to respond. The section is also is in charge of facilitating the flow of information between Senior Leadership and operational personnel in the field. This is accomplished through briefings, conference calls, and inputs into the Regional Support Plan gathered from the stakeholders. The situational assessment is ultimately gathered from face-to-face interactions via State Liaisons and the IMATs. As the threat increases and response actions are initiated, the IMAT should provide situational assessment directly from onscene sources. Information is also gathered from our ESF partners participating in the response effort. The National Hurricane Center provides a wealth of products and information on tropical cyclone intensity, forecast track, cascading effects, etc. A large portion of this Tab explains, in depth, those products, when they can be best used, and when they are available. Familiarization with the extent of NHC products will aid in presenting the most accurate information leading to the best decisions that can be made.

Situational awareness, post-landfall including the Recovery phase, is built through various programs like the Disaster Survivor Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Public Assistance. This network for information gathering captures details of response and recovery efforts across the area of operation and then reports information back to the Joint Field Office (and ultimately the Region and HQ).



The following graphic (Table A1-15) shows tropical cyclones products and tools according to when they are developed or used. As described below, they include Hurricane Evacuation Study products developed by FEMA, the USACE and/or NOAA, as well as weather and forecasting products from the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Center. Note the phases when these products and tools are used in the table below.

The remainder of this section indicates potential actions during these phases and entities responsible to perform them.

Normal Operations 1b Elevated Threat 1c Credible Threat 72hr-48hr Year Round Hurricane Season 120hr-72hr 48hr-36hr 36hr-Landfall HES products (Surge MOMs, Surge Maps, Evacuation Zones, Clearance times, other planning data) Coastal Flood Loss Atlas USACE Disaster Impact Model output HAZUS output Tropical Weather Outlook Public Advisory **Forecast** Discussion Wind Speed **Probabilities** Track Forecast Extreme Wind Wind timing via Hurrevac Warnings Tide Surge MEOWs Gauges/USGS Flash Flood QPF Rainfall forecasts Warnings River Flood River Forecasts Flood Outlooks Warnings TS/Hurricane TS/Hurricane Watches Warnings **Hurricane Local Statements** Surge Probability Graphics/ Potential Storm Surge Maps Tornado Watches and Warnings TIME

Table A1-15: Federally Managed Tropical Cyclone Products and Tools

Hurricane Evacuation Study Products

Although widely used in the continental United States, these products are readily available for the Caribbean. They are here for reference.

Evacuation Zones: Designed to identify high risk areas based on modeling created by Local, State, and Federal EMA representatives to move people out of hurricane hazard vulnerable areas.

Clearance Time: An evacuation time estimate that begin when the first evacuating vehicle enters the road network, and ends when the last vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. They include travel time and waiting in congestion and is mainly driven by bottlenecks. Evacuation clearance time is determined by a number of factors including the number of residents to be



evacuated, the expected behavior of those residents, roadway network characteristics, and hurricane shelter availability.

Planning Data: Vulnerability, shelter, and population data is produced through the multiple analyses of the HES that can be used for planning.

HAZUS Coastal Flood Loss Atlas (CFLA): A dictionary of possible coastal flood conditions and losses to support pre- and post- hurricane landfall strategies. The CFLA provides a Countyby-county maximum potential flooding conditions for Category 1-5 hurricanes based on SLOSH MOMs and a County-by-county HAZUS loss estimates based on SLOSH MOMs.

National Hurricane Center Products

Tropical Weather Outlook: Is a discussion of significant areas of disturbed weather and their potential for development out to 48 hours. It includes (when possible) a nontechnical explanation of the meteorology behind the outlook. The Outlook also provides the chance of development (in percentage, from 0 to 100 in ten-percent increments) of each disturbance discussed in the outlook.

The NHC issues Special Tropical Weather Outlooks when important changes with areas of disturbed weather need to be conveyed before the next scheduled release of the Tropical Weather Outlook (TWO). The Special TWO can also be used on a recurring basis for disturbances outside of the normal hurricane season when routine TWOs are not issued. Special TWOs are issued under the same product headers as the TWO and they will supersede the previously issued regular or special TWO.

Please note the (Special) Tropical Weather Outlook has a companion Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook that will be updated at the same time.

Tropical Weather Outlooks also include a brief description of any tropical or subtropical cyclones in the region. During hurricane season, Tropical Weather Outlooks are issued four times a day. Atlantic outlooks are issued at 2:00 AM EDT, 8:00 AM EDT, 2:00 PM EDT, and 8:00 PM EDT.

Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook: is intended to be a visual companion product to the text TWO. The NHC produces a graphical TWO four times daily in both the Atlantic and Pacific basins.



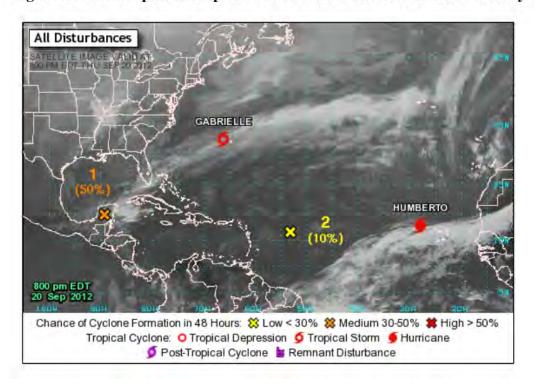


Figure A1-16. Graphical Tropical Weather Outlook: 48 Hour and Five Day

Public Advisory: Contains a list of all current watches and warnings on a tropical or subtropical cyclone. It also gives the cyclone position in terms of latitude and longitude coordinates and distance from a selected land point or island, as well as the current motion. The advisory includes the maximum sustained winds in miles per hour and the estimated or measured minimum central pressure in millibars and inches. The advisory may also include information on potential storm tides, rainfall or tornadoes associated with the cyclone, as well as any pertinent weather observations.

Public advisories are issued for all Atlantic and eastern Pacific tropical or subtropical cyclones.

Public advisories for Atlantic tropical cyclones are normally issued every six hours at 5:00 AM EDT, 11:00 AM EDT, 5:00 PM EDT, and 11:00 PM EDT (or 4:00 AM EST, 10:00 AM EST, 4:00 PM EST, and 10:00 PM EST).

Intermediate public advisories may be issued every 3 hours when coastal watches or warnings are in effect, and every 2 hours when coastal watches or warnings are in effect and land-based radars have identified a reliable storm center. Additionally, special public advisories may be issued at any time due to significant changes in warnings or in the cyclone.

Forecast Discussion: explains the reasoning for the analysis and forecast of a tropical or subtropical cyclone. It includes a table of the forecast track and intensity. Tropical Cyclone Discussions are issued on all Atlantic and eastern Pacific tropical and subtropical cyclones every six hours. Special tropical cyclone discussions may be issued at any time due to significant changes in warnings or in the cyclone.



Tropical Cyclone Discussions for Atlantic tropical cyclones are normally issued every six hours at 5:00 AM EDT, 11:00 AM EDT, 5:00 PM EDT, and 11:00 PM EDT (or 4:00 AM EST, 10:00 AM EST, 4:00 PM EST, and 10:00 PM EST).

Wind Speed Probabilities: provides probabilities, in percent, of sustained wind speeds equal to or exceeding 34-, 50-, and 64-knot wind speed thresholds. These wind speed probabilities are based on the track, intensity, and wind structure forecasts and uncertainties from the National Hurricane Center and are computed for coastal and inland cities as well as offshore locations (e.g., buoys).

These text products are issued on all Atlantic and eastern Pacific tropical and subtropical cyclones every six hours at 0300, 0900, 1500, and 2100 UTC (learn about UTC time). Special tropical cyclone surface wind speed probabilities may be issued at any time due to significant changes in warnings or in the cyclone.

Cumulative – These values tell you the overall probability the event will occur sometime during the specified cumulative forecast period (0-6 hours, 0-12, 0-18, etc.) at each specific point. These values are provided in both the text and graphical formats. In the text product, the numbers are in parentheses. The graphical products depict only cumulative values. The text product is transmitted to users via normal NWS dissemination methods. The graphic is available on the internet from the National Hurricane Center and the Central Pacific Hurricane Center.

Individual – These values tell you the probability the event will start sometime during the specified individual forecast period (0 - 6 hours, 6-12, 12-18, etc.) at each specific point. These periods are individual, since nothing that occurs before or after the specified period affects the probability. These values are provided only in the text NHC product. They are the values outside of the parentheses (cumulative values are in the parentheses). The term "individual" also makes a clear distinction from the cumulative period values for users.

Incremental – These values tell you the probability the event will occur sometime during the specified forecast period (0 - 6 hours, 6-12, 12-18, etc.) at each specific point. These values are incremental since they can increase in value by accounting for the possibility the event might start in an earlier period and still be occurring in the specified period.

Wind Speed Probabilities Graphic: are created for each forecast/advisory package, but not all of these values are distributed or placed on the Internet. For each probability value, the event in question is a sustained (one-minute average) surface (10 m) wind speed of at least a particular threshold value (34 kt...39 mph, 50 kt...58 mph or 64 kt...74 mph) at a specific location.

Graphics for Atlantic tropical cyclones are normally issued every six hours at 5:00 AM EDT, 11:00 AM EDT, 5:00 PM EDT, and 11:00 PM EDT (or 4:00 AM EST, 10:00 AM EST, 4:00 PM EST, and 10:00 PM EST).



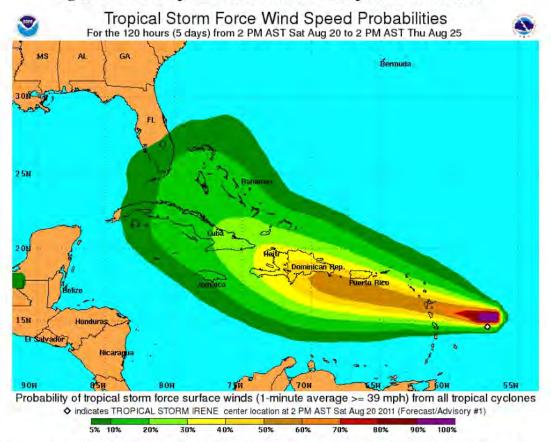


Figure A1-17. Tropical Storm Force Wind Speed Probabilities

Track Forecast and Cone: shows an approximate representation of coastal areas under a hurricane warning (red), hurricane watch (pink), tropical storm warning (blue) and tropical storm watch (yellow). The orange circle indicates the current position of the center of the tropical cyclone. The black line and dots show the National Hurricane Center (NHC) forecast track of the center at the times indicated. The dot indicating the forecast center location will be black if the cyclone is forecast to be tropical and will be white with a black outline if the cyclone is forecast to be extra tropical.

NHC tropical cyclone forecast tracks can be in error. This forecast uncertainty is conveyed by the track forecast "cone", the solid white and stippled white areas in the graphic. The solid white area depicts the track forecast uncertainty for days 1-3 of the forecast, while the stippled area depicts the uncertainty on days 4-5. Historical data indicate that the entire 5-day path of the center of the tropical cyclone will remain within the cone about 60-70% of the time. To form the cone, a set of imaginary circles are placed along the forecast track at the 12, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, and 120 h positions, where the size of each circle is set so that it encloses 67% of the previous five years official forecast errors. The cone is then formed by smoothly connecting the area swept out by the set of circles.

It is also important to realize that a tropical cyclone is not a point. Their effects can span many hundreds of miles from the center. The area experiencing hurricane force (one-minute average wind speeds of at least 74 mph) and tropical storm force (one-minute average wind speeds of 39-



73 mph) winds can extend well beyond the white areas shown enclosing the most likely track area of the center.

Graphics for Atlantic tropical cyclones are normally issued every six hours at 5:00 AM EDT, 11:00 AM EDT, 5:00 PM EDT, and 11:00 PM EDT (or 4:00 AM EST, 10:00 AM EST, 4:00 PM EST, and 10:00 PM EST).

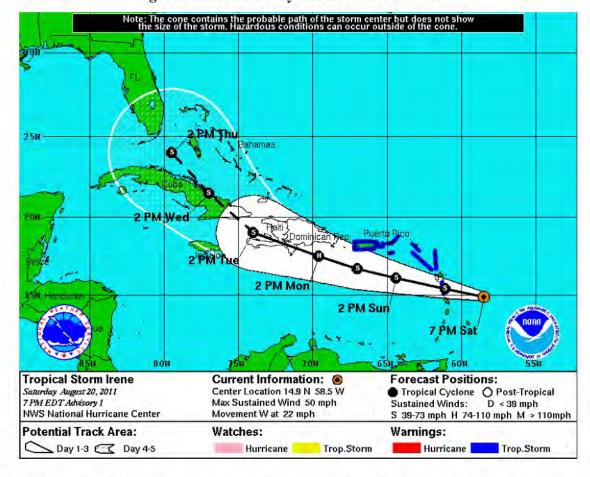


Figure A1-18. Five-Day Track Forecast Cone

Tropical Storm Watch: An announcement that sustained winds of 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph or 63 to 118 km/hr) are possible within the specified area within 48 hours in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone.

Hurricane Watch: An announcement that sustained winds of 64 knots (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or higher are possible within the specified area in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical storm force winds.



Tropical Storm Warning: An announcement that sustained winds of 34 to 63 knots (39 to 73 mph or 63 to 118 km/hr) are expected somewhere within the specified area within 36 hours in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone.

Hurricane Warning: An announcement that sustained winds of 64 knots (74 mph or 119 km/hr) or higher are expected somewhere within the specified area in association with a tropical, subtropical, or post-tropical cyclone. Because hurricane preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the warning is issued 36 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds. The warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and waves continue, even though winds may be less than hurricane force.

Storm Surge Maximum of the Maximums (MOM) and Maximum Envelope Of High Waters (MEOW): Are more appropriate tools for the continental United States. The data provided within the basins for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands do not capture the true and multi-pronged threat of storm surge conditions on the islands (including wave action/breaking waves). So although MOMs and MEOWs exist for the Caribbean, they underestimate the threat and are not included in this document.

National Weather Service Products

Hurricane Local Statements: These statements are not produced at the National Hurricane Center, but can be found through links in the NHC storm table when an active tropical cyclone threatens U.S. land. Local National Weather Service Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) produce these local statements to keep the media, local decision makers, and the public current on present and anticipated storm effects in their area. The hurricane local statements contain essential hurricane or tropical storm information in a condensed form, but expand on the storm's potential effects on the local area and on any actions declared by local emergency managers.

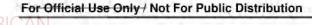
Tornado Warning: A warning issued to warn the public of an existing, imminent or suspected tornado. A tornado is a violently rotating column of air, usually pendant to a thunderstorm, with circulation reaching the ground.

Extreme Wind Warning: Extreme sustained winds of a major hurricane (115 mph or greater), usually associated with the eye wall, are expected to begin within an hour.

Flash Flood Warning: is issued to warn the public that flash flooding is imminent or in progress. A flash flood is a flood which is caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours. Also, a dam failure can cause a flash flood.

River Flood Warning: is issued when the river stage at a "forecast point" is expected to reach or exceed bankfull (flood stage), causing the inundation of a normally dry area.

Flood Outlook: is intended to provide a general outlook for significant river flooding. It is not intended to depict all areas of minor flooding or small-scale events such as localized flooding and/or flash flooding.





Additional Modeling Efforts

Disaster Impact Models: Through the use of geospatial tools, the USACE provides estimates of possible debris volumes, needs for commodities, number of people and households likely within hurricane force winds, and possible temporary roofing and temporary housing needs starting about three days prior to a forecasted hurricane landfall. Model estimates are developed and posted online at www.englink.usace.army.mil. See Figure A1-24 for sample results for its Debris Model for Hurricane Sandy with landfall expected in about 48 hours.

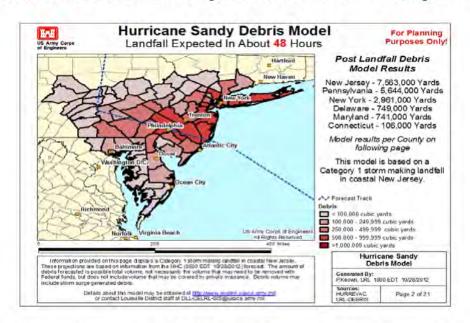


Figure A1-24. USACE Disaster Impact Model: Debris Model Sample Output

Modeling Task Force (MOTF): The FEMA MOTF is a group of modeling and risk analyst experts that may be activated by the FEMA in support of disaster response operations. The group consists of individuals with experience in multi-hazard loss modeling and impact assessments, including hurricanes. The MOTF coordinates hazard and modeling information from a variety of sources, including other Federal agencies, universities, the National Labs, and State and local agencies, to develop consensus for best estimates of impacts before, during, and after events. The MOTF integrates observed information throughout disasters to "ground-truth," verify, and enhance impact assessments.

National Hurricane Program

This program provides a critical set of emergency management tools and information to local, state and Federal government agencies to support their decisions in response to the safe evacuation and mass care of the threatened coastal population before the arrival of a major hurricane's dangerous storm conditions. The eight components of the National Hurricane Program (NHP) described in Table A1-16 below. The Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT), which is one of these components, provides real-time operational support during the approach of threatening hurricanes. The HLT is described in more detail in the following section.

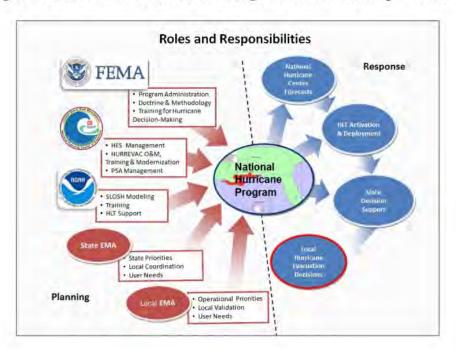


Table A1-16: National Hurricane Program Components

Hazard Analysis	SLOSH (Sea, Lake and Overland Surge from Hurricanes) Model development and simulations identify vulnerable land areas.		
Hurricane Evacuation Studies (HES)	Establish the local evacuation zones and evacuation clearance times.		
Real-Time Decision Support Tool (HURREVAC)	Identifies for local decision-maker the decision time for ordering the evacuation, and other decision guidance.		
Training for State /Local Emergency Managers	Provides instruction on decision-making provided jointly by FEMA, NHC and USACE.		
Real-Time Operational Support (Hurricane Liaison Team)	Provides an advocate & liaison for state/local partners at the NHC/Miami upon approach of the hurricane.		
Local, State & Federal Coordination	ICCOH (Interagency Coordinating Committee on Hurricanes) receives state/local EMA input to the Program.		
Technology Integration	Maintains NHP tools at the leading edge of technology, including the modernization of HURREVAC.		
Post-Storm Assessment	Evaluates the use and performance of NHP tools for each major landfalling tropical cyclone.		

The roles and responsibilities of the NHP are illustrated in Figure A1-22. Those for Planning, shown in reddish-brown to the left of the dashed dividing line, are part of normal operations that take place throughout the year. Response roles and responsibilities, including those for the Hurricane Liaison Team, shown in blue to the right, are part of response operations that take place during the approach of threatening tropical cyclones.

Figure A1-25. National Hurricane Program Roles and Responsibilities



Hurricane Liaison Team

The Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT) is one of the eight components of the NHP described above. As its name suggests, it is a team that acts as a liaison for hurricanes. The mission of the HLT is to support hurricane response operations and decision-making by local, state and federal officials through the rapid and accurate exchange of information between the National Hurricane Center (NHC), the National Weather Service (NWS) and the emergency management community.

The Team is composed of the FEMA NHP regional program manager, hurricane specialists, and FEMA Reservist personnel. It is led by a fulltime FEMA Team manager detailed year-round at the NHC.

It acts as a liaison between the NWS and state and local emergency managers during the approach of threatening tropical cyclones. It does this to provide early and directly tailored information and guidance to the emergency managers on potential impending evacuation situations.

The HLT, activated and deployed to the NHC and the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), gathers and receives real-time information, data, analysis and forecasts from the NHC and other NWS services. It also receives situation reports, issues, and concerns from the emergency management community to share as appropriate with the NHC and other NWS offices and centers.

It maintains open lines of communication among the NHC and appropriate Federal, State and local officials about the progress and threat level of the storm. In order to perform its liaison function among tropical cyclone forecasters, other NWS offices, and the national emergency management community, the HLT interacts and exchanges information with all of the organizations depicted in Figure A1-23 below.

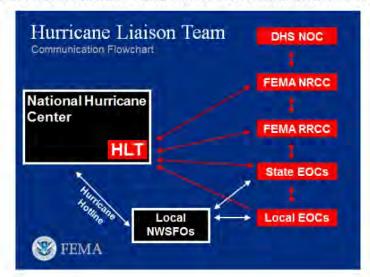


Figure A1-26. Hurricane Liaison Team Communication Flowchart

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Tropical systems pose multiple threats including wind, storm surge, inland flooding and tornado activity. Therefore, it is essential that the various centers of the NWS are included in information exchanges to ensure the emergency management community has a complete picture of the potential impacts and can take the necessary preparatory actions.

Accordingly, a variety of NWS participants at the National, Regional and local levels are relied upon to provide ongoing information and analysis. The HLT assists the NHC and the emergency management community by bringing all the participants together.

The HLT establishes and facilitates video/teleconferences with the NHC/NWS, FEMA and other Federal agencies, and State Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs). It also responds to emergency management questions and concerns.

Region II Hurricane SOP

Region II has *Hurricane Liaison Team Activation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)* that was finalized in March 2013. This SOP provides a checklist for responsibilities and tasks to be reviewed and/or performed immediately before, during, and after an activation of the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). The focus of this document is to capture actions performed by those assigned to the:

- (a) Regional Team Lead at the National Hurricane Center, and
- (b) Regional Risk Analyst assigned to the RRCC.

An updated May 2014 draft of this SOP includes:

- Sample Storm Information Reports, including a storm summary report generated by HURREVAC. (Appendix A)
- A Task Schedule Template for tasks, including consolidated coordination calls, to be made after new NHC Forecast Advisories are issued. (Appendix B)
- A Decision Support Guidance Template for the 120 hours before the onset of tropical storm force winds. It includes sources of information (Appendix C).

For a copy of this draft SOP with its Appendices, contact the Regional Hurricane Program Manager.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Actions listed below are provided within the context of response phases and the staff/personnel responsible to preform them. They are potential actions to be taken; the list is suggestive and not all-inclusive.

Phase 1a – Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Information collection, analysis, and dissemination systems have been developed in accordance with existing plans.



ESF-5:

- Develop Information Collection Plan (ICP) and validate against EEIs/CIRs identified in the Region II All Hazards Plan.
- Operational checks of RRCC information-sharing system with State, Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), and Federal partners at intervals determined by the RWC;
- Recurring training and exercises with personnel;
- Coordinate updating data sets required by the RRCC to develop the COP (e.g., current Department of Homeland Security [DHS] Homeland Security Infrastructure Program Gold critical infrastructure and key resources [CIKR] data sets);
- Coordinate geographic information system (GIS)-based situational assessment data with FEMA divisions to update their needs in all phases of an incident;
- Research and coordinate additional information sources that build portions of the COP; and;
- Provide pre-operational assessments for potential impacts of a tropical cyclone incident.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Existing information collection, analysis, and dissemination systems have been tested and updated accordingly. Documentation is produced and disseminated as necessary.

ESF-5

- Coordinate with Regional GIS personnel to identify potential software based modeling programs, define the desired modeling outputs, and initialize modeling efforts. If the incident has been addressed in deliberate planning, utilize any deliberate planning modeling products for initial impact estimates.
- Examine the Information Collection Plan (ICP), evaluate the identified EEIs against the actual incident, validate the CIRs with RRCC senior leadership, and modify as needed.
- Develop an input and reporting/products schedule, determine the reporting platforms for
 posting situation reports (WebEOC, Homeland Security Information Network [HSIN], etc.),
 and provide reporting schedule and product posting locations to external and internal
 stakeholders.
- Capture situational awareness metrics from key private sector partners are captured within 12 hours of RRCC/NRCS activation
- As ESFs are activated and deployed to the Regional Repose Coordination Center, (RRCC), the Situation Unit will provide each ESF lead with the EEIs/CIRs relevant to the incident that are being tracked. The ESF leads will be responsible for providing the Situation Unit with those EEIs/CIRs through the reporting mechanisms/times established by the Situation Unit.
- Utilize modeling, initial aerial assessments from the Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Cell (IRSCC), AIR reports, and LNO information to continue the COP build out, refine situation reports, and narrow the analysis efforts (continue through all phases).

ESF-6

Coordinate with the Regional Disability Integration Specialist (RDIS) or the RRCC
Disability Integration Coordination Advisor for identification of functional needs
populations/ communities/organizations within the impacted areas for both identifying
support requirements and local survivor capabilities (continue through all phases).

ESF-11

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Query Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands for information on available food inventories.



DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000785

ESF-15

 Monitor social media and public media sources for EEIs and incident information and work with ESFs, Other Federal Agencies (OFAs), SMEs, and Risk Analysts to validate as possible (continue through all phases).

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Information collection, analysis, and dissemination systems have been coordinated across public, private, and nongovernmental sectors, as appropriate. Documentation is produced and disseminated as necessary.

All ESFs

- Conduct analysis of plan EEIs/CIRs and provide to RRCC Situation Awareness Section.
- Identify incident-specific EEIs and CIRs.
- Begin collecting and reporting EEI/CIR information.
- Continue capturing EEIs/CIRs per the validated ICP. As Liaison Officers begin arriving in impacted state(s), maintain communications and gather EEIs/CIRs from LNOs. Coordinate with LNOs to acquire initial State reports if they have not been made available before.

ESF-3

- Develop GIS Data Models from L-72 to L+24 on expected damages.
- Provide commodity teams to track commodities purchased by USACE or other agencies.

ESF-5

- SAS: Coordinate with GIS and the National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) for the
 activation of the IRSCC and begin identifying a prioritized list of CIKR facilities/systems for
 aerial assessment.
- SAS: Identify and activate appropriate subject matter experts (SMEs) to conduct risk analysis
 in order to ensure safe deployment of Federal and contracted assets (e.g. Hurricane Liaison
 Team to provide guidance regarding surge inundation and expected time of flood waters
 receding).

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Preliminary information about the incident has been collected from all available sources. An initial situational assessment of the incident has been performed to determine the scope of Federal support.

ESF-1

 Ascertain status of transportation infrastructure: airports, seaports, roadways, bridges, tunnels, etc.

ESF-2

 Conduct initial evaluation of impacted States' ability or capability to provide situation reports (electronically or telephonically).

ESF-3



- Obtain information necessary to run commodity needs models and debris models and provide those projections.
- Report status of flood control, flood fighting projects and navigational channels.

ESF-5 (Situational Awareness Section)

- Collect information on the status of the incident in the impacted State governments.
- Coordinate with ESF-3 and ESF-12 to provide power outages and projected repair times to the NRCC within 12 hours of landfall.
- Coordinate with the RSS, Air Operations Branch to capture fly-over assessments from deployed/operating platforms.
- Ensure tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Energy, Electricity, and Transportation) in support of state and local priorities is established (continue through all phases).

ESF-6

 Review initial Assess, Inform, and Report (AIR) reports coming in from Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) personnel being deployed and arriving in impacted areas

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Expanding information about the incident has been collected and validated. Situational assessments have been refined to inform command and control structures of the operational environment.

All ESFs

Track and report location and duties of all resources assigned to the disaster operation

ESF-5:

- Continue situational awareness and conduct daily updates using appropriate technologies;
- Revise COP schedule with response personnel and synchronize with reporting schedule.
- Refine aerial assessment priorities and provide to IRSCC, Air Operations Branch, and coordinate with DCE for un-met assessment needs.
- SAS: As more resources -are deployed, employed, and State reporting capabilities increase, shift collection of EEIs/CIRs from un-official sources to official sources (continue through all phases).

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: As the information flow is standardized, data has been further refined, distilled, and validated, providing decision makers with more comprehensive information necessary to facilitate operational coordination.

All ESFs

- Track and report location and duties of all resources assigned to the disaster operation
- Track progress of missions and assignments by appropriate metrics and report formats

ESF-5 (Situational Awareness Section)

- Continue situational awareness and conduct daily updates using appropriate technologies;
- Synchronize reporting mechanisms and schedule with Federal and State information sources



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- Transition management of the COP to the JFO planning staff.
- Coordinate with Recovery personnel to identify analysis that needs to occur to aid in the transition from short-term recovery, including but not limited to the following:
 - Projected power restoration times and patterns.
 - Projected MDRC locations and potentially under-served communities.
 - Possible functional needs communities requiring specialized staff or equipment that could exceed recovery capabilities/resources.
 - Modeled impacts.
- Deactivate IRSCC mission if incident does not require.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Data has been further refined, distilled, and validated, providing decision makers with the information necessary to inform demobilization decisions and transition to recovery. Situational reports on the functionality of critical infrastructure and essential government and commercial services have been disseminated to support the reintegration of survivors.

All ESFs

- Track and report location and duties of all resources assigned to the disaster operation
- Track progress of missions and assignments by appropriate metrics and report formats

ESF-5:

- SAS: Maintain a COP for recovery program needs so demobilization of assets can begin at the earliest opportunity; and
- Complete transition of RRCC functions to the JFO.



Appendix 2: Operational Coordination

During a tropical cyclone response, it is necessary to coordinate unity of effort across local incident commands, the affected states, and the Federal response. Federal activities will focus on supporting state and local needs as a result of major wind and flooding damage following the tropical cyclone incident.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Within two hours of a no-notice incident, establish Federal operational coordination within the RRCC and transition coordination efforts to field operations when field operations have operational capability.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Facilitate coordination of critical resources and establish command and control structures within threatened and impacted jurisdictions to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident and transition into recovery.

Concept of Operations for Operations Coordination

During normal operations, the Region II Regional Watch Center conducts monitoring of tropical weather risks within the area of operations of FEMA Region II in coordination with the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service San Juan. In the event there is an identified tropical disturbance, the Region II Watch will actively monitor the disturbance throughout its life-cycle, regardless if there is a threat to the Region.

Once the Watch has identified a disturbance that meets the criteria of Elevated Threat, the Response Division Director, in coordination with the Regional Administrator, will activate the RRCC. Warning orders and/or activation orders may be issued at this time. In order to ensure effective command and control of Federal resources, the Response Division Director will activate the Caribbean Area Division IMAT for Puerto Rico, and deploy the Region II IMAT to the US Virgin Islands. The Caribbean Area Division IMAT will be labeled as IMAT Puerto Rico. The Region II IMAT will be labeled as IMAT USVI.

The RRCC is operational throughout all response phases to process resource requests that are facilitated by IMATs in the field. This is done by processing mission assignments and contracts, issuing the Regional Support Plan, updating HQ and other stakeholders. The resources acquired and staged by the RRCS, as well as the priorities and objectives of Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands become the starting point for the IMATs. The RRCS maintains the lead in coordinating activities until such time that the IMATs can validate operational control through the ability to perform functions listed above (process requests, issue mission assignments and contracts, etc.)

IMAT Puerto Rico will maintain communications with the Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA). The IMAT Puerto Rico may also assign branch directors/division supervisors to the twelve (12) PREMA zones to facilitate the request of resources.



IMAT USVI will be deployed from New York, NY to either St. Thomas or St. Croix, in coordination with the Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) director. The lead FEMA official (whether pre-designated FCO or IMAT Team Leader) must be on the same island as the Governor. IMAT USVI will assign division supervisors to any island with an activated EOC, unless otherwise directed.

A major disaster declaration for either jurisdiction signals the beginning transition of the IMAT into an independently operating Joint Field Office. Again, the completed transition is marked by the ability of the JFO to validate operational control through the ability to perform functions listed above (process requests, issue mission assignments and contracts, etc.). The scenario may be severe enough that both jurisdictions would receive a major disaster declaration and thus separate JFOs. In this instance, an Area Command should be established to adjudicate resources that both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands may be requesting in this remote and possibly austere environment. Due to space and access constraints, the Area Command is best located in Puerto Rico.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Federal department and agencies have utilized NIMS-consistent plans, training, and exercising to ensure a coordinated command structure.

ESF-5

 FEMA Region II will conduct periodic tests, training and exercises of staff to their specific roles consistent with the Regional Incident Support Manual (RISM), the All Hazards Plan, and this annex.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Situational reports have been analyzed and addressed to plan for the potential activation of Federal, regional, commonwealth/territorial, and local coordination structures in response to a tropical cyclone. Notifications including operations orders and Emergency Notification System (ENS) communications are issued as needed.

- The Watch in concurrence with the National Hurricane Liaison Team will notify and inform regional FEMA leadership of an elevated threat of a tropical storm/hurricane. Warning and Operations Orders will be developed and disseminated.
- The Response Division Director will activate the RRCC to the appropriate level based on current assessment of the storm track and intensity.
- The Regional Administrator will notify the FEMA Administrator that initial actions are underway in response to the elevated threat.
- The Chief-RRCS and Resource Support Section Chief will activate select ESFs.
- The Chief-RRCS and Resource Support Section Chief will coordinate with the impacted states and all appropriate parties to coordinate and synchronize Federal and state operations.



- SAS/RSS: Coordinate with the impacted areas to maintain shared situational awareness and understanding on the resourcing and delivery of required resources.
- The Chief-RRCS and all section chiefs will participate in daily NRCC video teleconferences.
- SAS: Develop and implement an Incident Information Collection Plan.
- RSS: Submit requests for surge account funding to begin mobilizing and deploying personnel and equipment, as necessary.
- SAS: Coordinate and request geospatial and geographic information system support needed for incident management.
- The IMATs will review pre-deployment checklists.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Situational reports have been analyzed and assessed and federal coordination structures have been established.

All ESFs

- Identify Federal emergency assets and capabilities available for deployment.
- Conduct regional-level operational planning with Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands to develop unified response plans.
- Establish coordination and planning processes with other Federal and commonwealth / territorial departments and agencies.

ESF-1

Coordinate aviation and maritime regulatory waivers, exemptions, and permits.

ESF-2

 Activate and deploy members of the National Communications System, including the Regional Emergency Communications Coordinator.

ESF-3

Place appropriate planning and response teams on alert.

ESF-4

Identify readiness of US Forest Service personnel available for OCONUS deployment.

- RSS: Determine the need to activate Federal resources in advance of formal requests for assistance.
- RSS: Reports all FEMA facilities and any FEMA team, detachment, or communications asset that is in place for more than six hours, using appropriate description and geo tag (continue through all phases).
- RSS: Coordinate activation of ESFs, the size and composition of the organizational structure, the level of staffing, and the key personnel required for the disaster response.
- RSS: Detect and resolve resource allocation issues.
- Establish a Federal support infrastructure in PR/USVI in anticipation of requirements for hazard response and recovery.



- RSS: Conduct resource allocation and tasking through the mission assignment process.
- SAS: Provide situation reports and other information, as requested, to the NRCC, in accordance with NRCC standard operating procedure(s) and protocols.
- RSS: Maintain accountability of all deployed Federal supplies and resources.
- RSS: Activate and deploy regional IMATs and other necessary teams to PR/USVI in order to
 establish an IOF/JFO and to begin coordination of the Federal response.
- RSS: Deploy appropriate incident support management personnel on site.
- IMAT Operations: Establish an IOF.
- Establish reporting and communications protocols with the activated agencies.
- Establish an Air and Maritime Operations Branches (potentially could be post-landfall)
- Ensure field facility locations are identified (ex. ISBs, RSCs, Field Hospitals, etc.)
- Analyze, prioritize, adjudicate, and allocate resources to identify and employ Federal resources to support operations.
- Engage in incident action, current, and future planning functions in coordination with the other ESFs engaged in the operation and with those who are operating under department and agency statutory authorities.
- RSS: Activate and deploy additional Federal assets and personnel, when requested and approved.
- Send qualified representatives to staff interagency EOCs (e.g., CBP, EPA, USCG) as rostered or directed.
- Activate and deploy U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ESF-3 Team Leaders and Assistant Team Leaders to the RRCC, and IOF (if available).
- Prepare and issue ESF-3 pre-declaration PSMAs for water, debris removal, commodities, and temporary power.
- Ensure that all facilities and field operations have operational capability (goal is within 48 hours following site acquisition).
- Process gubernatorial requests for major disaster or emergency declarations for PR/USVI (continue through all phases).

- Support the mobilization and implementation of mechanisms to track the movement of evacuees, resources, household pets, service animals, medical equipment, and luggage.
- Support the establishment, management, and operation of congregate and non-congregate shelters.
- Coordinate with Regional Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters and NGO partners to provide personnel and equipment to support response.
- Evaluate evacuee reception capabilities throughout the impacted area, including individuals
 with disabilities and those with access and functional needs.

- Establish required field facilities (e.g., JFO,) and arrange for supplies and equipment to support Federal activities related to the management of an incident.
- Activate and deploy support vehicles and Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS)
 Emergency Operations Vehicles (EOV) near the area forecasted to be impacted so as to
 establish a temporary operating location for the FCO and support staff.
- Request space requirements from all partners.



- Source vendors and/or request ESF MAs to fulfill sustainment, replenishment, and transportation of all requirements.
- Notify vendors of incident and possible requests for support through the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS), as required.

- Deploy Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT), response teams, and supplies, and provide liaisons to Federal, regional, and EOCs and JFOs.
- Coordinate the Federal response in support of emergency triage and pre-hospital treatment, patient regulation, and tracking.
- Provide professional and technical assistance for behavioral health, environmental health, food safety and defense, public health and medical.

ESF-9

Identify and pre-deploy resources to staging areas.

ESF-10

 Coordinate with FEMA and local, commonwealth, and territorial officials to provide oil/hazardous materials response.

ESF-11

- If requested, provide technical support for feeding support for shelters.
- If requested, provide technical support for animal response.

ESF-12

- Serve as the Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public-sector owners and operators.
- Coordinate with the PR/USVI emergency management offices for emergency response fueling locations.

ESF-13

Assess the need for Federal law enforcement support.

ESF-15

- Deploy initial ESF-15 personnel to IOF/JFO.
- Coordinate ESF-15 actions, including messaging and staffing, with Federal and PR/USVI partners.

Phase 2a – Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Communications have been maintained (or restored) with stakeholders. Gradual movement of resources has commenced which brings assets closer to the affected area.

All ESFs

Maintain contact with field deployed elements and report activity as necessary.



 Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented when primary systems or routes are unavailable or overwhelmed.

ESF-2

Ensure communications capabilities are functioning between command and control nodes.

ESF-3

- Provide structural specialist expertise to support inspection of mass care facilities and urban search and rescue operations in coordination with ESF-9.
- Provide coordination, response, and technical assistance to support the rapid recovery and reconstitution of critical waterways, channels, and ports.
- Assist in the clearance of prioritized routes in need to support critical facilities and PODs
- Assist in power restoration of prioritized critical facilities.

ESF-4

- Provide radio communications systems to support firefighters, law enforcement officers, and incident response operations.
- Provide command, control, and coordination resources, to include incident management teams, area command teams, and multi-agency coordination group support personnel, to local, commonwealth, and territorial, and Federal departments and agencies.
- Prepare/Deploy emergency road clearance crews, as requested, to provide access routes through debris-blocked roadways.

ESF-5

- Establish Unified Coordination Group.
- RSS: Engage the private sector and NGOs to determine resource availability within the impacted area.
- Coordinate with local, commonwealth, and territorial representatives to conduct a rapid needs assessment of the impacted area.
- Establish a regional operations tempo (i.e., incident reporting timeline) in coordination with the impacted areas.
- Review Preliminary Disaster Assessments in order to recommend for major disaster declaration.
- Employing resources from pre-incident locations to operating locations.
- Deploying initial response resources or pre-positioned disaster supplies and sustaining comprehensive logistics support operations.

ESF-6

Coordinate with local, commonwealth, territorial governments, and NGOs to facilitate the return
of evacuees to their pre-disaster or alternate locations.

ESF-7

Reviewing available leases inside the affected area to establish offices.



Transport seriously ill or injured patients and medical needs populations from casualty
collection points in the impacted area to designated reception facilities, utilizing the National
Disaster Medical System and other Federal agencies as required.

ESF-9

- Stage and operate with local incident commanders as designated by PR/USVI (continue through phase 2b).
- Coordinate the resolution of conflicting operational demands for search and rescue response resources (continue through Phase 2b).

ESF-10

- Deploy ESF-10 personnel to response venues as needed, including the RRCC, JFO, PR/USVI/local EOCs, and affected area. As ESF-10 responders arrive on-site, establish incident/unified command structures.
- Coordinate with FEMA and local, commonwealth, and territorial officials to establish highpriority response objectives and needs.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Based on shared situational awareness and operational analysis, the adjudication, prioritization, and allocation of resources and personnel have been coordinated through the lead agency's coordinating structure. Personnel and resource deployment has been initiated.

ESF-5

- RSS: Deploy continuity support teams to assist in reconstitution of critical government facilities and services.
- RSS: Deploy Logisticians and Field Officers to the JFO and/or Mobilization Center to assist
 with matching commodity donations from international donors to consignees, if required.

ESF-11

- Assist in data collection and information analysis to inform decisions on placement of temporary housing sites and staging areas and mitigate possible damage to natural and cultural resources.
- Conduct surveys of wetlands and archaeological sites; make biological assessments; make condition assessments of historic structures and museum and archival collections to assist with evaluating sites to inform planning and operational decisions.
- Facilitate whole community multiagency coordination with NGOs for animal response activities.

Phase 2c – Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Initial Federal resources have been distributed to the ISB, the Joint Field Office has been established, and IMATs have conducted necessary operations for the initial support of basic needs to disaster survivors. Response operations across the impacted area have been coordinated in accordance with NIMS.

All ESFs



Ensure team and personnel rotation plans are developed and implemented.

ESF-1

 Provide longer-term coordination of the restoration and recovery of the affected transportation systems and infrastructure, if required.

ESF-5

RSS: Begin expanding JFO staffing for recovery and assistance programs.

ESF-6

- Develop an initial temporary housing strategy to transition survivors from congregate to noncongregate alternatives and provides relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for households unable to return to their pre-disaster residence.
- Identify housing resources from the private sector and other Federal departments and agencies available to disaster survivors.

ESF-15

Coordinate with the affected areas to identify community leaders (e.g. grassroots, political, religious, education, business, cultural, ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to assist in the rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange, and facilitate collaborative planning and mutual support for disaster response.

Phase 3a - Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Coordination elements are transitioning to long-term recovery operations and focus on reintegration of survivors and restoration of basic services via the National Disaster Recovery Framework.

- Deactivate selected ESFs that are no longer required to support operations.
- Implement demobilization plans.
- Close out MAs and process invoices of other Federal departments and agencies.
- Review after action reports and revise plans and procedures accordingly.
- Archive MAs and historical files/records maintained during the incident.
- Coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies to assess lessons learned for future planning requirements.



Tab 1 to Appendix 2: Public Information and Warning

Public information and warning will occur in advance of the storm in Phases 1b and 1c. Time preceding tropical cyclone landfall will permit issuance of advanced actionable messages to populations within and around the projected landfall. Information presented here comes primarily from the DHS Headquarters External Affairs and is relatively standardized nationwide.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Within two hours, link with impacted State or territory to establish ESF-15 – External Affairs organization within 12 hours to provide public information to the impacted populations in coordination with State governments.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Provide public information to the impacted populations in coordination with Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands governments.

Concept of Operations for Public Information and Warning

Planning for public information and warning is unique in the Caribbean. There is a high capacity for communication in Puerto Rico however the message must be conveyed in Spanish. In the US Virgin Islands, English is the predominant language however there is limited capacity.

Region II External Affairs, through the Caribbean Area Division, establishes initial messaging and products through the respective emergency management agencies. The CAD also maintains a contact list of all media outlets in the Caribbean. In the event of tropical disturbance, and activations of EOCs, Joint Information Centers (JICs) will be established with FEMA representation. The JICs may not be located at a DHS facility (JFO/CAD/IOF). The JIC may be located at the EOC or Governor's office. A review and tailoring of pre-scripted messages and fliers is ongoing throughout the different phases.

It is important to note that the program "Community Relations" was changed in 2013. It is now called Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) and it is managed by the Recovery Division during Phase 1A. In Phase 1B, DSA transitions to the authority of the Operations Section, with the IMAT, and eventually to the JFO.

Participation in establishing conference calls, briefings, press releases, fact sheets, flyers, etc. is an ongoing duty and only increases towards landfall and even after (during the height of response). Intergovernmental Affairs and Congressional Affairs are just a few of the units responsible for the various products and workload of External Affairs. Congressional Affairs is slightly different in the Caribbean due to the fact that Puerto Rico is a territory and the US Virgin Islands is a commonwealth of the United States. As such, they do not have the same congressional structure as the 50 states. Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands each have one, non-voting member within the House of Representatives. There is a significant Caribbean population that resides in the CONUS with representation in Congress that may require the more traditional Congressional Affairs approach/strategy.



Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Federal planning, training, and outreach activities have occurred in the absence of a specific threat.

- Exchange information and discuss strategies with state PIOs, Disability Integration Specialists, PR/USVI staff and partner agencies (including disability agencies and divisions) on a regular basis;
- Outreach to PR/USVI during Hurricane Preparedness Week.
- Respond to inquiries from key EA stakeholders about tropical cyclone preparedness.
- Region II External Affairs maintains the capability to respond to an ESF-15 activation by:
 - Planning:
 - Update the Region II Hurricane Annexes (External Affairs sections) annually.
 - Update the initial strategic communications plan (includes all functional areas), the RRCC SOP, RRCS position checklists and other resources annually.
 - o Staffing:
 - Pre-identify and train key staff to support rapid field deployments
 - o Training:
 - Regional Staff:
 - Participate in internal and external exercises.
 - Cross-train staff on multiple functions; including Regional Disability Integration Specialist disability awareness
 - Develop training plans for all surge staff; including disability awareness
 - RRCC and key spokesperson training
 - · Reservists:
 - Select Reservists for each EMI and DRWD training opportunity and encourage Reservists to take online independent study courses and training offered at JFOs.
 - O Products:
 - Review/refresh/update the following:
 - Templates, standard fact sheets and backgrounders
 - Demographic data, including disability data sets for a given area/state
 - Training, liaison and reference guidelines for writers
 - Contact lists, check lists, field guides
 - Key communications triggers matrix
 - Flyers, pamphlets (pre-approved by states)
 - Provide in Accessible Needs formats/modalities
 - Media hot lists and RRCC media access policy
 - SOPs for media monitoring, photo and video preparation, archiving and uploading, including captioning and American Sign Language (ASL).



- Sample of Pre-landfall messages:
 - Movement of teams/commodities/assets to support federal response.
 - Final preparedness actions/what to do during/after storm makes landfall
 - Evacuation/movement inland; influx of people who need to be evacuated
 - Guidance for those who didn't evacuate, supporting local/state messaging.
 - Refine declaration specific messaging (pre-dec., emergency dec., post dec.)

o Logistical:

- Field equipment and shipping cases (camera, video, cell phones, media monitoring, etc.) are working, charged and ready to go.
- Logistics/IT is briefed on requirements for staff surge
- RDIS coordinate with Logistics and IT to ensure that DRC Kits contain laptops that have accessibility tools to meet all survivor needs.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

End State: Pre-scripted messaging has been prepared for release.

ESF-15

External Affairs Officer Key Actions:

- Communicate with HQ, state PIOs, IMAT PIO and other federal agencies concerning planning activities, current situation, objectives, surge plans and staffing requirements.
- Identify and alert IMAT EA team member(s) for possible deployment.
- Deploy key staff to the RRCC, and develop a surge roster of field staff including Disability Integration Specialists, Field PIOs, photographer, and videographer, as needed.
- Meet with Logistics and IT to confirm surge requirements.
- Develop RRCC EA staff work schedule based on RRCC operational hours.
- Identify EA staff to fill Situation Unit

Resource Manager Key Actions:

- Check availability of EA Reservist cadre (per instruction of EAO).
- Process and implement staff deployments to multiple locations.
- Develop tracking mechanism for deployments.
- Ensure incoming EA staff is properly checked in.
- Identify and support resource requirements for photo/video and other field equipment

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Initialize contact with activated ESFs
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on federal response preparations as needed.
- Establish a daily communications summary/EA daily plan and provide to the EAO (EAO designated by DHS Office of External Affairs).
- Ensure information is properly sourced, approved and accurate prior to dissemination.
- Brief writers on RRCC EA policies and procedures.
- Monitor and provide updates/feedback to HQ products and ensure unity of information in RRCC products.
- Support all EA staff on product requirements, including:



- Talking points/news releases/PSAs/fact sheets/backgrounders
- o Flyers
- o IGA/congressional briefings
 - PS advisories
 - Scripts for video/specialty features
- Support all EA staff on reporting requirements, including:
 - o Regional Support Plan (ESF 5)
 - Situation Report (ESF 5)
 - Daily Communication Summary (ESF-15)
 - o Daily Plan (ESF 15)
- Coordinate with Resource Management to ensure timely translation of products.
- Ensure writers place drafts in RRCC SharePoint folder for External Affairs
- Attend daily debriefing/communications calls with field deployed EA staff.

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- In coordination with the Chief of the RRCs/Ops chief, brief RRCS and activated ESFs on the possibility of media presence
- Support News Desk and respond to incoming media inquiries in the RRCC as needed.
- Disseminate and conduct outreach on tropical cyclone preparedness through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Initiates monitoring and issues daily clips and analysis, as needed.
- Broadcast Operations (videographer, photographer and producer) cover potential federal preparedness and response activities, and in coordination with FEMA HQ, upload products through approved site for posting.
- Reviews media access policy with ESF-15 staff and spokespersons.
- Before potential media visit to RRCC, coordinates with IT to have appropriate visual/backdrop on RRCC screen(s).
- Notifies security in accordance with media access policy and procedures.

Congressional Affairs Key Actions:

- Identify the congressional delegation in areas that could potentially be affected.
- Create matrix spreadsheet of potentially affected Congressional districts.
- Conduct initial outreach, including, but not limited:
 - Establish POC to provide updates to;
 - Assessment of need for more "hands-on" briefing with Members of Congress (MOC) and/or staffer to explain federal response activities, policy/procedures;
 - Provide federal preparedness and response activities; provide personal preparedness information (advisories, tips, widgets for MOCs' websites)
- Track congressional inquiries by starting log of outreach activities; record questions, issues raised.
- Based on frequency and type of inquiries, assess the need for conference call with one or more of potentially affected congressional offices.
- Coordinate with EAO and JIC lead on potential hot issues that may also appear in media.
- Coordinate with HQ Congressional Affairs on all outgoing advisories and incoming inquires.

Intergovernmental Affairs Key Actions:



- Prepare event-specific spreadsheet that includes the following:
 - Contact list for potentially affected PR/USVI governments.
 - Background data (past disasters, hot issues, etc.)
 - Record of office visits, interactions with stakeholder
 - Event outreach tracking
- In coordination with EAO and other EA components, send information pertinent to
 potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.)
- Begin creation of IGA reference binder

Private Sector

- Prepare event-specific spreadsheet that includes the following:
 - Contact list for potentially affected private sector stakeholders.
 - Background data (past disasters, hot issues, etc.)
 - Record of interactions with stakeholders
 - Event outreach tracking
- Coordinate with HQ PS to assess national-level PS partners potentially affected by storm.
- Reach out to PR/USVI PS coordinator or POC to establish clear communication goals and expectations for PS component.
- Reach out to DHS Protective Security Advisor to establish infrastructure protection network.
- In coordination with EAO and other EA components, send information pertinent to
 potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.)
- Based on outreach and assessment of need, schedule conference calls with shipping companies and corporations that have interests in potentially affected areas.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

End State: Pre-scripted messaging is being adjusted, as required, and prepared for release.

ESF-15

External Affairs Key Actions:

- Implement surge plan in coordination with the PR/USVI PIO and DSA coordinators.
- Fully inform key stakeholders and field staff on a daily basis of current situation(s) and anticipated issues via conference call briefings, telephone call outs and advisories.
- Support evacuation and sheltering communications and staffing as required.

Resource Manager Key Actions:

- Continue to obtain required check-in information from EA staff.
- Continue to process and implement additional staff deployments.
- Update and maintain distribution lists, contact lists, staff rosters, call down lists and organization charts.
- Coordinate with training office to determine and implement specific training for incoming staff
- Ensure product templates are current, and verify with potentially affected states
- Initiate and coordinate the LEP contract between HQ and the RRCC
- Format and distribute products,
- Continue to initiate, process and implement 143-0, 143-1 purchase requests.



- In coordination with JIC, create PR Newswire (Public Relations, not Puerto Rico) list for potentially affected media markets
- Continue to manage daily activities with RMs in the RRCC.

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Continue liaison contact with activated ESFs
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on federal response preparations as needed.
- Prepare daily communications summary/EA daily plan and provide to the EAO.
- Ensure information is properly sourced, approved and accurate prior to dissemination.
- Monitor and provide updates/feedback to HQ products and ensure unity of information in RRCC products,
- Support all EA staff on product requirements, including:
 - Talking points/news releases/PSAs/fact sheets/backgrounders
 - Flyers
 - o IGA/congressional briefings
 - PS advisories
 - Scripts for video/specialty features
- IGA/congressional briefings
 - PS advisories
 - Scripts for video/specialty features
- Coordinate with Resource Management to ensure timely translation of products.
- Attend daily debriefing/communications calls with field deployed EA staff.
- Coordinate with RDIS for messaging to functional needs audience.

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- Assess field PIO training needs and develop training plan, as needed.
- Coordinate with RDIS to ensure preparedness messaging is available to functional needs populations in potentially impacted areas.
- Participate with the EAO and other leads to develop communications strategy.
- Continue to support News Desk and respond to incoming media inquiries in the RRCC as needed.
- Coordinate with FEMA HQ on media requests for activities that may be outside of Area of Responsibility.
- Continue to disseminate and conduct outreach on tropical cyclone preparedness through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Continue media monitoring and issue news clips and analysis, as needed.

Congressional Affairs Key Actions:

- Continue to coordinate with HQ Cong. Affairs on HQ-generated advisories.
- Coordinate messaging needs (briefings, fact sheets, etc.) with EAO, Planning and Products, and apprise EA leads of potentially upcoming issues.
- Conduct outreach to Congressional offices by phone and e-mail, including advisories and situational updates.
- Coordinate needs for Program SME presence on conference calls and delegation briefings with EAO.



- Continue to track congressional inquiries by logging outreach activities; record questions, issues raised.
- Ensure Congressional Affairs Field Resource Guide is completed.

Intergovernmental Affairs Key Actions:

- Continue to update event-specific spreadsheet, including contact lists, outreach, background information and inquiry log.
- Continue to relay messaging to stakeholders in potentially affected areas.
- Coordinate outreach with PR/USVI counterparts.
- Coordinate with potentially affected commonwealth, territorial, and local governments and associations (with PR/USVI government approval).
- In coordination with EAO, assess staffing needs.

Private Sector Key Actions:

- Refine event-specific spreadsheet that includes the following:
 - Contact list for potentially affected private sector stakeholders.
 - Background data (past disasters, hot issues, etc.)
 - Record of interactions with stakeholders
 - Event outreach tracking
- Continue to coordinate with HQ PS (NRCC) to assess national-level PS partners potentially affected by storm.
- Continue to coordinate with PR/USVI PS coordinator(s) or POC on all activities related that involve that PR/USVI governments.
- Continue to coordinate with DHS Protective Security Advisor to establish infrastructure protection network.
- Continue to send information pertinent to potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.)
- Develop engagement plan for JFO.
- Based on outreach and assessment of need, schedule conference calls with shipping (air and sea) companies and corporations that have interests in potentially affected areas.
- Based assessment of need, determine needs for billboard advertising in affected areas.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Based on preliminary incident assessments and information analysis, public messaging has been coordinated across local, territorial, commonwealth, and Federal jurisdictions. Initial public messages have been broadcast to applicable areas using available mechanisms.

ESF-15

External Affairs Key Actions:

- Communicate daily with surge staff leadership.
- Coordinate with HQ on situational awareness and staffing gaps/needs.
- Coordinate with JFO development team on needs for ESF-15 build out requirements.

Resource Manager Key Actions:

Coordinate with RMs at surge location(s) to ensure staff accountability.



- Assess staff placement and coordinate any additional Reservist deployments.
- Create a tracking mechanism for accountable property and resources.
- Continue to maintain and update internal distribution lists, contact lists, staff roster, call down lists and organization charts.

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Continue liaison contact with activated ESFs
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on federal response preparations as needed.
- Begin 3-day strategic communications and messaging plan
- Prepare daily communications summary/EA daily plan and provide to the EAO.
- Ensure information is properly sourced, approved and accurate prior to dissemination.
- Monitor and provide updates/feedback to HQ products and ensure unity of information in RRCC products.
- Support all EA staff on product requirements, including:
 - o Talking points/news releases/PSAs/fact sheets/backgrounders
 - o Flyers
 - IGA/congressional briefings
 - PS advisories
 - Scripts for video/specialty features
 - Other support materials to other EA components
- Support all EA staff on reporting requirements, including:
 - Regional Support Plan (ESF 5)
 - Situation Report (ESF 5)
 - o Daily Communication Summary (ESF-15)
 - Daily Plan (ESF 15)
- Coordinate with Resource Management to ensure timely translation of products.
- Attend daily debriefing/communications calls with field deployed EA staff.
- Coordinate with RDIS for messaging to functional needs audience

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- Coordinate and responds to media requests and coordinates media events/briefings.
- Conduct daily coordination conference calls with surged staff.
- Continue to disseminate and conduct outreach on federal response and initial recovery messaging through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Continue media monitoring and issue news clips and analysis, as needed.
- Broadcast Operations (videographer, photographer and producer) cover RRCC activities, surge operations and commodity movements from the Atlanta area as appropriate and upload products to HQ for posting.

Congressional Affairs Key Actions in Phase 2a:

- Continue to track congressional inquiries by logging outreach activities; record questions, and issues raised.
- Provide recommendation for future staff roster to EAO and RM based on assessment of field needs.



- Conduct outreach to Congressional offices by phone and e-mail, including advisories and situational updates.
- Continue to conduct conference calls to apprise Congressional staff of most current situation, and provide background on federal response actions.
- Continue to coordinate needs for Program SME presence on conference calls and delegation briefings with EAO.
- Coordinate with IMAT EAO to identify need for cong. affairs field presence
- Facilitate requests with IMAT EAO for congressional delegation (CODEL) ride-alongs and federal response coordination meeting attendance.

Intergovernmental Affairs Key Actions:

- Continue to update event-specific spreadsheet, including contact lists, outreach, background information and inquiry log.
- Continue to relay messaging to stakeholders in potentially affected areas.
- Continue to coordinate outreach with PR/USVI counterparts.
- Coordinate with potentially affected commonwealth, territorial, and local governments and associations (with PR/USVI government approval).
- Continue to assess staffing needs in RRCC, field and for JFO.
- Continues to conduct daily outreach to commonwealth, territorial, and local governments to
 include email advisories/updates/press releases, as well as telephone call-outs and conference
 calls to apprise staff of most current situation.
- Finalize IGA reference transition binders.

Private Sector Key Actions:

- Continue to coordinate with HQ PS (NRCC) to assess national-level PS partners potentially affected by storm.
- Continue to coordinate with PR/USVI PS coordinator(s) or POC on all activities related that involve that state.
- Continue to coordinate with DHS Protective Security Advisor.
- Continue to send information pertinent to potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.)
- Develop engagement plan for JFO.
- Conduct conference calls with all PS stakeholders who request information, as necessary, including but not limited to, shipping (air and sea) companies and corporations that have interests in potentially affected areas.
- Based assessment of need, determine needs for billboard advertising in affected areas.
- Begin JFO transition binder.
- Assess JFO staffing and resource needs; coordinate with Resource Management.

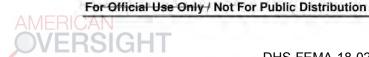
Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Based on more comprehensive situational assessments, public messaging has been refined to meet the immediate needs of responders and the general public.

ESF-15

External Affairs Key Actions:

Continue to engage all key stakeholders thru appropriate channels.



- At the direction of command staff, key ESF 15 staff will move forward to the JFO or to an Interim Operating Facility.
 - External Affairs support will remain with the RRCC until EA leadership is in place and the JFO and ESF 15 function are operational.
- Communicate daily with surge staff leadership.
- Coordinate with HQ on situational awareness and staffing gaps/needs.
- Coordinate with JFO development team on needs for ESF-15 build out requirements.
- Support Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) as needed.
- Develop robust strategic communications plan for recovery efforts.
- Identify additional staff requirements.
- Transition EA operation at RRCC to the JFO.
- Prepare After-Action summary.

Resource Manager Key Actions:

- In coordination with the EAO, transition EA staff to IOF/JFO.
- Establish check-in process and checkpoint to ensure staff accountability.
- Continue to initiate, process and implement 143-0, 143-1 purchase requests.
- Coordinate any additional deployments with EAO.
- In coordination with P&P, to determine correct product format
- Research and assess needs for contractual services needed to support all components of EA.
- Format and distribute products.
- Maintain and update contact lists, staff roster, call down list and organization charts.
- Coordinates with RMs at surge location(s) to ensure staff accountability.
- Assess staff placement and coordinate any additional Reservist deployments.
- Continue tracking EA accountable property and resources. Assess further needs.
- Provide administrative guidance to staff on travel information and local lodging availability.
- Continue to maintain and update internal distribution lists, contact lists, staff roster, call down lists and organization charts.
- Continue to format and distribute products to internal, external and Media Vantage lists.

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Continue liaison contact with activated ESFs
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on federal response actions as needed.
- Begin 3-day strategic communications and messaging plan
- Prepare daily communications summary/EA daily plan and provide to the EAO.
- Ensure information is properly sourced, approved and accurate prior to dissemination.
- Monitor and provide updates/feedback to HQ products and ensure unity of information in RRCC products.
- Support all EA staff on product requirements, including:
 - o Talking points/news releases/PSAs/fact sheets/backgrounders
 - Flyers
 - IGA/congressional briefings

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- o PS advisories
- Scripts for video/specialty features
- Other support materials to other EA components
- Support all EA staff on reporting requirements, including:



- o Regional Support Plan (ESF 5)
- Situation Report (ESF 5)
- Daily Communication Summary (ESF-15)
 - Daily Plan (ESF 15)
- Coordinate with Resource Management to ensure timely translation of products.
- Attend daily debriefing/communications calls with field deployed EA staff.
- Coordinate with RDIS for messaging to functional needs audience

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- Refine key media lists and assignments in PR/USVI based on affected areas and key media markets.
- Conduct daily coordination teleconferences with surge staff,
- Transition Broadcast Operations (videographer, photographer and producer) from RRCC or surge facility to support field/PDAs/DRC openings. Upload products to HQ for posting.
- Provide PIO support for PDAs, shelter operations, mass evacuation sites, establishment of DRCs.
- Continue to disseminate and conduct outreach on federal response and initial recovery messaging through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Continue media monitoring and issue news clips and analysis, as needed.
- News Desk coordinates and responds to media requests.
- Coordinate and respond to media requests and coordinates media events/briefings.

Congressional Affairs Key Actions:

- Continue to conduct outreach to Congressional offices by phone and e-mail, including advisories and situational updates.
- Continue to track congressional inquiries by logging outreach activities; record questions, and issues raised.
- Continue to conduct conference calls to apprise Congressional staff of most current situation, and provide background on federal response actions.
- Continue to coordinate needs for Program SME presence on conference calls and delegation briefings with EAO.
- Facilitate requests for CODEL ride-alongs and federal response coordination meeting attendance.
- If a declaration is granted, provide information on the makeup of the declaration through email advisory and follow-up phone call, or if necessary, conference calls.

Intergovernmental Affairs Key Actions:

- Continue to update event-specific spreadsheet, including contact lists, outreach, background information and inquiry log.
- Continue to relay messaging to stakeholders in potentially affected areas.
- Continue to coordinate outreach and staffing movements with PR/USVI counterpart.
- Coordinate with potentially affected commonwealth, territorial, and local governments and associations (with PR/USVI government approval).
- Continue to assess staffing needs in field and for JFO.



 Continue to conduct daily outreach to commonwealth, territorial, and local associations to include email advisories/updates/press releases, as well as telephone call-outs and conference calls.

Private Sector Key Actions:

- Continue to coordinate with state PS coordinator(s) or POC on all activities related that involve that PR/USVI.
- Continue to coordinate with DHS Protective Security Advisor.
- Continue to send information pertinent to potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.)
- Conduct conference calls with all PS stakeholders who request information, as necessary, including but not limited to, shipping (air and sea) companies and corporations that have interests in affected areas.
- Based assessment of need, determine needs for billboard advertising in affected areas.
- Finalize JFO transition binder
- Refine JFO staffing and resource needs; coordinate with Resource Management.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

End State: Public messaging has been refined to facilitate the transition to recovery.

ESF-15

External Affairs key Actions:

- Monitor possible long-term housing mission and ESF-15 requirements
- Continue to engage all key stakeholders thru appropriate channels.
- At the direction of command staff, key ESF-15 staff will move forward to the JFO or to an Interim Operating Facility.
- Communicate daily with surge staff leadership.
- Coordinate with HQ on situational awareness and staffing gaps/needs.
- Coordinate with JFO development team on needs for ESF-15 build out requirements.
- Transition EA operation at RRCC to the JFO.

Resource Manager Key Actions:

- Coordinate with RMs at surge location(s) to ensure staff accountability.
- Assess staff placement and coordinate any additional Reservist deployments.
- Continue tracking EA accountable property and resources. Assess further needs.
- Continue to maintain and update internal distribution lists, contact lists, staff roster, call down lists and organization charts.
- Continue to format and distribute products to internal, external and Media Vantage lists.

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Continue liaison contact with activated ESFs
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on federal response preparations as needed.
- Implement 3-day strategic communications and messaging plan
- Prepare daily communications summary/EA daily plan and provide to the EAO.
- Ensure information is properly sourced, approved and accurate prior to dissemination.



- Monitor and provide updates/feedback to HQ products and ensure unity of information in RRCC products.
- Support all EA staff on product requirements, including:
 - Talking points/news releases/PSAs/fact sheets/backgrounders
 - Flyers
 - o IGA/congressional briefings
 - PS advisories
 - Scripts for video/specialty features
 - Other support materials to other EA components
- Support all EA staff on reporting requirements, including:
 - Regional Support Plan (ESF 5)
 - o Situation Report (ESF 5)
 - Daily Communication Summary (ESF-15)
 - Daily Plan (ESF 15)
- Coordinate with Resource Management to ensure timely translation of products.
- Attend daily debriefing/communications calls with field deployed EA staff.
- Coordinate with RDIS for messaging to functional needs audience

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- Coordinates and responds to media requests and coordinates media events/briefings.
- Conducts daily coordination conference calls with surged staff.
- Continue to disseminate and conduct outreach on federal response and initial recovery messaging through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Continue media monitoring and issue news clips and analysis, as needed.
- Broadcast Operations (videographer, photographer and producer) cover RRCC activities, surge operations and commodity movements from the Atlanta area as appropriate and upload products to HQ for posting.
- Refines key media lists and assignments in each state based on affected areas and key media markets.

Private Sector Key Actions:

- Refine JFO staffing and resource needs; coordinate with Resource Management.
- Based assessment of need, determine needs for billboard advertising in affected areas.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

End State: Public messaging content and dissemination mechanisms have begun to transition to pre-incident levels.

ESF-15

External Affairs key Actions:

- Conduct public/private events, workshops, or exhibits in each declared commonwealth or territory in ADA compliant sites to educate and inform the public/private sector on how to get disaster assistance (goal is within the first 21 days of JFO operations).
- Conduct public/ private events, workshops, or exhibits after 21 days of JFO operation, in
 each declared commonwealth or territory affected in ADA compliant sites to educate and
 inform the public about effective personal preparedness measures (i.e., "safe rooms and safe



room grants" personal preparedness kits; if operational factors permit, this requirement may be done prior to 21 days) are conducted.

- Develops robust strategic communications plan for recovery efforts.
- Identifies additional staff requirements.
- Prepares After-Action summary.
- Transition all EA/ESF-15 activities to the JFO(s).

Planning and Products Key Actions:

- Program Liaison maintains activated ESFs at the JFO(s).
- Develop daily talking points and briefing materials on Federal disaster assistance as needed.
- Implement 7-day strategic communications and messaging plan

Joint Information Center Key Actions:

- Transition Broadcast Operations (videographer, photographer and producer) from RRCC or surge facility to support field/PDAs/Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) openings.
- Upload products to HQ for posting.
- Continue to disseminate and conduct outreach on federal response and initial recovery messaging through traditional, social media and digital communications.
- Continue media monitoring and issue news clips and analysis, as needed.
- News Desk coordinates and responds to media requests.

Private Sector Key Actions:

- Continue to coordinate with state Private Sector Coordinator(s) or POC on all activities related that involve PR/USVI.
- Continue to coordinate with DHS Protective Security Advisor.
- Continue to send information pertinent to potentially affected stakeholders through traditional methods (e-mail advisories, etc.).
- Conduct conference calls with all private sector stakeholders who request information, as necessary, including but not limited to, shipping (air and sea) companies and corporations that have interests in affected areas.
- Finalize JFO transition binder.



Tab 2 to Appendix 2: Public Health and Medical Services

Federal support of public health and medical services will provide life-saving and life-sustaining medical care to the affected population within and evacuated from the impacted areas. Response operations may be affected by infrastructure damaged by heavy winds, or by localized or widespread flooding and potentially by an overwhelming of the surviving healthcare systems.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Triage requirements from multiple jurisdictions and prioritize emergency-level health and medical treatment resources to meet critical needs.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Within 24 hours of safe conditions, have teams on site at PR/USVI specified facilities to provide life-saving, life-sustaining services.

Concept of Operations for Public Health and Medical Services

Due to the limited availability of hardened shelter for personnel and storage for material for a tropical disturbance, the focus would be on limited pre-landfall deployment of teams; consequently, fewer resources would be requested pre-landfall than compared to a another region's hurricane plan. Two 50-person Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) (one of which can be configured into two strike teams), two additional strike teams, and one Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to staff two Federal Medical Stations (FMS) would be deployed pre-incident, with Mobile Acute Care (MAC) strike teams available for immediate deployment and setup at aeromedical points of embarkation (APOEs) should post-landfall aeromedical evacuation (AE) be required.

Post-landfall, one DMAT would be deployed to Centro Medico in San Juan so that the DMAT can provide emergency department (ED) decompression at the hospital, as well as one DMAT to a location TBD by PR Department of Health (PR DOH).

The strike teams would be deployed to provide basic medical care at locations TBD by PR DOH that are well away from the hospitals. (If the second DMAT has no assignment, the team could also be broken into strike teams for this mission.) Due to expected debris and the long travel distances, the goals for the strike teams are:

- 1. Intercept and reduce the number of potential patients heading to the ED/DMAT
- 2. Establish a vaccination "clinic" site for tetanus, Hep A, etc.
- 3, Provide wound care, i.e. suture small wounds, give antibiotics, wound checks, remove sutures, etc.
- 4. Assess pharmaceutical needs of the community and work with Logistics to fill those without the patient traveling to ED/DMAT to be seen
- 5. Evaluate need and coordinate use of evacuation of critical patients from remote areas.
- Provide intel back to Incident Response Coordination Team of anticipated patient numbers headed for ED/DMAT



7. Provide staff augmentation to EMS if needed

Finally, due to the challenges of evacuating patients and populations, we expect to bring healthcare infrastructure to Puerto Rico post-landfall in the form of field hospitals (Blu-Med assets, EMEDS/CSH units), DoD floating assets, etc., in the event of a truly catastrophic incident that significantly damages the healthcare infrastructure in Puerto Rico.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Federal public health and medical operations plans have been tested and are readily available.

ESF-5

Develop public health and medical centric PSMAs and exercise

ESF-8

- Identify gaps in public health and medical services capabilities in PR/USVI and coordinate plans to overcome shortfalls;
- Review response and recovery plans and update with increases or decreases in public or private sector capabilities; and
- Conduct recurring training and exercises.

Phase 1b – Elevated Threat

End State: Trained medical personnel and equipment are inventoried for potential deployment.

ESF-8

 Monitor tropical cyclone threat and review Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) rosters and availability.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Medical caches are staged or ready for deployment and information exchanges with commonwealth and territorial officials have occurred.

ESF-1

 In conjunction with ESF-8, identify transportation corridors available for medical transportation.

- Activate ESF-8.
- Coordinate with ESF-8 on incoming HHS teams and resources that require FEMA Logistics support (e.g.: staging, feeding, fuel etc.).
- Coordinate ESF-8 and Air Operations Branch and the Defense Coordination Element for support of medical evacuations.



- Coordinate with ESF-8 for information sharing of medical evacuees and final disposition of those individuals.
- Maintain database for shelter population and cross-references with medical evacuation.

ESF-7

Coordinate with ESF-8 for staging of deployed ESF-8 resources.

ESF-8

- Identify immediate feeding, hydration, and bulk distribution (including durable medical equipment and consumable medical supplies) requirements for the affected area, and coordinate with Mass Care to support requirements;
- Identify gaps and solutions involving ESF-6 for mass care services that require ESF-8 support;
- Identify blood supply shortages and anticipated exhaustion levels and work with the American Red Cross and blood suppliers to develop strategies to meet these needs;
- Request deployment or redeployment of available Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) to address public health shortfalls identified by each impacted PR/USVI;
- Validate operability of existing medical facilities and develop Needs Assessment for deployment of personnel and supplies.
- Establish information sharing with PR/USVI governments to communicate changes in shortfalls.
- Coordinate medical evacuation support as required; subtasks include:
 - o Determine PR/USVI patient transportation capabilities,
 - o Coordinate with the PR/USVI to designate airports to support patient evacuations,
 - Evacuate and track acute medical needs patients from medical facilities and nursing homes, and
 - Coordinate transportation support with DOD and other Federal agencies.
 - Determine status on Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facilities (MASF) and Disaster Aeromedical Staging Facilities (DASF)

ESF-11

 If requested, assist PR/USVI with managing animal response needs and provide technical assistance.

ESF-13

- Develop assessment and deployment of security support for shelters.
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners for provision of additional personnel for security at medical staging locations, casualty collection points, and medical evacuation locations.

ESF-15

Coordinate public information support activities including the public health messaging.

Phase 2a – Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Medical personnel have been alerted and initial information about the incident has been collected for preliminary operational analysis.



 Provide ESF-8 with routing information and provide assistance on any air movement of ESF-8 resources.

ESF-5

 Coordinate with ESF-3 and 8 for identification of critical public health care facilities in need of generator assistance.

ESF-7

- Coordinate with ESF-8 for logistical support of deployed/employed ESF-8 resources.
 - o Determine commodities for sheltering and feeding
 - o Determine staging and fuel support for HHS Teams

ESF-8

- Deploy and maintain situational awareness on deployed and available DMAT teams;
- Re-assess current incident and shortfalls and request additional DMAT teams and other personnel provided by Federal department and agency partners or the contracted options;
- Coordinate with PR/USVI and private sector hospitals to gain situational awareness regarding health and medical conditions; key elements include:
 - o Survey available, operable bed space in impacted areas,
 - Coordinate medical and burn unit surge with health care facilities located outside the Region, and
 - Assess damage to hospitals and other key ESF-8 CIKR, including congregate care, hospitals, and emergency medical services;
- Provide and coordinate information with Federal department and agency partners to maintain COP:
- Assist with integration of additional PR/USVI, private sector, and EMAC-deployed resources; and
- Coordinate response for communicable disease control and environmental public health hazards.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Based on information analysis, jurisdictional needs, and operational priorities, resources and personnel have been deployed to provide triage and initial stabilization of casualties.

- Provide medical support to PR/USVI decontamination teams, or other federal partners
- U.S. Public Health teams to provide primary care, mental health, public health services; mass prophylaxis and vaccination; Medical surge; Isolation and quarantine; Epidemiology/surveillance, Environmental Health
- Provide support to ESF-6 in providing Crisis Counseling and disaster case management:
 Crisis counseling, mental health and other similar immediate, short-term psychological assistance to disaster survivors.



 Deploy Public Health Rapid Deployment Forces, Applied Public Health Teams, Mental Health Teams, Services Access Teams as needed.

ESF-13

Coordinate with ESF-8 for provision for force protection security.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Federal medical response support has supplemented local, commonwealth, and territorial efforts to provide care to those likely to survive their injuries.

ESF-8:

- Integrate HHS pharmacy prescription support for a population if requested by PR/USVI governments.
- Leverage the current status of local medical capabilities, logistics/transportation, local
 impacts of an incident, and safety and security risk profile to meet the critical medical needs
 of the affected jurisdictions.
- PR/USVI health care providers and first responders that are not affiliated with a DMAT are notified of review the Medical Reserve Corps and the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals, and assist where needed.
- Review public health and medical support personnel needs, including Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) DMATs that are traditionally held in reserve or in "unavailable" or "standby" status which could be activated and deployed.
- Maintain coordination of patient evacuations with supporting Federal agencies; when mission is assigned, subtasks include:
 - DOD and the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center may coordinate evacuation of patients from the patient consolidated collection sites to the designated Federal Coordinating Center, and
 - The Joint Patient Assessment and Tracking System provides patient tracking data for any patients moved using the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).
- Identify areas where objectives have been achieved and reposition or demobilize personnel when appropriate;
- Coordinate additional Federal, commonwealth, territorial, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and private sector health care providers and integrate additional resources to support operations;
- Integrate additional out-of-area resources provided through EMAC and develop strategy for augmenting or replacing the current Federal Government resources employed in the response; and
- Provide reports on the status of medical operations and objectives to maintain the COP.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

End State: Federal medical response support has begun to transition to pre-incident levels.

ESF-8:

- Coordinate long-term, post-incident public health education campaign with ESF-15;
- Provide support to PR/USVI governments to complete inspection of health care facilities and the repopulation of patients,



- Continue to monitor needs for a public health emergency and waivers of Section 1135 of the Social Security Act to ensure that sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of individuals enrolled in Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program; and
- Determine the status of medical monitoring and public health inspections of mass care facilities.



Tab 3 to Appendix 2: Environmental Response / Health and Safety

Federal guidance will be provided for environmental response and health/safety operations to support the affected communities, responders, and response partners. Localized or widespread flooding may cause additional challenges, and result in additional needs to support operations.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances spills or releases and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operations for Environmental Response / Health and Safety

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the lead agency for ESF-10, routinely responds to chemical, oil, biological, and radiological releases. EPA provides support when requested or when state and local first responder capabilities have been exceeded. Through coordinating and implementing a wide range of activities, EPA conducts removal actions to protect human health and the environment. In carrying out these responsibilities, EPA coordinates with other EPA programs (including the Superfund remedial program), other federal agencies, states, tribes, and local governments. This coordination is done through On-Scene Coordinators and EPA's Special Teams. EPA's response is fairly standardized throughout the United States.

The EPA has the same geographic breakdown as FEMA. EPA Region II is responsible for New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. The EPA Caribbean office is located in Guaynabo, Puerto Rico.

In the Caribbean, the EPA and US Coast Guard share the responsibilities of ESF-10. They both chair the Caribbean Regional Response Team (CRRT) that is responsible for preparedness activities including planning, training, and exercising to ensure an effective response to releases of hazardous substances and oil spills in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.

During Phase 1, the EPA and the USCG through the CRRT, provides support and training to commonwealth and territorial agencies, and private sector companies in environmental response and spill countermeasure strategies.

In Phase 2, ESF-10 will conduct debris removal of potential hazardous waste generated by the tropical cyclone. While every attempt is made to identify the owners of the waste, unidentifiable waste removal will be the responsibility of FEMA and the commonwealth or territory.

In Phase 3, ESF-10 will conduct air sampling to ensure that all waste is removed, and that the affected area is back to normal.



Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all environmental hazards including, but not limited to, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and the affected communities.

ESF-5

Develop PSMAs with ESF-10 and exercise.

ESF-10

- Ensure the all potential responders have the required pre-requisite personal protective equipment (PPE) training.
- Conduct regular inspections and maintenance of PPE.
- Maintain the availability of resources and adequately trained and equipped personnel
 engaged in response per Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
 (HAZWOPER) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1910.120 to address hazardous
 materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters in support of the responder operations and
 the affected communities.
- Maintain a stability metric that centers on the ability to establish a safe and secure
 environment for impacted communities and response personnel engaged in life-saving and
 life-sustaining operations.
- Conduct recurring training and exercises with potential or pre-identified field response personnel.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Federal environmental response/health and safety resources are identified and inventoried, special environmental risks and safety hazards are identified to the extent possible based on available information, and personnel are trained.

ESF-5

 Ensure FEMA/Office of Safety, Health, Health and Environment issues and guidelines are circulated through all agencies.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

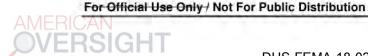
<u>End State</u>: Environmental response/health and safety resources have been readied for deployment in anticipation of support needed by response workers and the general public, and appropriate contact has been made with local, commonwealth, and territorial officials.

ESF-5

 Activate appropriate ESFs to provide coordination, technical assistance, and response to environmental/health and safety response.

ESF-7

Coordinate with ESF-10 to determine if additional PPE is required for response



- Prepare and stage personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Deploy PPE to appropriate staging areas.

- Develop staffing plan for required resources that can be mobilized under Federal authorities (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], U.S. Coast Guard [USCG], etc.);
- Begin protective messaging to responders and develop necessary protective protocols and equipment.
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners to identify locations of hazardous materials storage, treatment, and disposal sites and other potential areas of releases of oil and hazardous materials;
- Coordinate protective measures for Federal assets being deployed to impacted areas with the On-Scene Security and Protection Capability Group/ESF-13;
- Coordinate public protective messaging with ESF-15, as necessary, including in accessible formats; and
- Determine necessary governmental teams and private sector support requirements and begin deployment and execution of contracts based on consequences and/or PR/USVI requests.

Phase 2a – Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Preliminary incident-specific information has been reviewed to determine initial environmental response/health and safety response actions, including the alert, staging, allocation, and mobilization of personnel and equipment.

ESF-3

- Coordinate with ESF-11 and state agricultural partners for potential requirements for the removal of animal carcass debris.
- Begin initial assessment for animal carcass removal requirements as a component of the debris removal mission in conjunction with ESF-3, 8, 10, and 11.
- In coordination with OSHA, begin protective messaging to responders and develop necessary
 protective protocols and equipment.

ESF-7

Provide sourcing assistance for response and recovery worker access to required PPE.

ESF-8

- Provide technical assistance, advice, and support for medical surveillance and monitoring as required by regulation (e.g., asbestos and lead).
- Provide needs assessments, technical assistance, advice, and support for short and long-term occupational medical care and health services for response workers.

- Assess environmental conditions caused by the tropical cyclone and determine response priorities;
- Assess requirements for the use of Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer vehicles in impacted continental United States jurisdictions if airborne toxins are suspected;



- Assess requirements for the use of Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology as a remote sensor to detect possible chemical releases and provide responders with additional information;
- Develop a plan prioritizing cleanup of identified HAZMAT incidents;
- The USCG assesses potential impacts from oil spills and develops response deployment plan;
- If a HAZMAT or oil spill has a technical cause or is a consequence of another incident, determine responsible party and assess any response capabilities to mitigate impact.

- Monitor environmental conditions and response activities and conduct sampling to determine impacts on Natural, Cultural, and Historical (NCH) Resources.
- Coordinate with ESF-3 on the removal of debris (when classified as debris) affecting NCH,
- Coordinate with ESF-10 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources when that debris
 is contaminated by oil or hazardous material.

ESF-15

 Coordinate public information support activities, including posting environmental data summary results on websites and working with environmental and public health agency partners to develop public messaging regarding the impacts of the environmental contamination and appropriate public protective actions.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Based on initial hazard assessments, Federal technical experts, in coordination with the affected jurisdictions, have identified initial high priority environmental response activities, public protective actions, and responder health and safety protective actions.

ESF-3

Conduct animal carcass removal as a component of debris removal mission requirements.

ESF-5

 Begin protective messaging to responders and develop necessary protective protocols and equipment.

- Deploy adequate environmental response capabilities within 48 hours to impacted jurisdictions to mitigate oil and hazardous substances and prepare responders for contact with environmental hazards;
- Deploy appropriate personnel and strike teams utilizing MA or existing Federal response and/or funding authorities;
- USCG maintains response plans for every regulated maritime facility and provides necessary response information to the COP if impacted by an incident;
- Identify and evaluate site hazards and provide recommendations for PPE;
- Establish site-specific controls and PPE recommendations;
- Participate in the Joint Information Center and coordinate outgoing messages through Incident Command in coordination with PR/USVI jurisdictions; and



 Coordinate with PR/USVI partners to identify locations of damaged hazardous materials storage, treatment, and disposal sites and other areas of releases of oil and hazardous materials.

ESF-11

- Deploy animal carcass removal resources if carcasses are a result of an animal disease breakout.
- If requested, identify subject matter experts to provide technical assistance regarding proper disposal of animal carcasses.
- Coordinate with ESF-10 on the removal of debris affecting Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH) resources.
- Perform assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions (e.g., temporary housing and sheltering plans).

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Predictive modeling data has been coordinated and disseminated, comprehensive hazard and risk assessments have been performed, and sampling and monitoring data has been collected. Planning, operational analysis, and delivery of environmental response/health and safety requirements have been coordinated across public, private, and nongovernmental sectors.

ESF-3

 Manage, monitor, and/or provide technical advice in the demolition and subsequent removal and disposal of buildings and structures contaminated with toxic elements, in consultation with ESF-10.

- Provide technical assistance to PR/USVI ESFs for environmental hazards affecting populations and responders for incidents;
- Assess hazardous materials locations in impacted areas that may threaten public and responder safety;
- Maintain PPE protocols, as needed, based on HAZMAT conditions;
- Continue operations based on initial assessments; and
- The EPA supports actions to stabilize the release, and prevent the spread of, contamination, including:
 - Sampling the drinking water supply in support of PR/USVI water providers,
 - Stabilizing any oil or HAZMAT release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments,
 - Capping of contaminated soils or sludge and use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effect,
 - Decontaminating buildings and structures,
 - Removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas, and
 - Removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials.



- Ensure regulated facilities are capable of providing safe meat, poultry, and processed egg products.
- Determine the need for animal carcass removal if carcasses are the result of an animal disease outbreak.
- If requested, continue to provide technical assistance to both ESF-3 (or ESF-10 contractors) and state partners regarding the proper disposal of animal carcasses.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Appropriate plans are in place for a smooth transition to local, commonwealth, and territorial officials for any remaining environmental response activities, and any needed Federal advice on continued protection of local, commonwealth, and territorial workers has been provided.

ESF-8

 Evaluate the need for longer term epidemiological follow-up and medical monitoring of response and recovery workers.

ESF-10

- Determine actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release of HAZMAT and oil spills and develop a plan for environmental prioritization and cleanup;
- Continue environmental response/health and safety operations and ensure the correct PPE is selected and modified based on improving or deteriorating conditions; and
- Determine that skilled contracting labor force (e.g., environmental cleanup contractors, utility and infrastructure repair crews) has correct PPE for the conditions.

- Begin the transition to short-term recovery activities associated with stabilization of NCH resources and removal or control of contaminants.
- Monitor for any potential animal disease outbreaks as the result of either improper carcass disposal or secondary effects from the initial incident or cascading effects.



Tab 4 to Appendix 2: Fatality Management

Federal emergency operations will provide coordination and assistance to support local and state mortuary operations and provide fatality management services, including recovery of the deceased and temporary mortuary solutions, particularly those actions resulting from major flooding following hurricane impact.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Make accurate assessment of fatalities in each incident and plan deployment of public and private resources to augment local medical examiners.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operations for Fatality Management

Currently, the Institute for Forensic Sciences (IFS) in PR is responsible for conducting mass fatality operations. PR Department of Health has advised that IFS has reported a threshold of 75 decedents in order for there to be a request for Federal mass fatality support.

Recent notable hurricanes:

- Hugo (1989): nine (9) deaths
- Marilyn (1995): two (2) deaths
- Hortense (1996): nineteen (19) deaths
- Georges (1998): between eight (8) and twelve (12) deaths (reports vary)

Fatality management in the US Virgin Islands is the responsibility of the US Virgin Islands Department of Justice. Historically, hurricanes have caused limited deaths (8 during Hurricane Marilyn).

Based on the above data, no or limited use of Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team (DMORT) would be expected for a hurricane in Puerto Rico or the US Virgin Islands.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Federal fatality management plans have been developed and exercised, resources have been procured, and inventories have been updated.

ESF-5

Develop fatality management centric pre-scripted mission assignments (PSMAs) with ESF-8

ESF-8

 Conduct pre-incident planning with local medical examiner (ME)/coroner(s) to address mortuary space and body recovery shortfalls;



- Develop and maintain plans for bereavement counseling with PR/USVI and communitybased mental health NGOs;
- Coordinate Federal protocols to provide PR/USVI support for body recovery and victim identification;
- Conduct training and exercises with Region II ME agencies, Mass Care, and mental health providers; and
- Develop casualty reporting protocols with PR/USVI MEs.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

End State: Fatality management personnel are prepared and equipped for deployment.

ESF-5

- Notify ESF-8 of possible activation.
- Pull and review applicable ESF-8 PSMAs

ESF-8

Maintain visibility of Regional Emergency Coordinator (REC) personnel and status.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Fatality management caches have been readied for deployment and appropriate contact has been made with local, commonwealth, and territorial, officials. Staging of assets may occur.

ESF-5

- Activate ESF-8
- Request activation of National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)
- Determine need for Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facilities (MASF) and Disaster Aeromedical Staging Facilities (DASF)
- MA ESF-8 to pre-stage Disaster Mortuary Response Team(s) (DMORTs) at established ISBs/FSAs
- MA ESF-7 to pre-stage fatality management supplies (refrigerator trucks, etc.) at established ISBs/FSAs.

ESF-8

- Staff RRCC with RECs
- Identify REC availability and issue an immediate recall (consult on-call list and beyond as needed).
- Coordinate with other primary and supporting departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident including sending Liaison Officers where appropriate.
- Coordinate/facilitate activation of NDMS
- Coordinate the alert and pre-staging of DMORT(s)

ESF-15

 Support a Joint Information Center (JIC) in the release of general public health response information to the public.



Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Based on preliminary fatality estimates, Federal fatality management resource requirements have been identified and deployed.

ESF-5

 Coordinate with PR/USVI partners to obtain initial fatality impacts and local and commonwealth/territory capabilities.

ESF-7

 Coordinate with ESF-8 for initial assessment of additional fatality management supplies required and coordinate the acquisition of required commodities (refine and continue through all phases).

ESF-8

- Alert/notify, activate, and deploy Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) to determine exact resources needed to support local ME/coroner;
- Alert/notify and activate DMORT personnel (disaster morgue personnel and Family Assistance Center Team) for deployment;
- Alert/notify the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response to prepare the Disaster Portable Morgue Unit (DPMU) for deployment; and
- Coordinate with mass care services on fatality management to develop support for family reunification for missing persons/remains (this does not include family notification, which is the responsibility of the impacted jurisdiction's ME or designated official).

ESF-9

- Coordinate with commonwealth, territorial, and local officials the location of fatalities (continue through all phases).
- Identify, map and report fatality locations (continue through all phases).

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Federal operations have been coordinated with the affected jurisdictions and fatality management resources are on site(s) and operational.

ESF-8:

- Implement plan to deploy public and private resources to augment local MEs;
- Deploy, employ, and maintain situational awareness on DMORT, DPMUs, and other medical assistance teams;
- Determine if additional resources are needed from contracted mortuary support services, including remains and body recovery;
- Develop coordination of family assistance with mass care services agencies, NGOs, or the private sector;
- Coordinate with PR/USVI governments to determine changes in capabilities and anticipated shortfalls; and
- Provide and coordinate information with Federal department and agency partners to maintain COP.



Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Additional mortuary support resource and personnel requirements are identified and fulfilled to maintain a sustained response.

ESF-6:

- Establish a Family Assistance Center for family member interview(s) and assistance in victim identification.
- Provide crisis counseling assistance for family members.

ESF-7:

- Provide support for temporary internment, augmentation of refrigeration capacity, and decontamination for contaminated remains;
- Assess need for mortuary industry call to augment public sector support and coordinate with ESF-15.

ESF-8:

- Validate projection of the number of fatalities using appropriate modeling methodologies;
- Begin employment of DMORT personnel and assets;
- Maintain situational awareness and determine need to rotate mortuary teams to allow personnel to rest and maintain capability;
- Establish and maintain casualty tracking system;
- Coordinate additional Federal, PR/USVI, NGO, and private sector mental health care providers to provide bereavement counseling; and

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Fatality management operations have transitioned to the identification of remains and the provision of counseling services to the bereaved.

- Retain body recovery and victim identification support to PR/USVI governments;
- Bereavement counseling; and
- Transition any family reunification locations to restored local ME agencies.



Tab 5 to Appendix 2: Infrastructure Systems

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) are assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—that are so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. CIKR includes energy supply, transportation, communications/internet, water supply, and health care facilities.

Following a hurricane, coordination across all levels of government and the private sector will be instrumental in infrastructure systems. In particular, efforts should be focused on flood issues resulting from the hurricane, as this may cause damage to or storm water infiltration into the existing water distribution system as well as damage/inaccessibility of roadways. Transportation infrastructure is essential to life saving and sustaining activities. Preserving and restoring these systems is critical to providing potable water, maintaining wastewater and sanitation operations, and supporting firefighting and other emergency services. Utilities, like electricity and natural gas, may also experience distribution problems and could hamper response and recovery efforts.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Assess and prioritize CIKR damaged by incidents and coordinate public and private sector resources that will reduce the further loss of life and services.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operations for Infrastructure Systems

Electricity, potable water, and communications are essential to life and will be the focus of this section.

In Puerto Rico, electricity is provided by Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) primarily through petroleum. In 2012, 65% of Puerto Rico's electricity came from petroleum, 18% from natural gas, 16% from coal, and 1% from renewable energy. Water is also provided by PREPA through government owned reservoirs that collect fresh water from rainfall, rivers, and tributaries. PREPA is a public entity with a government appointed/elected board. A majority of Puerto Rico's power generation occurs along the southern coast, thus transmission lines run over mountainous terrain to reach the northern portion of the island making repair and restoration difficult and lengthy.

In the US Virgin Islands, electricity and water are provided by the government entity Water and Power Authority (WAPA) through petroleum and desalination plants, respectively. A majority of the population collect their own water from rainfall which is stored within cisterns on their property. Outages in both power and water supply occur sporadically as a part of island life.

It is important to note that the petroleum necessary to generate electricity and operate desalination plants is barged in from multiple sources. This makes returning shipping lanes (sea ports) a priority for response and recovery efforts.



Communication services are independently addressed in Appendix 4 of this Hurricane Annex.

Preparedness is critical before the threat of a tropical disturbance. The responsibility for ensuring infrastructure systems are prepared to handle a hurricane falls upon multiple agencies like the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Actions and activities include exercises, emergency operating plans, security and power assessments for generators. In phases 1b and 1c, it is FEMA's responsibility to share situational awareness with the private and public sector entities that maintain the infrastructure systems.

The primary Federal agency during Phase 2 is the US Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps provides power assessments for temporary power (as well as installing generators) and construction of temporary bridges and roadways. They are often assisted by the Department of Energy and the Department of Transportation. It is important to note that due to laws and regulations assistance is limited to facilitating restoration, not directly restoring or permanently repairing infrastructure. USACE can provide temporary power generation but they cannot fix transmission lines; fixing transmission lines is the responsibility of the owners. FEMA can mission assign the transportation of power crews to assist in restoration but the work of the power crews is under the authority of the companies they work for.

Temporary power will be provided where most needed first (usually at hospitals, police, fire, continuity of government facilities). Restoration of electricity begins with the ability to generate power, long-distance transmission, then into individual locations. Ultimately, the efforts of preparedness and response activities lead us to Phase 3 where recovery begins. It is here where FEMA's Public Assistance program can reimburse or provide technical assistance for the permanent repair of infrastructure systems.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a – Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Identification of vulnerable systems (especially those damaged in previous events) is completed;

- Develop new and/or revised Pre Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMAs) or Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for ESFs, RSFs, and NGOs.
- DHS Protective Security Advisors determine pre-designated work location(s) from FEMA Region II based on anticipated incident;
- Coordinate update of CIKR data sets to be used by Region II during incidents and for modeling;
- Coordinate modeling inputs to assist Region II in making hazard-specific modeling to use during incidents; and
- Public Assistance (PA) Program Managers will provide steady state coordination, technical assistance, and training to state counterparts.
- PA Program Managers will review and approve State annual Disaster Administrative Plans.



Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Technical personnel and equipment have been identified and inventoried. Operational plans have been refined based on current information.

ESF-5

- PA Program Managers: Increase coordination with potentially impacted jurisdictions.
- PA Program Managers: Assist PR/USVI partners with EMAC agreements for infrastructure and/or emergency services (ex. Protective measure, technical assistance) as requested.
- Develop initial staffing rosters using ADD and FQS to support IMAT, PDA staff, RRCC, and IOF/JFO operations.
- Develop a potential list of what types of special assistance will be needed.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Response actions and resources have been prioritized based on existing catalogues of pre-identified critical infrastructure. Predictive data/models should be consulted to ascertain the potential for damage to CIKR in the threatened area and staging of assets should occur to respond,

ESF-5 (Public Assistance Program)

- Provide support to RRCC, ESFs, and OFAs as appropriate through coordination with activated ESFs and OFAs.
- Finalize development of FQS staffing roster to be submitted to Mission Support for deployment. If RRCC is stood up, send staffing roster to the Staff Support Section.
- Increase the frequency of state PA coordination calls.
- If appropriate dispatch PA Program Manager to potentially impacted states if IMAT PA rep is overwhelmed.
- Participate in coordination calls with HQs.
- Analyze pre-storm models using FEMA and USACE modeling programs for potential support by FEMA and/or ESF partners.
- Coordinate with ESFs for anticipated support requirements.
- Field HQs request for regional surge funds for pre staging Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams
- Support potential Emergency Declarations and provide support based upon state requests.
- Under EM declaration fulfill FCO PA requests
- Coordinate with USACE, DOT, Communications, and Department of Energy for RRCC/field staff augmentation.

ESF-1

- Deploy Federal Aviation Administration Liaison Officer to support Air Operations Branch.
- Determine staff available for rapid needs assessment strike teams and activate.

- Notify and deploy Power Planning Restoration Teams.
- Notify and deploy 249 Engineer Battalion
- Utilize Emergency Power Facility Assessment Tool database, and coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-8, ESF-10, and ESF-12 to determine if generator need and installation assessment of critical facilities has already been conducted.



- Activate ESFs 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, and 12
- Request the PSA personnel to support RRCC and for potential deployment with Incident Management Assessment Teams (IMATs) and pre-designated Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO).
- The Infrastructure Branch will coordinate with the Planning Support Section and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to conduct initial modeling of incident and develop potentially impacted CIKR.
- The Infrastructure Branch will develop initial prioritized CIKR for assessment, and validate with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, and PSA staff upon arrival.
- Provide prioritized CIKR assessment list to the RRCC Planning Support Section and GIS.
- Coordinate with Defense Coordination Element and Other Federal Agencies (OFAs) for availability of aerial platforms for initial CIKR analysis and needs assessment strike teams.
- The Planning Support Section will coordinate with the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) for the activation of the Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Cell and provide the prioritized CIKR assessment list.
- In conjunction with RRCC Planning Support Section and PR/USVI partners, the Infrastructure Branch will develop a staffing, deployment, and information collection plan for the rapid needs assessment strike teams based upon aerial platform and staff availability.

ESF-7

- Based upon GIS modeled impacts, coordinate with NRSC for the ordering of generators.
- Coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-5, and DOD for identification of locations of staging areas and air operations facilities based upon available locations.
- Activate fuel contracts.
- Source, contract, or mission assign for water.
- Stage generators at ISBs

ESF-8

 Develop initial list of major medical facilities for rapid needs assessment and provide to Infrastructure Branch.

ESF-10

Determine staff available for rapid needs assessment strike teams and activate

ESF-12

- Determine staff available for rapid needs assessment strike teams and activate.
- Establish and maintain contact with providers in PR/USVI.

ESF-13

 Determine staff available to providing additional site security to CIKR if requested by PR/USVI partners.

ESF-15

 Will provide public messaging throughout all phases regarding status of CIKR and efforts to stabilize and reestablish functionality, and public safety messages related to CIKR.



Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Based on preliminary information about the incident's impacts on critical infrastructure, immediate resource needs have been identified and coordinated across the public and private sectors. Response personnel have been deployed for assessments and additional assets are readied for deployment to affect repair and restoration.

ESF-1

 Coordinate with Air Operations Branch for use of aerial platforms (manned and un-manned) in conducting CIKR impact analysis immediately following an incident.

ESF-2

 Coordinate with private sector partners to determine communication outages and status of back-up resources (generators, fuel, etc.) and provide technical assistance as requested.

ESF-3

- Provide staff for rapid CIKR assessment
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners for prioritized generator installation and cross-check against generator pre-screened facilities
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners for CIKR debris clearance priorities

ESF-5

- Coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, and PSA staff for deployment of staff to execute CIKR rapid assessment plan.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 and ESF-13 for safe transportation of needs assessment personnel to either staging areas or air operations branch sites.
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners to begin determining the re-entry standards/requirements for private sector facilities. Ensure the engagement of the ESF-15 private sector liaison.

ESF-7

- In conjunction with PR/USVI partners, provide fuel for first responders through a fuel contract or interagency agreement.
- In conjunction with PR/USVI partners, provide water for communities without water service via contracting or mission assignment.

ESF-8

 Regional Emergency Coordinators will coordinate with PR/USVI partners to determine status of major medical facilities.

ESF-10

 In coordination with rapids needs assessment strike teams, identify and prioritize HAZMAT CIKR sites for inspection.

ESF-12

 Conduct initial analysis of cascading effects for major power production or distribution system failures.



 Provide initial estimate of power outages and projected repair times to RRCC Planning Support Section and the National Response Coordination Center within four hours of the incident.

ESF-13

Deploy requested staff to provide additional CIKR site security as requested.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Operational plans have been updated and coordinated with the public and private sectors to stabilize and repair critical infrastructure. Resources are beginning to enter the area and perform stabilization actions.

ESF-3

- Coordinate installation of generators at prioritized sites that enable life-saving/life-sustaining activities.
- Conduct post-landfall infrastructure and public work assessments.
- Conduct Debris Management and Technical Assistance for removal and final disposal. (continue through all phases)

ESF-5

- Execute the rapid needs assessment plan in conjunction with ESF, OFA, and PR/USVI partners. As site assessments are reported, develop prioritized list of CIKR for rapid debris removal, stabilization, and restoration/repair, technical assistance, or priority monitoring (private sector facility) based upon immediate and cascading impacts.
- Coordinate with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, and PSA staff for restoration of public CIKR and maintain awareness of private CIKR stabilization/restoration efforts,
- Ensure tracking for restoration of essential community services (i.e. SWEAT-Sewer, Water, Electricity, and Transportation) in support of PR/USVI priorities is established (goal is within 72 hours of the declaration).

ESF-7

 Continue to stage and distribute resources from ISBs that are critical to stabilizing and restoring CIKR (continue through all phases).

ESF-8

 Regional Emergency Coordinators will coordinate with PR/USVI partners for prioritizing major medical CIKR in need of stabilization/restoration assistance.

ESF-10

Develop prioritized HAZMAT CIKR for remediation and technical assistance.

ESF-13

Continue to coordinate and provide site security presence at CIKR.



Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Site surveys and damage assessments have been completed. In coordination with the private sector, activities to stabilize existing infrastructure, support facilities, and evacuation processing centers have been completed

ESF-3

 Install generators at CIKR sites as determined by PR/USVI partners and as rapid needs assessments are completed.

ESF-5

 In conjunction with ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-3, ESF-10, ESF-12, PSA, Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator, and Unified Coordination Group, begin developing long-term recovery plans.

ESF-7

- As demand decrease, deactivate commodity contracts, orders, or mission assignments.
- As able, consolidate ISB/FSA activities.

ESF-12

Provide updated power outages and predicted restoration times.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Temporary repairs to critical infrastructure have been completed. Long-term repair and restoration of public and private sector projects have transitioned to Recovery.

ESF-3

Participate in initial development of long-term recovery plan for public CIKR.

- Demobilize/transition RRCC ESF staff to JFO.
- Coordinate with NDRF staff for development of ESF/RSF transition plan.
- Conduct all kick off meetings and ensure mitigation participation at meetings (goal is within 21 days of approval of Request for Public Assistance).
- Inform applicants that they must identify and report all damage to FEMA within 60 days of kick off meeting.
- Implement PA Program through Stafford Act.
- Provide flood risk data to Individual Assistance (IA), National Processing Service Center (NPSC), and PA staff to assure risk considerations are weighed into decision-making process.



Tab 6 to Appendix 2: Mass Care / Emergency Services

Operations for this core capability following a tropical cyclone will be directed towards those populations requiring lifesaving and life sustaining mass care and emergency assistance support. Response and recovery plans should be inclusive of persons with disabilities (physical, sensory, cognitive, behavioral and/or chronic conditions), persons with access and functional needs (non-English speaking, limited English proficiency, persons in institutionalized settings, the elderly, children, persons from diverse cultures, and the transportation disadvantaged), service animals, and household pets as defined by the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2005. Infrastructure damage following the storm may impact existing plans for shelter locations and ability to support them, reunification efforts, points of distribution locations and types of mass care and emergency service support required.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Deploy mass care services for up to 25 percent of the impacted population.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operations for Mass Care / Emergency Services

Mass Care response capability and procedures in the Caribbean are unique compared to the rest of the continental United States. Due to the distance from the rest of the United States, both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands have increased logistical challenges to provide Mass Care support and are reliant on pre-landfall staging of assets and commodities to be able to immediately respond in a major or catastrophic event. Within the logistical challenges for the Caribbean is the turnaround time, or burn rate, of commodities and their timely request to continue support services to the impacted population.

The shelters in the Caribbean are designed primarily to provide Mass Care services for at risk populations. These individuals are often those with access and functional needs or live in isolated areas that are prone to flooding, mudslides, and landslides. The rest of the general population is known to shelter-in-place during a storm. Both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands may request Federal assistance to support mass care services pre-landfall of a major hurricane. In addition to the at risk population requiring mass care services, the rest of the general population would most likely seek out assistance for commodities and shelter. It is anticipated that infrastructure of essential utilities will be out of service for extended periods of time.

Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico, the commonwealth's agency responsible for Mass Care support is the Department of Housing, which coordinates that responsibility with 21 other commonwealth agencies and organizations. The Department of Housing is the lead agency in the management and administration of the shelter operations for the commonwealth. There is a pre-identified



network of approximately 3-5 certified shelters facilities per each of the 78 municipalities, which 92% of these are public schools. The Commonwealth has a signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), for the full implementation of the FEMA National Shelter System (NSS).

Currently, the Commonwealth constituted a Household Pets Task Force which is led by the Department of Natural Resources. The Task Force is in the process of developing a framework that can assist the municipalities with operational strategies in support of household pets and service animals in disaster. Deployment of subject matter experts would be advisable to support this mission.

The Commonwealth is in the process of reconvening their Emergency Housing Task Force in order to focus on the development of an Emergency Housing Plan, The PR Department of Housing is the lead agency in this initiative and will be the entity implementing the emergency housing strategy.

The PR Department of Health is the lead agency for the Access and Functional Needs Task Force. An accomplished strategy performed by the Task Force is the development and implementation of the Access and Functional Needs Voluntarily Registry. The Registry was released to the public on October 2013 and they can register through the state's 311 system. The Registry was designed as a planning mechanism and to serve as an additional tool to support the need of the community.

US Virgin Islands

In the US Virgin Islands, the territorial agency responsible for Mass Care support is the Department of Human Services, and which coordinates that responsibility with 12 other territorial agencies and organizations. There is a pre-identified network ranging from 9-13 shelter facilities per island which are certified annually. The Territory has a signed Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), for the full implementation of the FEMA National Shelter System (NSS). However utilization of the NSS needs to be validated with the Department of Human Services since shelter operations are supported by the American Red Cross (ARC) therefore shelter information is uploaded into the ARC NSS.

The animal care providers in the Territory have a partnership with the Department of Agriculture to address animal control which can be built on to support household pets and service animals in disasters. However, an operational strategy needs to be developed to support household pets and service animals and it would be advisable to deploy subject matter experts to support this mission.

The Territory instituted an Emergency Housing Steering Committee to develop an Emergency Housing Plan. The Virgin Island Housing Finance Authority is tasked with the development and implementation of the Plan. Currently, the Plan is in a draft version and diverse temporary and long term housing options were reviewed. The draft and housing options are pending public and governmental vetting.



The Department of Human Services acknowledges that Functional Needs Population have many unique challenges. Although a Functional Needs Population Task Force is not configured, in 2006 the Department of Health in coordination with Human Services developed a database by island that identifies functional needs population which in case of a disaster will be requiring transportation assistance to evacuate.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Personnel have been trained, mass care plans have been developed and reviewed, and commodities and services and sources have been identified, and/or procured and inventoried.

ESF-6

- Participate in maintenance of the All-Hazard Plan and procedures.
- Conduct mass care and emergency assistance planning with stakeholders for 25 percent of an impacted population, their service animals and pets.
- Identify mass care human and material resource gaps based on information from stakeholders
- Establish Memorandums of Understanding, Memorandums of Agreement, blanket purchase agreements, contracts, and PSMAs.
- Maintain contact with PR/USVI governments and NGOs that supply mass care and emergency assistance subject matter expertise.
- Update jurisdictional Mass Care Support Services Plan.
- Annually review with States locations of shelters and provide data to GIS for coding.
- Participate in state plan reviews and development, work groups, and task forces.
- Develop public preparedness messaging.
- Determine existing logistics and resource capabilities.
- Identify procedures for the activation/request or need of the Mass Care Assessment Teams.
- Conduct training and exercises to validate existing plans.
- Validate NSS shelter and feeding commodities data.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Mass care plans, trainings, and exercises have been reviewed and updated to build, sustain, and improve existing operational capabilities.

- Mass Care Program Specialists and Voluntary Agency Liaisons (VAL) will conduct outreach
 to their counterparts in the potentially impacted areas in regard to sheltering, mass care and
 emergency services capabilities and preparedness activities.
- Participate in State and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) conference calls
- Coordinate with Resource Support Section (RSS) to identify additional NGO/OFA requirements for RRCC and possible IMAT support.
- Begin to engage coordination with ESF-8 for medically fragile population monitoring.
- Initiate communications with mass care service providers (ESF-8, HHS/Administration for Children and Families; ESF-11/USDA; American Red Cross, etc.) and Regional Disability Integration Specialist (RDIS) to discuss potential needs for support based on shared



situational awareness (e.g., support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, children, human needs assessments, household pets and service animal support).

- Review historical data pertinent to the potentially affected area.
- Monitor shelter information, including:
 - Status (open, standby, impacted), location, type (e.g., pet-friendly, Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant, generator capability, cleared as structurally sound).
 - o Operating agency (i.e., government-run, NGO, spontaneous).
 - Capabilities/capacities (e.g., number of sheltered/number of available spaces, ability to cook).
 - Requirements: additional staffing, equipment, supplies, food, hydration facilities, hygiene, sanitation, communications, and power.
 - Advanced support, including need for personal assistance services, durable medical goods, translators, interpreters, and security.
 - Identify sheltering arrangements that allow households pets within shelters or adjacent to shelter sites.
 - Communicate with, and give guidance to, ESF-15 stakeholders and FEMA's community partners to communicate to the affected population such things as:
 - o Availability and location of mass care services, resources, and guidance, and
 - Instructions on what one should need/have/bring when evacuating and evacuation information, taking into consideration access and functional needs (including children, elders, transportation challenges, seniors, persons with limited English proficiency; people with cognitive and mobility disabilities; and household pets and service animals).
 - Provide information for population that would shelter in place, including boil water alerts, sanitation information, recommended hydration per day, etc.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Identify anticipated mass care and housing support needs and resource requirements, in coordination with public, private, and nongovernmental partners.

- Coordinate Region II ESF-6 activities when RRCC is activated.
- Provide NRCC mass care desk with situational awareness.
- Request mass care support from ESF-8 and 11 as well as the American Red Cross.
- Request guidance from the Regional Disability Integration Specialist (RDIS).
- Develop Mass Care staffing plan and request appropriate resources
- Respond to activation of deployment of Mass Care with IMAT and/or other requests for Federal mass care services at PR/USVI Emergency Operations Centers (as appropriate).
- Participate in joint conference calls with stakeholders for situational assessment and awareness, including:
 - Responding NGOs (including the American Red Cross as the Mass Care co-lead).
 - o IMAT and other Federal partners (e.g., USDA, HHS, DOD, EPA, USACE),
 - o PR/USVI mass care services agencies (ESF-6 and -11 equivalents)
 - o Disability agencies and organizations, and
 - Other NGOs and the private sector.



- Prioritize and coordinate mass care services and resources for congregate sheltering and potential shelter-in-place populations, prioritizing for survivors with mass care needs including, but not limited to:
 - Hydration and feeding
 - Consumable and durable medical goods
 - o Baby food, formula, and supplies
 - Pet supplies such as food, leashes, and cages
- Assist survivors who may not have evacuated, including:
 - Coordinate with ESF-7 on additional capabilities to transport identified populations, support required pet evacuation, provide reception capabilities, and maintain tracking of evacuees
 - Coordinate transportation to pre-identified shelters and warming/cooling centers, and
 - o Refer to ESF-8 if emergency medical needs are required
- Coordinate shelter operations support
- Begin reporting shelter numbers into the National Shelter System (NSS) to identify trends in shelter population fluctuations, shelter openings, shelter closings, and State governments anticipating future resource needs
- Coordinate with VOAD members and other mass care service providers to identify available inventory of mass care resources and fill any shortfalls

- Provide resource support for mass care services as requested by the state.
- Coordinate with VOAD members and other mass care service providers to identify available inventory of mass care resources and fill any shortfalls.

ESF-15

 Provide public messaging to survivors on disaster related information (evacuation routes, shelter locations, etc.).

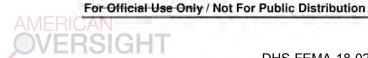
Phase 2a – Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Based on preliminary situational reports, Federal personnel and resources have been activated to support evacuation and mass care requirements, in close coordination with whole community partners

ESF-3

Execution of support contracts to provide potable water and emergency power (if required).

- Participate in conference calls with mass care stakeholders for situational awareness
- Participate in mass care and emergency assistance state-led task forces
- Determine operational priorities and goals to support mass care and emergency services
- Détermine areas impacted
- Identify shelter-in-place locations, populations, and needs, including persons with disabilities and people with access and functional needs
- Convene Congregate Care Coordination Unit (CCCU) to support analysis of congregate care facilities
- Establish priorities for Mass Care support and/or operations



- Coordinate ongoing mass care services with all parties providing mass care support (such as voluntary agencies, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters) regarding the impacted populations, prioritizing for survivors with acute mass care needs.
- If appropriate request and deploy medical resources to secure health and medical support at shelters and other mass care facilities as requested by the state
- Support applicable planning for the next operational phase(s), including:
 - Number of meals capable of being produced and manner of distribution
 - Identify the ability to provide hydration to impacted populations
 - o Identify need for bulk distribution items and develop plan for accomplishing task
 - Analyze locations of impacted individuals who have either congregated in one area or have sheltered in place, and develop plan to provide mass care
 - o Determine the burn rates for each of the resources and acquisition timeline
- Coordinate with ESF 7 the delivery of shelter and emergency supplies to staging areas in an
 effort to support shelters, PODs and shelter in place population.
- Identify the reunification plan being utilized and provide information on available federal resources to support this.
- Continue reporting shelter numbers into the National Shelter System (NSS) to identify trends in shelter population fluctuations, shelter openings, shelter closings, and State governments anticipating future resource needs.
- Continue to monitor and assess Mass Care needs and resource requirements
- Develop planning metrics for 3, 5, 7 days out that will outline human and material resource requirements.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: In coordination with the affected jurisdictions, Federal mass care support resources and personnel requirements are prioritized, and deployed/sustained to support the affected area.

- Validate staffing pattern identified during phase 1C and request additional resources as necessary
- Activate and deploy mass care assessment teams and mass care personnel (including contractors and other support personnel)
- If requested, mobilize mass evacuation support staff, including food, hydration, information, and reunification, as well as assist with tracking the movement of evacuees, household pets, luggage, and durable medical equipment through deployment of the National Mass Evacuation Tracking Systems (NMETS)
- Manage/provide support for unsolicited donations and unaffiliated volunteers
- Evaluate the feasibility of non-traditional sheltering methods (e.g., private sector solutions, soft-sided shelters, small-sized portable/collapsible shelters)
- Provide public messaging to survivors on disaster related information (reunification, additional shelter locations, voluntary agency assistance, etc.)
- Initiate Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs), if required
- Implement Individual Assistance and Human Services programs, if required



 Provide public messaging to survivors on disaster related information (reunification, shelter locations, voluntary agency assistance, etc.).

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Additional Federal resources have been delivered to the affected area. Life-sustaining services have been provided in close coordination with whole community partners. Eligible survivors have begun to receive relocation assistance or interim housing. Reunification services have been provided to reunite the missing with family members and caregivers.

ESF-1

 Coordinating routing of life-saving/sustaining resources being pushed into areas where survivors are sheltering in place.

ESF-3

- Provide technical support to IA-Technical Assistance Contract (TAC) and ESF-6 on housing planning and strategies.
- Implement Blue Roof Mission to include ACI contracts (as required).

- Push and coordinate requested resources through the government and NGOs to those affected populations that need acute mass care resource support.
- Ensure the continued delivery of emergency relief supplies to shelters and PODs to support congregate care as well as shelter-in-place population.
- Coordinate with the RDIS and DSA to identify impacted persons with disabilities and access
 and functional needs that have not been addressed.
- Coordinate with Logistics to implement sanitation assistance for shelters, mass collection points, and evacuation points.
- Identify additional members of a multiagency CCCU and begin deployment; the unit performs the following subtasks:
 - Monitor delivery of mass care services and ensure needs of all survivors are being met, including persons with functional/access needs and people with household pets and/or service animals,
 - Identify unmet needs in shelters,
 - Identify needs of persons who have sheltered in place voluntarily or involuntarily and the needs of underserved populations or isolated areas,
 - o Review findings of these teams and resolve issues, and
 - Provide/coordinate needed resources to appropriate agencies.
- Coordinate support to PR/USVI ESF-6 agencies and NGOs with increased capacity to produce hot meals when operationally practical.
- Coordinate and calculate logistical support with ESF-7 for feeding by factoring in two shelfstable meals per day and hydration (hydration should be calculated at four liters per person per day).
- Refer patients with acute health and mental needs to appropriate PR/USVI service providers.
- Support NGO mobile feeding capabilities to meet mass care services objective.
- Monitor the need for federal support for the delivery of emergency relief supplies to shelters, PODS, and shelter-in place population.



- Continue to supply mass care and emergency assistance data to relevant stakeholders.
- Maintain sheltering/NSS reporting schedule.
- Coordinate hydration, meals, mental health counseling, and family reunification support to survivors while they are awaiting notification of missing or dead, as requested by the Fatality Management Services Capability Group.
- Deploy additional resources to the field or reposition current resources based on a shared situational awareness and the status of completed objectives.

 Deploy additional resources to the field or reposition current resources based on a shared situational awareness and the status of completed objectives.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Non-congregate housing alternatives have been identified to facilitate the transition of survivors from congregate shelter. Relocation assistance and/or interim housing solutions have been provided to applicable recipients. Mass care activities have transitioned to support the longer-term needs of survivors, and demobilization of Federal resources has begun.

ESF-6

- Continue to report meals delivered, meals served, snacks served and feeding plans (fixed and mobile)
- Continue to report state supplied shelter numbers
- Adjust feeding operations to include increased mobile or fixed feeding sites based on analysis of shelter populations that remain overnight and those that visit for feeding only;
- Coordinate access to emergency assistance for survivors in shelters, those who have sheltered
 in place, and those without transportation;
- Identify additional needs that can be met by mass care/emergency assistance services, including:
 - Health and mental health support,
 - Spiritual care,
 - Provision of ongoing hygiene needs, including laundry and clothing, and
 - Support planning for, and coordination of, resources to meet these needs
- Support recovery planning, including re-entry planning for survivors in shelters and/or without transportation;
- Ensure re-entry is supported by household distribution of food, the Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, mobile feeding, and bulk distribution of relief supplies;
- Coordinate public outreach with ESF-15, updating impacted areas on availability of mass care services;
- Work with impacted governments to determine any mass care items they anticipate requesting from FEMA to provide support to Points of Distribution; and
- Coordinate planning regarding mass care support to Disaster Recovery Centers, Family Assistance Centers, etc.
- Consolidate task forces and staffing to reflect decreased delivery of mass care and emergency assistance activities

ESF-15

Provide public messaging related to available disaster assistance (i.e. FEMA 800 number).



Tab 7 to Appendix 2: Mass Search and Rescue Operations

Federal search and rescue resources may be deployed to the affected areas to augment the local, commonwealth, territorial resources in the affected area and perform operations to save lives in flooded and damaged areas.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Assess air, sea, and structural search and rescue requirements and request deployment of assets, as needed.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Prior to landfall, stage anticipated required resources and personnel at the incident support base or facility as requested by PR/USVI.

Concept of Operations for Mass Search and Rescue

Search and rescue a commonly thought of core capability that both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands is keenly aware of. Puerto Rico has a Search and Rescue Task Force that is trained to FEMA standards, although not part of the national system. The US Virgin Islands has a small, but robust volunteer team.

National procedure indicates that an Incident Support Team and three unique task forces are on stand-by; this configuration remains on-call for deployment within a short time frame. Logistical challenges exist when deploying to the Caribbean. Assets must be delivered via airframe. Maritime search and rescue is under the authority of the US Coast Guard and will be coordinated out of Sector San Juan.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a – Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Local, regional, and national Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel are inventoried and trained.

ESF-9

- Conduct SAR training;
- Maintain SAR equipment and supplies in a ready posture;
- Validate with PR/USVI governments the availability of specialized SAR teams (e.g., water rescue, cave rescue, etc.); and
- Maintain call-down lists for these SAR teams.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

End State: Personnel have been placed on stand-by (issued a Warning Order). Potential locations are identified.



Establish and maintain situational awareness and a common operating picture.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

End State: Personnel and resources have been identified and deployed to staging areas.

ESF-1

- Identify temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.
- Perform activities conducted under the direct authority of Department of Transportation elements as they relate to aviation, maritime, surface, railroad, and transportation to assist in the deployment of the mass search and rescue assets, including movement within the areas of operations.

ESF-3

 Be prepared to support National Urban Search and Rescue teams as necessary (including structural assessment teams, damage assessments, and advisors to local jurisdictions and other Federal agencies.)

ESF-5

- Coordinate and execute mission assignments for Logistics Management and Resource Support and other Federal resources required by SAR to support field operations;
- Coordinate through the FEMA Movement Coordination Center for transportation of personnel and equipment;
- Coordinate, request, and employ structural, sea, or air-based teams to accomplish the mission through Urban Search and Rescue (US&R);
- Coordinate the staging of resources.

ESF-7

 Provide logistical support to Urban Search and Rescue elements (continue through all phases).

- Obtain and maintain a COP and situational awareness;
- Headquarters US&R Program Office assigns US&R liaison officer to RRCC;
- Employ the Regional SAR group (e.g., USCG, Department of Defense [DOD], CBP, Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration) to interface with the Federal SAR Coordination Group (Department of the Interior, DOD, USCG, FEMA), the impacted State(s) or territorial ESF-9, and air branch to determine which agency has the best capability to meet requirements;
- Activate and stage one or more US&R Incident Support Team (IST) to each affected jurisdiction;
- Activate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) structural specialist support for US&R task forces for deployment to, and employment in, the affected area;



Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Personnel and resources have been deployed to the impacted area. Coordinated SAR operations have begun.

ESF-1

 Monitor and report status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of the incident.

ESF-3

- Provide structural engineering expertise in support of search and rescue efforts to ensure the safety of responders and/or survivors.
- Assist with debris removal to allow US&R teams to gain access to survivors trapped within collapsed structures.

ESF-5

- Monitor ESF-9 progress and coordinate with NRCC for additional resources.
- Integrate the ISTs into or establish ESF-9 under the Operations Section, Emergency Services Branch.

ESF-9

- Employ one or more US&R Incident Support Team (IST) to each affected jurisdiction from the Staging area.
- Initiate airborne SAR within four hours following the tropical cyclone.
- Designate Federal staging bases with ESF-7 for structural US&R task forces in proximity to impacted areas and deploy the US&R structural teams to staging areas.
- Coordinate the mission assignment of other Federal SAR resources.
- Coordinate with the Defense Coordinating Element the deployment of DOD SAR assets.
- Assess on-scene security needs for deploying teams and coordinate requirements with the On-Scene Security and Protection Capability Group/ESF-13.
- Maintain situational awareness of FEMA US&R resources and other mission-assigned or mutual aid SAR resources.
- Identify self-deployed Federal air and sea SAR assets and begin coordination of assignments for next operational period.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Additional Federal personnel and resources have been deployed to conduct community- based search and rescue operations, supplementing existing regional and national teams.

- Coordinate with the Incident Commander and the assigned Incident Management Assistance Team to move the rescued and/or injured.
- Respond to medical needs associated with physical and mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse of both incident survivors and response workers.



- Support PR/USVI requests for additional search and rescue resources.
- Continue to evaluate incident objectives, assess priorities, and determine what additional resources will be required.
- Continue employment in accordance with Incident Command and UCG priorities and instructions (continue through all response phases).
- ISTs and TFs implement plans for internal sustainment.
- ISTs plan and coordinate the rotation of the teams, if necessary.
- USCG continues maritime SAR, as necessary.
- DOD and/or NPS continue land SAR operations, as necessary.
- Establish a coordination group with PR/USVI SAR, law enforcement, and firefighting to include ESF-3, 4, 7, 9, and 13 to identify available CERT groups and personnel to receive "just-in-time training" for low risk search and rescue operations.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

End State: Final SAR operations have been conducted, utilizing surge capacity, as needed.

ESF-9

- Conduct SAR operations and address any shortfalls;
- Assess team status and rotate US&R teams and other SAR resources to allow personnel to rest and maintain capability;
- Assess initial deployment and determine if additional resources are necessary.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: SAR operations have concluded and remaining activities are transitioned to recovery operations.

ESF-9

 Demobilize assets based on IST analysis of objectives achieved and reposition or demobilize personnel when appropriate.



Tab 8 to Appendix 2: On-Scene Security and Protection

Federal responders supporting local, commonwealth, and territorial safety and security resources within the impacted area may be utilized to perform operations to save lives in flooded and tropical cyclone damaged areas. Overall, it is accomplished through the coordinated delivery of: general law enforcement assistance through the provision of additional officers, traffic and crowd control, site security, and access control to specific sites and/or facilities. A safe and secure environment is essential.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Within 24 hours, support impacted jurisdictions to re-establish public safety operations focusing on saving lives and protecting property.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Prior to landfall, stage anticipated required resources and personnel at the incident support base or facility as requested by PR/USVI.

Concept of Operations for On-Scene Security and Protection

Historically, requests for Federal law enforcement support have been requested in both jurisdictions after catastrophic hurricanes. The Department of Justice is the lead for Emergency Support Function 13 and will use, as needed, any Federal partner capable of providing law enforcement services. While there is no anticipated challenge with providing Federal law enforcement in Puerto Rico, there is legislation prohibiting Federal law enforcement officers from performing local law enforcement activates in the US Virgin Islands. The US Department of Justice is currently working with US Virgin Islands legislators in resolving this issue.

Phase 1 activity is limited to monitoring and preparedness actions. In Phase 2 there will be limited deployment of Federal law enforcement personnel to provide force protection to federal responders. There is a potential for Phase 3 utilization of Federal law enforcement personnel in both jurisdictions. The situations should be constantly monitored to be proactive in deployments.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a – Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Plans, checklists, interagency agreements, and contracts have been reviewed and revised as necessary; private sector partners have been integrated into teleconferences and planning meetings.

ESF-5

 In coordination with PR/USVI partners and ESF-13 representatives, develop Public Safety and Security focused PSMAs and participate/initiate exercises.



- Validate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) agreements between Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands and determine if Federal support is required to facilitate agreements (e.g., critical transportation of assets);
- Coordinate with ESF-13 primary and support agency workshops with PR/USVI law enforcement agencies to determine likely on-scene security and protection needs during a catastrophic hurricane;
- Conduct recurring training and exercises with personnel; and
- Maintain equipment.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Select resources have been pre-positioned, and updates on commodities, facility status, personnel, and other FEMA and partner assets have been provided to deliver shared situational awareness.

ESF-5

- Coordinate with RELC, ESF-13 representative, and/or Field Coordinators for possible RRCC staffing.
- Alert available RELCs, ESF-13 representative, and Field Coordinators and prepare to staff the RRCC.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Assets have been positioned, as appropriate, through coordination with local, commonwealth, and territorial jurisdictions with, the private sector; and other stakeholders. Real-time information is utilized to prepare an enforcement plan.

ESF-1

 Initiate deployment of Transportation Security Forward Team (Transportation Security Officers) if required by the Transportation Security Advance Team.

ESF-5

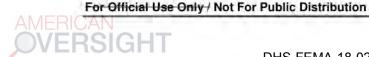
- Activate ESF-13
- Coordinate the provision of security for field operational structures (i.e. Joint Field Offices, Incident Support Bases) and deployed FEMA assets.
- Develop operational objectives for coordination of Federal law enforcement resources (continue through all phases).

ESF-7

- Coordinate logistical requirements to support field operations.
- Request security assets to safeguard infrastructure and commodities.

ESF-13:

- Assess security and protection situation in impacted areas and provide input to initial COP;
- Communicate with the IMAT(s) and impacted agencies to determine law enforcement support requirements; assess any jurisdictional restrictions on deployment or deputization of Federal law enforcement officers (LEO) for augmentation of law enforcement;



- Inventory Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments (PSMA) and determine which are applicable to the tropical cyclone to begin deployment to impacted governments requesting public safety and security support;
- Request initial situational awareness on the status of transportation portals, including status
 of airports from the Transportation Security Administration (including capability for
 screening operations and airport security) and status of ports from the USCG and U.S.
 Customs and Border Protection (CBP);
- Coordinate anticipated protection requirements of deploying Federal assets (teams and equipment) and develop deployment plan to meet timelines and logistics;
- Coordinate incident-specific briefings from requesting jurisdictions for deployed personnel
 for security or fire service missions, including legal authorities, logistics, accountability,
 billeting, and intelligence from the scene;
- FPS provides ESF-13 lead with anticipated protective services needed for Federal facilities in impacted area that may require augmentation with FPS or contracted security personnel; and
- Develop MAs needed to meet any shortfalls in PSMAs.

 Coordinate and provide public messaging on movement restrictions and curfews to keep the public informed and provide crowd control.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Information has been analyzed regarding the operational environment to gauge response needs. Assets can begin moving into the area.

ESF-2

 Coordinate Federal actions to assist industry in stabilizing and re-establishing the public communications infrastructure thereby allowing alerts, which will facilitate the dissemination of instructions relative to the delivery of on-scene security and protection information to the public.

ESF-4

- Assess fire services requirements from damage assessment and information collection links and develop deployment plan to meet PR/USVI fire services assistance requests; and
- Mobilize fire services responders through ESF-4, including logistics requirements and preparation of MAs required for deployment.
- ESF-4/U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)/U.S. Forest Service coordinate logistics support through the National Interagency Fire Center/National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) and the Geographic Area Coordination Center(s) to mobilize additional firefighting resources;

ESF-8

 Provide counseling and stress debriefing, ensure chain of custody of evidence, and fingerprint the remains to identify fatalities.



- Coordinate with ESF-10 to identify extent of oil and HAZMAT contamination or HAZMAT sites that may impact operations or may degrade and require response support;
- Prioritize transportation of LEOs and resources requested by PR/USVI governments with ESF-7;
- Deploy assessment teams to coordinate with impacted PR/USVI governments, assess law
 enforcement capabilities, and provide situational awareness for determining operations
 objectives driven by the consequences of the incident(s);
- Ensure security of assets once they arrive in impacted areas.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Governmental, NGO, and private sector resources have been mobilized to support immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining needs, and stabilize the incident.

ESF-13

- Determine if additional resources are needed or if current resources should be redeployed to other areas or demobilized.
- Continue to augment resources and capabilities for Federal operations.
- Continue to augment resources and capabilities for PR/USVI and local authorities (as requested).
- Rotate out Federal law enforcement resources that have been operating for the duration of the disaster to minimize fatigue and maintain capabilities.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Federal assistance, including coordination with NGO, private sector, and international entities, has been incorporated into response operations. Begin to transition services still needed via mission assignment to other means (contract, inter-agency agreement, etc.)

ESF-5

 Request protective services from ESF-13 to secure critical infrastructure in coordination with NICC.

ESF-13

 Consider deputizing LEOs through the appropriate legal authority or EMAC to ensure proper jurisdictional authority to enforce PR/USVI and local laws.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Responsibility for supply chain and location security has started to shift to the local, commonwealth, and territorial jurisdictions; field security concerns have lessened or are non-existent.

ESF-13:

- Review ongoing MAs supporting law enforcement agencies;
- Continue security and protection operations for Federal assets, as needed;
- Coordinate demobilization timelines with Federal asset managers and demobilize security personnel, as needed; and



Review contracted security options to protect Federal recovery facilities.



Appendix 3: Operational Support

Operations to provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population through coordination of effort will occur both pre- and post-impact, and will focus on lifesaving and life-sustaining services. The Public and Private Services and Resources core capability will begin to pre-stage resources depending on the projected landfall of the tropical cyclone.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Re-establish the public and private sector supply chain(s) that restores the population's access to prioritized goods and services.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operational Support

The private sector is very resilient in the Caribbean due to the environment of being so isolated. Supply chain, infrastructure constraints, and fluctuating economy present challenges that have created a well-prepared business community. Continuity of operations training has been provided on numerous occasions to both Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands businesses. FEMA Region II coordinates with private sectors partners through the Private Sector Liaison as well as through the same Headquarters program area. PREMA retains a private sector liaison at their EOC to share situational awareness with members of the business community.

The best practice for engaging with Public and Private Services and Resources is to maintain relationships throughout the response and recovery phases. This ensures the rapid economic restoration and return of normal operations in the area. Whenever possible, representatives should be invited to briefings, distribution lists, etc. to maintain common operating picture.

Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Plans, checklists, interagency agreements, and contracts have been reviewed and revised as necessary; private sector partners have been integrated into teleconferences and planning meetings.

- Conduct recurring training and exercises with personnel;
- Conduct capability assessments with vital private sector industries/providers (e.g., Wal-Mart, K-Mart, Pueblo, PUMA, Shell);
- Determine requirements needed for restoration of vital private sector industries/providers;
- Develop communication methodologies to establish pre- and post-incident communications networks; and
- Identify anticipated PR/USVI needs that could be supported via the private sector.



 Develop a private sector information sharing portal on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) and provide internal and external HSIN training; potentially training for WebEOC as well.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Select resources have been pre-positioned, and updates on commodities, facility status, personnel, and other FEMA and partner assets have been provided to deliver shared situational awareness.

ESF-15

- Activate Private Sector Liaison and hold coordination calls, if not already activated.
- Assess possibility of staging assets and personnel for restoration purposes pre-landfall.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Assets have been positioned, as appropriate, through coordination with PR/USVI; the private sector; and other stakeholders. Situational awareness has been attained to effectively coordinate the delivery of equipment, supplies, and services. Information on private sector recovery strategies and priorities has been distributed.

ESF-1

 Provide variable messaging signs (e.g., electronic billboards, portable light boards, loudspeakers on trucks).

ESF-3

 Execute emergency contracting support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services, to include providing potable water, emergency power, and other emergency commodities and services.

ESF-4

- Alert and activate Federal firefighting resources.
- Provide direct liaison with PREMA and VITEMA EOCs, local EOCs, and fire chiefs in the impacted area and coordinate requests for firefighting assistance in structural or industrial fire detection, protection, and suppression operations.

ESF-5

- Coordinate with Federal, PR/USVI, and private sector partners to determine support needed, priorities, and their capabilities;
- Prioritize restoration of energy to life-saving facilities;
- Assess support needed for key private sector distribution centers to restore commercial food and commodities to the impacted areas; and
- Provide initial guidance for Public Assistance (PA)-related issues and identify critical water, power, and fuel needs post-incident.

ESF-6

 Analyze projected population impacts to determine hydration, feeding, and sheltering requirements in the forecasted impact areas.



- Assess the need for, and coordinate the provision of, life-sustaining ESF-6 services, resources and supplies from government agencies, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.
- Provide subject matter expertise to identify resource requirements to meet the life sustaining needs of disaster survivors, including those with access and functional needs, and their household pets and service animals.

- Develop shared situational awareness through coordination with local, commonwealth, and territorial jurisdictions, the private sector, and other stakeholders to identify additional resource shortfalls.
- Coordinate the delivery of teams, equipment, supplies, and other services to ISBs, staging areas, PODs
- Determine requirements for supply of fuel, power generation, and sanitation services to support ISBs, or staging areas, and deployed resources.
- Coordinate the purchase and direct distribution of Infant & Toddler Kits, Durable Medical Equipment, and Consumable Medical Supply Kits.
- Coordinate with OFAs for the activation of individual authorities, statutes, or the implementation of transportation weight, time, and toll waivers.
- Coordinate with the FEMA Private Sector Liaison regarding public information and outreach
 with regional private sector stakeholders, associations, academia, and nongovernmental
 organizations.
- Activate support from other interagency partners such as the Department of Defense (DOD) airlift/sealift, DLA commodities and fuel, and USACE resources, as required.
- Coordinate the provision of logistics resources of the impacted area, and Federal entities, private sector, and NGOs by providing comprehensive logistics planning, management, and sustainment resources and capabilities.

ESF-11

- Coordinate with ESF-6 and states on requests for disaster food assistance.
- Support ESF-6 to coordinate an integrated Federal response with the public and private sector to meet the mass care and emergency assistance needs.

ESF-12

- Through coordination with the Department of Energy, serve as a Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private and public-sector owners and operators.
- Provide situational awareness input on power outages and repair timelines;

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Information has been analyzed regarding the operational environment to gauge preliminary planning and response needs.

ESF-1

Coordinate and support response and recovery activities among transportation stakeholders.



 Coordinate Federal actions to assist the public and private industry in restoring the critical communication infrastructure.

ESF-3

Coordinate with RRCC/JFO for potential requests for debris removal missions.

ESF-4

- Obtain an initial fire situational and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures.
- Coordinate deployment of Federal firefighting resources.
- Provide firefighting subject-matter expertise as needed to support PR/USVI and other Federal partners.
- Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other Federal land management, commonwealth, territorial, and local fire organizations as requested under the terms of existing agreements.

ESF-7

Coordinate with General Services Administration to source, identify, evaluate, and acquire a
lease for Americans with Disability Act-compliant space for JFOs, and other field operations
within 72 hours following notification of requirement.

ESF-8

Notify and prepare for shipment of fatality management resources to the impacted area.

ESF-12

- Coordinate for the restoration of energy during response and recovery operations. (continue through all phases)
- Provide subject-matter expertise to the private sector as requested, to assist in restoration efforts. (continue through all phases)

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources have been mobilized to support immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining needs, and stabilize the incident.

ESF-4

- Obtain, maintain, and provide firefighting incident situation and damage assessment information.
- Coordinate with state, local, and tribal responders to identify additional incident firefighting resource needs and determine issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering

ESF-7

 Maintain shared situational awareness to determine shortfalls and additional resource requirements. Inventory and identify (to ESF-7) all large-space facilities/structures within



- 250 miles of the incident venue(s) that could be made available as temporary shelters, temporary morgues, or to support mass casualty medical operations.
- Collaborate with ESF-1, 3, 6, 8, 11, and 12 to ensure the continued delivery of emergency relief supplies to shelters, PODs, and dispersed/shelter- in-place populations.

- Coordinate with funeral homes/funeral directors for the handling of remains.
- Coordinate the use of public/private facilities for alternate healthcare treatment sites.

ESF-11

 Collaborate with ESF-8 to ensure the safety, security, and defense of Federally-regulated foods, and the health, safety, and security of food-producing animals and veterinary biologics.

Phase 2c - Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Federal assistance, including coordination with nongovernmental, private sector, and international entities, has been incorporated into response operations.

ESF-7

Coordinate demobilization of unneeded resources, supplies, services, and personnel.

ESF-11

 Coordinate Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties identification and vulnerability assessments.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

End State: Responsibility for incident management has shifted to the local and PR/USVI jurisdictions.

ESF-3

 Coordinate with Region II PA for the implementation and management of the FEMA Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs.

- Demobilize selected ESF-7 response efforts as the appropriate Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) continue to mobilize.
- Selected ESF-7 support actions include
 - Coordinate the rental or lease agreements for disaster recovery centers (DRCs)



Tab 1 to Appendix 3: Critical Transportation

Highways, airports, and seaports are essential to sustaining the population of the affected area. Federal resources can coordinate and facilitate the evacuation from the affected area, evaluate damages from the tropical cyclone, and provide assistance in expediting repairs. Transportation infrastructure will likely be affected by wind damage and flooding.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Determine the most appropriate transportation services that facilitate the response and support survivor needs within two operational periods.

Revised Hurricane Objective: No change.

Concept of Operations of Critical Transportation

Unlike any other core capability, all others are dependent on critical transportation in the Caribbean.

Maintain relationships with transportation providers, both private industry and Federal partners, in order that operations run efficiently during all phases. FEMA Region II will rely heavily on the US Department of Defense for transportation capability, including air and sea frames, assessments, and possible air traffic control. The most important aspect of critical transportation is the effective use of limited air and maritime transportation "bridges" in and out of the affected areas. Time-phased deployment of resources is necessary to save lives and protect property during response operations. This timing of resources is shared through the existing relationships before the need arises.

During Phase 2, certain nodes of transportation will need to be increased while others will be terminated to allow controlled, priority access to first responders and life-saving resources to enter and operate within the affected area. Assets being deployed post-landfall will utilize air transportation. Priority is given to live-saving resources. Consequently, at the same time, additional resources will utilize maritime transportation to bring about sustained operations (life-sustaining and recovery). Assessments reports from PREMA/VITEMA will be needed to establish viable transportation routes within the islands. The main concerns from reporting include roads blocked by debris and damaged bridges/roadways.

Longer term activities to restore critical transportation include, but are not limited to: assessment teams, temporary bridges, temporary ports, and landing areas. Responsibility for critical transportation infrastructure resides across PR/USVI and Federal governments. Where eligible, FEMA Public Assistance will reimburse PR/USVI for permanent work.



Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Plans have been reviewed, updated, and exercised and coordination has occurred between local, commonwealth, territorial, and Federal governments as well as with voluntary and private-sector representatives.

ESF-5

- Review debris clearance plans for jurisdictions and clarify any required technical assistance;
- Review critical transportation needs for Federal response plans and coordinate and pre-select Federal resources that can meet specific timelines (e.g., airlift of search and rescue [SAR] or mobilization of mass care services).
- Review Points of Distribution, sheltering, and PR/USVI response plans to determine logistic support needs.
- Review transportation plans to prioritize distribution and general support to response operations.
- Adapt objectives or courses of action, as needed, to fit the diverse geography of the response unique to Caribbean, especially with the distances between islands, often mountainous topography, and sometimes limited flat terrain.
- Develop Pre-Scripted Mission Assignments, Memorandums of Understanding, or other instruments required to meet objectives and courses of action in Region II response plans and annexes.
- Pre-stage resources, as required, to meet anticipated PR/USVI needs for approaching tropical cyclones.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Evacuation planning has been coordinated with public- and private-sector transportation system owners and operators.

ESF-5

 Maintain the COP by providing information regarding evacuations (medical and mass) and initial route assessment.

ESF-7

 Based upon deliberate plans and initial impact estimates, coordinate with ESF-5 for selection of one of two Incident Staging Bases (ISBs).

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

<u>End State</u>: Pre-incident coordination with public and private stakeholders has led to the preidentification of resources necessary for the reconstitution of transportation infrastructure after landfall. Staging of resources like pumps, generators, light towers, etc., are ready for deployment into the affected area after landfall.

ESF-1

Activate the Regional Emergency Transportation Cadre.



DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-A-000857

- In conjunction with ESF-3, begin identifying priority transportation routes for initial damage assessment, and provide prioritized routes to the RRCC Planning Support Section and the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for modeling analysis.
- Identify staff available to conduct initial assessment of prioritized routes.
- Coordinate with Protective Security Advisors and identify private sector Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CIKR) that could impact critical transportation (airports, seaports).
- Coordinate with ESF-5 for execution of the Air Operations Mission and provide Federal Aviation Administration Liaison Officer to Air Operations Branch.
- Coordinate with PR/USVI to determine DOT waiver requirements.
- Coordinate with ESF-2 for communication capabilities for assessment crews.

Identify staff available for assessment and debris removal mission.

ESF-5

- Activate the Air Operations Branch and coordinate with ESF-1.
- Coordinate with United States Coast Guard to identify critical ports and navigable waterways that will require a Federally-led inspection.
- Coordinate with ESF-8 for the activation of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and verify transportation routes and staging locations.

ESF-6

- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners to make initial estimate of number of service animals and household pets that may likely need to be evacuated and coordinate with ESF-11.
- Coordinate with PR/USVI partners, the Regional Disability Integration Specialist, and the RRCC Planning Support Section to make initial estimate of functional needs populations that may require evacuation.
- Develop mass-care transportation route plan that will support an emphasis on shelter-in-place where possible.

ESF-7

- Execute on-island private sector tractor trailer contract, and identify additional transportation commodities (Federal and private) and assets available in Region that may be rapidly acquired.
- Execute fuel contract in support of response operations
- Based upon initial assessments, coordinate with Defense Coordination Element and deploy personnel and equipment to establish ISBs.
- In conjunction with the RRCC Resource Support Section and ESF-1, examine additional private sector resources for purchasing required transportation equipment.

ESF-8

 Coordinate with ESF-5 for identification of all possible medical evacuation/movement resources, and coordinate with ESF-6 and External Affairs Private Sector Liaisons for both profit and non-profit resources.



- In conjunction with the RECU, coordinate the initial staging of medical patients and medical evacuations.
- Coordinate with Joint Regional Medical Planning Officers (JRMPOs) for identification of additional Department of Defense (DOD) medical evacuation personnel and aircraft.
- Initiate the transportation of medical caches, and coordinate with ESF-1 and-5 for routes and staging locations.
- Continue coordination with JRMPOs for deployment of additional DOD medical evacuation personnel and resources.

Coordinate with ESF-1 and PR/USVI partners for possible evacuation support.

ESF-15

Develop and disseminate public information regarding evacuation routes.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Information regarding the operational environment has been analyzed to gauge preliminary planning and response needs. Resource allocation has been performed and has started to deploy to the field for employment.

ESF-1

- In conjunction with ESF-5 and ESF-13, deploy Department of Homeland Security Federal Air Marshal Transportation Security Advanced Teams to impacted airports.
- Coordinate with ESF-9 for initial proposed routing of Search and Rescue personnel and resources.
- In conjunction with ESF-3, develop assessment plan and deploy initial staff to conduct prioritized assessment of critical routes and infrastructure that directly supports critical transportation.
- Coordinate with RRCC Individual Assistance Branch Chief in order to identify Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) locations and logistics requirements.
- Provide status of routes to the RRCC Planning Support Section.

ESF-3

- Coordinate with ESF-1 and RRCC Situational Awareness Section to identify priority routes for debris clearance.
- Prepare to perform debris clearance if requested

ESF-5

The Air Operations Branch will coordinate with ESF-1 and ESF-9 for movement of S&R resources and capabilities.

ESF-13

 Coordinate with PR/USVI partners for provision of additional personnel for security along incident response routes, as well as securing perimeter of incidents.



 Assist PR/USVI and local partners with dissemination of public information regarding evacuation routes.

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Priorities for the coordination and restoration of critical infrastructure have been established, and Federal resources in support of critical transportation efforts have been prioritized and employed in the affected area.

ESF-1

- Identify priority transportation routes and facilities in order for ESF-3 and Defense Coordination Element to develop debris removal plan and begin clearing debris.
- Based upon impact assessment, coordinate with ESF-3, the Regional Defense Coordination Element, and PR/USVI partners to prioritize the restoration of critical transportation routes (bridges, ramps, roads, etc.).
- Based upon impact assessment, coordinate with PR/USVI partners and Federal Aviation
 Authority to prioritize the restoration of airport facilities and capabilities.

ESF-3

- Coordinate with ESF-1 for clearance of debris from prioritized/critical roadways (goal is within 72 hours following a declaration).
- Conduct direct critical transportation infrastructure temporary repair or provide technical/contracting assistance for rapid restoration.

ESF-4

 In coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-3, provide debris clearance assistance, personnel, and capabilities.

ESF-5

- Coordinate with ESF-1 and 3 for debris clearance.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 for continued Air Operations Branch operations.

Phase 2c – Sustained Response

<u>End State</u>: Infrastructure assessments have been performed, and stabilization of critical transportation infrastructure has been completed. Survivor evacuation is complete, and vital resources and services have been delivered to disaster survivors and responders within the impacted area. Supplemental/Alternate service restoration possibilities are being discussed.

ESF-1

 Where mass evacuations occurred, coordinate with state partners and begin assessing ability for individuals to return where the critical infrastructure is stabilized and is able to support.

ESF-3

Provide technical assistance, clear debris, and restore navigable water ways.



ESF-5

 Coordinate with Department of Homeland Security for cataloging of potential national surge engineer personnel (academic, professional organizations, retired Federal or military service, etc.).

ESF-6

- Coordinate with ESF- 1 for routing of life-saving/sustaining resources being pushed into areas where survivors are sheltering in place.
- Coordinate with nongovernmental organizations for the provision and routing of additional vehicles for the distribution of resources to individuals sheltering in place.

ESF-7

 Execute private sector transportation requirements and shipment of life-saving/sustaining resources to established ISBs.

ESF-12

 Coordinate with PR/USVI partners and ESF-7 to ensure fuel sources remain available for first responders and sustained incident response activities.

ESF-15

 Develop and disseminate public information regarding route and location of distribution of life-saving/sustaining resources.

Phase 3a - Short-Term Recovery

<u>End State</u>: Transportation infrastructure has been restored on an emergency/temporary basis to allow the free ingress and egress of personnel, equipment, and services into the affected area; permanent repair ongoing.

ESF-1

- Continue to identify secondary and tertiary routes for clearance and repair.
- As primary airport facilities become functional, identify additional facilities for restoration.
- Scale back air space management/restrictions as primary airport becomes functional and initial economic recovery can begin.
- Work with Regional Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator to begin developing long-term recovery priorities.

ESF-3

Continue to clear debris from secondary and tertiary routes.

ESF-8

 Facilitate the return of medical evacuees where infrastructure would support a return of patients.



Tab 2 to Appendix 3: Mass Evacuation

This section is included as part of the standard plan format but may also be used in the instance that a mass evacuation is called for, either pre-landfall or post-landfall. It has no specifics pertaining to the Caribbean.

The conduct of evacuation operations is generally a local, state, and tribal, and commonwealth responsibility. However, there are circumstances that exceed the capabilities of these jurisdictions to support mass evacuations. When practical and possible, precautionary mass evacuation support is provided before an event to move citizens away from a potential incident when warning is available and after an event when conditions are such that it is unsafe for citizens to remain in the area. In instances where Federal support is required, FEMA coordinates Federal support with the local, state, tribal, and commonwealth governments. This particular service is extremely rare for the Caribbean Area as location/distance away from the hazard can limit the effective execution of a mass evacuation.

Mass evacuation planning is required to provide an overview of functions, agency roles and responsibilities as well as overall guidelines for the integration of local, state, tribal, and Federal support in the evacuation of large numbers of people in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

The ordering, sourcing, transportation, issuing, and movement of Federal resources generally follows the following procedural steps: mass evacuation resources (equipment and services) are identified; and secondly, contra flow planning is performed, when feasible.

The Federal Government coordinates with the impacted state(s) to determine the support local, state, and tribal governments require, including the possible need for a Federal evacuation of citizens. Local, state, and tribal governments provide their evacuation plans and information and any actions already taken to facilitate evacuation. All evacuation movements by air, including both civilian and military flights, must be coordinated with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Coordination should include consideration for access and functional needs populations identified by local, state, and tribal governments as well as for service animals and household pets.

Chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear contamination may impact potential evacuation routes. The Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center provides the official Federal prediction for airborne hazardous materials releases. This would be coordinated through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

The Federal Government maintains that there are specific roles of state governments in hurricane evacuations, and these laws, policies, or protocols vary from state to state. (However, air evacuations require coordination with FAA regardless of the involvement of other Federal departments and agencies.) In general, state laws provide the Governor authority to declare an



emergency and assume extra powers and responsibilities to protect the health and safety of the citizens of the state. Specific powers relating to an evacuation include:

- Create, amend, or rescind rules or directives to provide the necessities of life or supplies and equipment.
- Direct state and local law enforcement officers, to include state National Guard units
- Prescribe evacuation routes, transportation modes, and destinations.
- Control ingress and egress to the disaster area and the occupancy of premises in the disaster area.
- Order, direct, compel, or recommend an evacuation.

Municipalities, counties, and parishes are given responsibilities to protect the health and safety of their citizens including the authority to order an evacuation of their jurisdiction and to provide first responders.



Appendix 4: Operational Communications

Coordination of response operations requires communications support to first responders, public notification systems, and sustainment of basic, positive private-sector communications until existing communications systems are restored. Responders accessing areas with major wind damage, water damage, and/or flooding may need to adapt technological solutions in a physically challenging environment in order to complete communications restoration.

All Hazards Plan Objective: Within 24 hours, facilitate restoration of basic communications among Federal and State response agencies in the affected communities and organizations.

Revised Hurricane Objective: Prior to landfall, complete hardening of telecommunications resources against deformation and power outages.

Concept of Operations for Communications

The telecommunications industry in the Caribbean is run by a handful of private sector companies. These companies are, for the most part, responsible for maintaining and protecting their own infrastructure from catastrophic storms, and are quite efficient when it comes to restoration. There are minimal expectations that Federal assistance would be required to restore the infrastructure during the response and recovery of a storm. However, FEMA will maintain situational awareness of telecommunications restoration and coordinate these efforts in partnership with the telecommunications industry according to the following priorities: 1. Public safety; 2. Commonwealth/territorial requirements; and 3. Individual commercial service.

The major players for telecommunications in Puerto Rico are AT&T and Puerto Rico Telephone (PRT). PRT also owns Claro, which is a major commercial provider of wireless service. Other smaller companies include T-Mobile and Sprint. Verizon Wireless does not maintain a presence in the Caribbean, but has partnerships with other providers so their subscribers can communicate in Puerto Rico. In the US Virgin Islands, the main provider of landline and wireless services is Innovative Wireless and Mountain Wireless. Bronx Communications maintains the broadband radio networks. The main satellite providers are Stratos and Knight Sky.

However, emergency response workers still rely mainly on the existing commercial network. Should the infrastructure go down post-landfall, responders still have the capacity to communicate with stakeholders in the Federal, commonwealth, and territorial community. The Caribbean Area Division (CAD) in San Juan, Puerto Rico and the FEMA Bunker on St. Thomas have access to satellite communications that include voice and data. This redundancy also exists throughout the Federal community in the area. Other homeland security partners stand ready to provide communications assistance to FEMA to relay requests for Federal assistance to either the RRCC or NRCC.



Actions by Phase and ESF

Phase 1a - Monitoring / Normal Operations

<u>End State</u>: Planning, training, and exercises have been conducted, and systems build-out has enhanced the abilities of responders to communicate, Coordination with public and private partners has resulted in increased awareness of technological and procedural gaps and the solutions required to achieve and maintain communications spectrum management, operability, and interoperability.

ESF-2

- Multi-agency ESF that ensures the national disaster emergency communications policy for tropical cyclone response is disseminated to national and regional staff.
- Develop, maintain, train, and exercise national disaster emergency communications standard operating procedures (SOP) for tropical cyclone response.
- Participate in tropical cyclone response communications training and exercises with DOD
 and other Federal departments and agencies.
- Identify locations for the pre-staging of mobile emergency response support (MERS) detachments and assets in each Region for tropical cyclone response.

Phase 1b - Elevated Threat

<u>End State</u>: Based on preliminary information, operational communications plans are refined to address the operational communications needs of whole community partners.

ESF-2

- Activate department and agency SOPs for communications resources and support for a tropical cyclone response.
- Review pre-identified locations for the pre-staging of MERS detachments and assets and select appropriate locations based on area of potential impact.
- Provide national-level support for regional disaster emergency communications preparedness activities through Regional Emergency Communications Coordinators (RECCs) and MERS detachments. Maintain positive Federal-to-Federal and Federal-to-Territory communications prior to, during, and following the disaster.

Phase 1c - Credible Threat

End State: Existing Federal communications response equipment is catalogued and readied for deployment.

ESF-2

 Select communications staging locations from those pre-identified for each FEMA region while considering tropical cyclone path and available resources. Use ESF # 2 PSMAs to various activations prescribed by phase and level of the disaster.

Phase 2a - Immediate Response

<u>End State</u>: Preliminary damage assessments have been conducted, in coordination with public and private sector partners, to identify the status of communications infrastructure. Federal personnel have been alerted.



ESF-2

- Gather situational awareness of regional communications infrastructure.
- Participate in Federal, Commonwealth, Territorial, and NGO partner conference calls.
- Coordinate MERS response with MERS liaison.
- Provide situational awareness to planning.
- Request FCC roll call report when area is safe.
- Host post-event conference calls with Commonwealth/Territorial POCs.
- Respond to communications requirement requests.
- Activate FCC Disaster Information Reporting Systems (DIRS).

Phase 2b - Deployment

<u>End State</u>: Resources and capabilities have been coordinated amongst public - and private-sector partners and deployed to the affected area to meet shortfalls. Preliminary Federal response equipment has been adjudicated and integrated with jurisdictional communications systems to restore operability.

ESF-2

- Gather situational awareness of regional communications infrastructure.
- Coordinate MERS response with MERS Coordinator.
- Provide situational awareness to planning.
- Assess cyclone response with key partners.
- Participate in Federal partner conference calls.
- Host post-event conference calls with Commonwealth/Territorial POCs.
- Respond to communications requirement requests.

Phase 2c – Sustained Response

End State: Sufficient communications have been reestablished within the affected area.

ESF-2

- Occupy Disaster Emergency Communications (DEC) branch at Joint Field Office (JFO) as needed.
- Gather situational awareness of regional communications infrastructure.
- Participate in Federal, Commonwealth, Territorial, and NGO partner conference calls.
- Coordinate MERS response with MERS conference.
- Provide situational awareness to planning, operations, and logistics.
- Host post-event conference calls with Commonwealth/Territorial POCs.
- Respond to communications requirement requests.

Phase 3a – Recovery

<u>End State</u>: As communications systems are restored, Federal communications support resources have been reconstituted or demobilized, as appropriate.

No additional tasks, beyond those identified within the All Hazards Plan have been identified, however, any additional communications support prescribed by the scope and timeline of the recovery process, or otherwise deemed appropriate.



Appendix 5: Executive Checklist

This appendix contains tables identifying major actions to be taken by Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands (Table A5-1) and FEMA Region II (Table A5-2). The tables also identify the time before the onset of tropical storm force winds when these actions are expected to be taken at the earliest.

Immediately following the PR/USVI Table is the FEMA Region II Executive Checklist (Table A5-2). It takes the actions from the Commonwealth and Territory and aligns them against executive-level considerations or decisions at the Region. This is not an all-inclusive execution checklist, but a high-level, senior leadership checklist that meshes with the key actions from PR and USVI. Both the table and timeline utilize an H-hour system. The "H" letter followed by a negative or positive number indicates the hours before or after onset of tropical storm force winds the action is expected to begin (i.e., partial activation of the Puerto Rico EOC is expected to take place at 96 hours before onset of tropical storm force winds, while the initial activation of the US Virgin Islands EOC will take place earlier at 72 hours).

The intent of this checklist is to give FEMA Region II leadership a guide that puts the actions at the States and city level with the Federal considerations in one document.

Table A5-1.
Timelines of Expected Actions by Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands

Major Action to be Taken	When Action will be Taken Hours prior to the onset of tropical storm force (TS) winds			
	Puerto Rico	US Virgin Islands H-120		
Initial Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Assessment/ Activation	H-120			
Evacuation Planning and Preparation	H-96	H-72		
Shelter Planning and Preparation	H-96	H-72 to 48		
Partial EOC Activation Level	H-96	H-72		
Request FEMA IMATs deployment	H-48	H-72		
Health Care Evacuation Planning and Preparation	H-72	H-72		
Pre-position commodities and supplies in isolated areas	H-72 to 48			
Declaration of Emergency (by PR/USVI)	H-24	H-24		
Health Care Facility Evacuation	H-72	H- 72		
Full EOC Activation	H-24	H-24		
Joint Information Center (JIC) Established	H-24	H-24		
General Public Messaging/Press Conferences	H-24	H-24		
Directed Evacuations Commence	H-48 to 36	H-48 to 36		
Executive Order to Freeze Prices	H-36 to 24	1 2 2		
Commonwealth and Territory Shelters - Opened	H-48 to 36	H-48 to 36		
Request Pre-Disaster Emergency Declaration	H-24	H-24		
Directed Shelter in Place	H-12	H-12		
Airport Closures	H-12 to 6	H-12 to 6		

Table A5-2. FEMA Region II Caribbean Hurricane Executive Checklist

Phase 1B - Elevated Threat (Initial Assessment to H -120 hours before onset of tropical storm force winds)

Objectives: Increase and Reconcile Situational Awareness (SA), Prepare Plans and Reports, Ready Regional Response Coordinating Center (RRCC), Regional Response Coordinating Staff (RRCS) & Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) for Activation.

	Action Item	Task to	Note
18-1	Monitor incoming and outgoing information from FEMA HQ, National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Region II (R-II) Division Directors, adjacent FEMA regional leadership, and Commonwealth/Territorial partners of R-II's hurricane readiness and response posture.	Response Division Director	Although the National Hurricane Center (NHC) products available at this point will not provide track forecast and cone or strike probability models, standard weather reports are sufficient to begin having discussions. Also, use the Tropical Weather Outlook Product to monitor possible systems that could become tropical within forty-eight hours. Be prepared for HQ and NRCC to begin asking R-II readiness questions. Although it may seem too early, begin discussing the timing for pre-landfall declaration with Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. Determine if Stafford Act thresholds are met and discuss any concerns arising. Pay attention to the Stafford Act criteria required for PR/USVI receiving declarations: (1) A federal agency indicates a major disaster is imminent (2) Governor executes the Commonwealth/Territorial Emergency Plan and (3) indicates Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) is needed above and beyond PR/USVI or 3 or more counties (or geographic area equivalent to more than 100,000 individuals) receives evacuations orders
1B-2	As a proactive measure, consider where key facilities (Initial Operating Facility (IOF), Incident Support Base (ISB), Federal Staging Area(s), Regional Staging Area(s), Joint Field Office (JFO) will be located and with which FEMA teams.	Response Director, FCO's, IMAT Team Lead	Must choose between Aguadilla (West Coast) and Cieba (East Coast). The speed and the direction of the storm system may be used as a factor in determining the most viable geographic location. Arrival of staff at the 10F and 1SB needs to occur 72-48 hours before the onset of TS winds. Take into account billeting and travel time.
1B-3	Instruct the Region II Watch to alert appropriate Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), Federal Coordinating Officers (FCO's), IMATs, Defense Coordinating Element (DCE), Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS), and Liaison Officers (LNOs) for possible deployment.	Response Director	Establish a deployment timeline for resources and teams. Operations orders issued for alert only; no movement at this time.
1B-4	Alert Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT) that their services may be needed.	Response Director	Alert for potential deployment of personnel to National Hurricane Center. Travel Authorization (TA) will come from HLT.
1B-5	Brief employees on emergency responsibilities for pre and post-storm operations.	All Division Directors	Task Watch to send out an all-hands email to R-II staff reminding them to review their RRCS/IMAT responsibilities.
1B-6	Ensure the RRCC is prepared for the arrival of staff at least by the 72 hrs. mark.	Mission Support Director and RRCC Branch Chief	Task Facility Support staff at the RRCC to make certain all information technology systems and redundancy systems are operational 12 hrs before the arrival of RRCS. Arrival of RRCS needs to occur at least 72 hours before the onset of TS winds. Take into account travel time for RRCS members. Task Facilities Manager or Regional Security Manager to notify NWS Earle so that they are aware of the influx in RRCS arriving at the base (possibly during off-hours).
1B-7	Refer to Regional FURRS staffing report to determine RRCS and IMAT teams to deploy and where to deploy to (Earle, Regional Office, PR/USVI offices).	Response Director	Review current staffing report to make informed decisions on what teams to deploy and for how long they will be deployed. Have the Activation Order drafted - This is for stand-by only. Consider informing the other RRCS and IMAT members as to when and where they may deploy to. The Watch may need one of the RRCS teams to enhance their operations while an RRCS team travels to Earle.

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V	PR/USVI will implement	Direction of the second	Be prepared to deploy IMAT and Liaisons to PR/USVI Emergency Operations
1B-8	Partial Activation operating structure by T-96 to 72 hours.	Situation Awareness	Centers (EOCs),
1B-9	PR/USVI will be conducting their initial Principals meeting within this timeframe to discuss disaster declaration.	Legal	There are certain Stafford Act provisions that need to be met before pre declarations can be made. IMAT and Liaisons at PR/USVI EOC can assist with situation awareness (SA).
1B-10	Determine the nature of the hurricane threat to the Caribbean area so that key staff and resources can begin movement if needed.	Situation Awareness	Communicate with HLT by forecast period for their risk, vulnerability and threat analysis following issuance of the hazard forecast. Task Watch to run HURREVAC (hurricane evacuation decision-making software) for additional data. Pay attention to the storm track, forward speed, track forecast cone. The analysis the HLT and information from HURREVAC will help inform the decision to issue deployment orders and move resources to key facilities. If necessary, activate RRCC to Level III and place Watch on an enhanced level. If necessary, activate appropriate ESFs and DCO (Mission Assignment (MA) to coincide).
18-11	Begin and continue to gain strategic level situation awareness about the weather system, FEMA and PR/USVI operations.	Situation Awareness	Ensure that an Information Collection Plan (ICP) is developed, evaluate the identified Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) against the actual incident, validate the Critical Information Requirements (CIRs) with RRCC senior leadership, and modify as needed. Connect ESF's to EEI's as they begin to arrive at the RRCC.
IB-12	Ensure products such as the initial Situation Report, Regional Support Plan, and Advanced Operations Plan (AOP) are developed, and that the pre-scripted mission assignments (MAs) to activate ESF's and other federal agencies to the RRCC are readied.	Response or RRCS Chief	Record actions and use formal documents to track actions such as activation orders and instructions to staff are used. MA's associated with moving the required personnel and equipment should be reviewed and issued as necessary.
1B-13	Create event in NEMIS, WebEOC; ADD location	Regional Watch Center	Have Watch establish an event in NEMIS and WebEOC, Mission Support to activate surge account and generate a TA, and create a disaster location in Automated Deployment Database (ADD) for deployments.
1B-14	Confirm that the appropriate pre-scripted MA's and other MA's needed are readied to support facilities, equipment, staff, and supplies going forward.	Resource Support Section Chief/Resource and Capability Branch	Verify capability to process mission assignments (enough staff, etc.) Begin and continue to pay attention to the actual and predicted unmet needs of PR/USVI. (Shelter commodities and staffing, fuel, generators, etc.). Review the list of potential actions within the hurricane plan considering the core capabilities and determine the appropriate mission assignments to issue.

Phase 1C - Credible Threat (H-72 hours until onset of TSF winds)

Objectives: Prepare staff, equipment, and supplies for deployment and participate in SA calls paying particular attention to pre-storm actions of PR/USVI and locals. Begin to synchronize R-II actions with NHC forecast periods. Anticipate likely damage scenario/unmet needs for post storm operations and ready Federal teams and assets

FEMA Expected Actions/Decisions: Status of federal pre-disaster emergency declaration for commonwealth and territory - if and when.

	Action Item		Note
	H-72 to H-48 Hours before onset	of TSF winds	
1C-15	Form Unified Coordination Group with PR/USVI	IMAT	IMAT Puerto Ríco and IMAT US Virgin Islands are to initiate joint meetings and develop joint objectives in preparation for landfall. Begin adaptive planning development.
1C-16	Receive briefing on Public Service Announcements local and PR/USVI will be issuing.	ESF-15	Work with supported jurisdictions and ESF's to establish JIC if needed. Coordinate unified messaging on preparedness and evacuations needs to residents and tourists (multi-language and access and functional needs).
IC-17	Request inventory brief on commodities such as such as water, food, fuel, generators that will be needed pre and post	Resource Support	Understand what is in-place and due-in of water, food, fuel, generators, transport vehicles, etc. and that regulatory waivers, exemptions, and permits may need to be addressed. Sources of information are ESF: 3, 7, 12, and DCE.

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	storm and the locations of the				
	staging areas.		Valle, MA unique stande de la constante de la		
IC-18	Assure that MAs are issued under the under correct funding stream	Order Processing Group Supervisor	Verify MA output meets the need of the event. Research to determine any shortfalls or limiting factors from within the RRCC (staffing, funding, network issues, etc.) Solve what issues can be addressed internally; elevate issues to another Region/HQ if workload can't be met. Ensure enough staff to sustain operations for at least 1 week, day and night shifts Stage assets on FOS (Federal Operations Support) missions; upon PR/USVI requests, issue DFA (Direct Federal Assistance) missions.		
IC-19	Gather information from HLT reports to provide senior leadership with information to base staffing levels for IMAT and RRCC.	Situational Awareness Section	Communicate with HLT on risks, vulnerabilities and threats. Task Watch to run HURREVAC for additional data. Pay attention to the storm track, forward movement, wind timing via HURREVAC to cease operations and rainfall forecasts.		
1C-20	Evaluate the possibility of National Level Contracts	Resource Support Section Chief	Assist PR/USVI with requesting the execution of national-level contracts. These include: - Evacuation Technical Assistance - IA TAC (Mass Care) - Responder Support Camp If they request, begin coordination calls w/HQ and/or NRCC.		
IC-21	Consider extended operations based on hurricane forecast.	Chief or Deputy of RRCS	Request HQ to support with staffing.		
1C-22	Support possible incoming HQ pushed resources	Resource Support Section Chief	Be prepared to have FEMA HQ begin to push resources such as Disaster Survivor Assistance Teams, National IMAT, etc. start to arrive in the -48 to -24 hour timeframe.		
1C-23	USACE estimates on impacts	Situational Awareness/ Recovery	Work with the US Army Corps of Engineers to begin Disaster Impact Modeling (debris/water/blue roofs/critical facilities).		
	H-48 to H-24 Hours Before ons	et of TSF winds			
IC-24	Between 48 to 24 hours, if not already requested, PR/USVI will submit request for disaster declarations.	Legal	Work with R-II legal to understand any limitations or exceptions to the policy at that moment. Task LNOs assigned to EOC's to monitor the declaration request so it can be forwarded to Legal and the Regional Administrator (RA). Pay attention to the necessary criteria needed for declaration.		
1C-25	At the -48 hour time-mark, PR/USVI will open their sheltering system	Mass Care	ESF-6 will monitor and provide technical assistance.		
IC-26	COOP or devolution needs to be considered.	Regional Administrator	Consult with HQ if the storm track and intensity are forecasted to be a widespread "worst-case-scenario" for the Caribbean Area Division. Be aware of other Federal agencies doing continuity of operations (COOP) or devolution.		
1C-27	Monitor the inventory of FEMA logistics and resources.	Operations Support Group Supervisor	Track inventory levels of resources nationally and regionally. Ask about the predicted burn rates of commodities such as water, food, fuel at staging areas as well as at Points of Distribution. PR/USVI have pre-designated staging locations to accept logistics and commodities—have GIS map if possible.		
1C-28	Assess the potential amount of debris and the storage and removal of debris. This includes pre-positioning teams and equipment and identifying temp debris sites.	Situation Awareness Section, Infrastructure Assets Group	Run debris models based on storm predictions and consider the USACE and DoD resources to support PR/USVI unmet needs.		
1C-29	Monitor the status of critical infrastructure and key resources – to include private sector	Situation Awareness	Communicate with the USCG (sea) and PR/USVI Port Authority (air) on anticipated closures and the SA they need to inform their decision making. Private sector utility companies can provide status on their infrastructure.		

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	operations via PR/USVI and HQ conference calls.		Private sector suppliers such as K-Mart, Wal-Mart, and SuperMax can provide their information on their delivery/supply schedule based on hurricane landfall.
	H-24 hours prior to TSF winds		
1C-30	Fully Activate PR/USVI EOC	IMAT	IMAT and LNOs are to fully integrate with PR/USVI ESF staff.
1C-31	At -12 hours, PR/USVI will issue a Shelter in Place announcement	ESF 15	Ensure ESF 15 has aligned proper messaging at the JIC.
1C-32	Obtain a copy of the joint Incident Action Plan IAP with the PR/USVI(s).	Planning Support	The goal is to have this within 24 hours following the declaration, with the FCO and IMAT facilitating the development of the IAP.
1C-33	Execute call down list	Division Directors	At -12 hours prior to TSF winds making landfall, have Staff Support conduct chain of command roll call.
IC-34	Model projected impacts.	Situation Awareness	Consider having a HAZUS or Army Corps debris models run to help determine which areas will have greatest impacts. Pay attention to potential life sustainment and life safety issues (water rescues, isolation rescues, food and water drops, etc.)
1C-35	Prepare for widespread flooding and power outages secondary to storm surge and down trees if maximum sustained and wind gusts are forecasted to exceed 50 mph and high tide is occurring simultaneously to hurricane arrival.	Resource Support Section Chief	Be prepared (deploy/stage assets as appropriate at ISB or other locations outside affected area) for PR/USVI to request: Saw crews Un-watering pumps (some underground infrastructure exists) Debris removal equipment Generators & fuel Light towers Search & Rescue teams Communications equipment Use models, historical reference and subject matter experts to decide on what items are needed.
1C-36	Align operational objectives	Planning Support	Instruct the IMAT Team lead and Chief/Deputy of the RRCS to align operation objectives for the next 72 hours.
1C-37	Identify potential JFO location(s).	Resource Support	Review list of JFO's used during recent disasters and Government Services Administration) GSA should be able to generate a list of potential sites. Include the PR/USVI and FCO's in discussion.

Phase 2A	/B - Deployment (Onset of TSF W	Vinds to +72 Hour	rs After TSF Winds Subside)			
Objective	es: Ensure teams and assets are safel	y in place prior to	arrival of TSF winds.			
Expected			ns and assets for PDA's and support for unmet needs.			
	Action Item Onset of TSF winds	Task to	Note			
2A/B-1	Obtain weather briefing and 72 hour forecast to determine when FEMA can begin conducting outside operations.	Situational Awareness	Have HLT brief on <u>current weather situation</u> such as heavy rains, tornados, high winds in order to determine when <u>exactly</u> it is safe to conduct post-response activities such as aerial surveillance, search and rescue, preliminary damage assessment. Include IMAT Team Lead and Safety Officer in discussions. Ensure staff that will need to work outside such as the Disaster Survivor Assistance Teams, Preliminary Damage Assessment teams, etc. have read safety plan.			
	0 Hours to +72 After TSF Winds Subside					
2A/B-2	Identify re-entry status/process	Situational Awareness	Obtain status from Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands on timing of re-entry or residents into evacuated communities.			
2A/B-3	Coordinate with States on disaster declarations.	Legal Advisor	Legal will review Governor's' requests for Federal Assistance (Disaster Declarations) after being reviewed by Program Area and Regional Administrator			
2A/B-4	Assess level of RRCC and adjust as necessary.	RRCC Chief	If extended operations, adjust staffing levels and consider replacing R-II staff with other FEMA staff.			
2A/B-5	Assess overall staffing levels and future operational period staffing needs.	Center and Staff Support Section Chief	Be prepared for HQ to send Surge Capacity Force Teams or be prepared to justify why Surge Capacity Force Teams are required.			
2A/B-6	Coordinate and prioritize the deployment of Federal resources	Resource Support	Allocate resources and personnel based on shared situational awareness and operational analysis.			

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IMAT

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2A/B-7

resources

Optimize staffing for FEMA

Task IMAT to coordinate with Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands as to where Disaster

- 1	field teams until Surge Capacity Force Teams arrive.		Survivor Assistance Teams, Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA), and Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams should deploy to first.
2A/B-8	Obtain an estimate of actual debris including sand wash up in the coastal communities.	Infrastructure Assets Group	Task IMAT to coordinate with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in debris assessments.
2A/B-9	Request a briefing on the status of available and needed commodities such as water, fuel, generators, etc.	Infrastructure Assets Group	Deploy Prime Power Team for generator unmet needs. Understand the commonwealth/territory's intent on power restoration, water services, and privately-owned fuel facilities (to restore the water and fuel supply to survivors).
2A/B-10	Check with the Captain of the Port and Port Authorities for the status of the Air and Sea ports.	Infrastructure Assets Group	Closure of the sea ports and harbor will have secondary effects to incoming fuel deliveries. Airport closures will limit quick access to resources (especially personnel). Identify which federal resources can assist in opening ports.
2A/B-11	Check on status of essential transportation infrastructure.	Infrastructure Assets Group	Attain assessment of main arteries of transportation across the islands. Also, the access roads to/from the airports and sea ports as well as any bridges that may have been compromised during the hurricane.
2A/B-12	Obtain briefing on the need for temporary housing.	ESF 6	Coordinate with Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands on the areas affected - consider sites for temporary housing solutions.
2A/B-13	Develop an RRCC to JFO transition plan.	Planning Support, IMAT	The timing of the transition can be based on when the JFO will be operational and the FCO is prepared to take over operations. RA will issue letter authorizing FCO a designation and delegation of authorities' letter/memo.
2A/B-14	Develop an RRCC demob plan.	Planning Support	Once transition plan is implemented, work with RRCC Chief on timely release of RRCS. Make certain that Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands are aware of demob timing.



Appendix 6: List of Acronyms

AHP All Hazards Plan
AOR Area of Responsibility
CBP Customs & Border Patrol

CCCU Congregate Care Coordination Unit

CFLA Coastal Flood Loss Atlas CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CIKR Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

CIR Critical Information Requirements

CODEL Congressional Delegation
CONUS Continental United States
COP Common Operating Picture
DCE Defense Coordinating Element
DCO Defense Coordinating Officer
DFA Direct Federal Assistance

DHS Department of Homeland Security
DMORT Disaster Mortuary Response Team

DOD Department of Defense

DPMU Disaster Portable Morgue Unit

EA External Affairs

EAO External Affairs Officer

EEI Essential Element of Information

EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact

ENS Emergency Notification System
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ESF Emergency Support Function
FCO Federal Coordinating Officer

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency FIOP Federal Interagency Operational Plan

FOC FEMA Operations Center HAZMAT Hazardous Materials

HES Hurricane Evacuation Study
HHS Health and Human Services
HLT Hurricane Liaison Team

HQ Headquarters

HSPD Homeland Security Presidential Directive

IA Individual Assistance
IAP Incident Action Plan
IGA Inter Governmental Affairs

IMAT Incident Management Assistance Team

IOF Interim Operating Facility
ISB Incident Support Base
JFO Joint Field Office
JIC Joint Information Center

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FEMA Region II Hurricane Annex for PR & VI Appendix 6: List of Acronyms

LEO Law Enforcement Officer
MA Mission Assignment
ME Medical Examiner

MERS Mobile Emergency Response System

MOC Member(s) of Congress

NCH Natural & Cultural Resources & Historical Properties

NDMS National Disaster Medical System NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NHC National Hurricane Center NHP National Hurricane Program

NIMS National Incident Management System

NOAA National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

NRCC National Response Coordination Center

NRF
National Response Framework
NSS
National Shelter System
NWS
National Weather Service
OCONUS
OFA
Other Federal Agencies
PA
Public Assistance

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

POD Point of Distribution

PREMA Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency

PSMA Pre Scripted Mission Assignment

RDIS Regional Disability Integration Specialist

REC Regional Emergency Coordinator
RELT Regional Emergency Liaison Team

RISC Regional Interagency Steering Committee RRCC Regional Response Coordination Center

RSC Responder Support Camps
RSF Recovery Support Function
RSP Regional Support Plan
SAA Situation Awareness Alert

SAR Search and Rescue

SAS Situational Awareness Section
SEOC State Emergency Operations Center

SLOSH Sea, Lake, and Overland Surge from Hurricanes

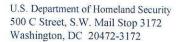
USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

USCG United States Coast Guard

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

VITEMA Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency









March 12, 2019

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO:

Austin Evers American Oversight 1030 15th St NW, B255 Washington, DC 20005

Re: FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-00001

Dear Mr. Evers:

This is the second interim response to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted by American Oversight to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Plaintiff submitted three FOIA requests dated April 19, 2018 to FEMA.

As it relates to Plaintiff's first FOIA request ('Emergency Meals FOIA"), Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 concerning the following:

- 1. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) concerning contracts awarded for bids received for contract solicitation number HSFE70-17-R-MARIAMEALS with external entities, including, but not limited to Tribune Contracting LLC, Filcor Inc., Hanna Brothers Enterprises LLC, Alliance Worldwide Distributing LLC, AmeriQual Group LLC, Sopacko Inc., Aguieus LLC, and Chef Minute Meals Inc.
- 2. Records sufficient to show all contracts related to the response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands that have been cancelled, are in default, or have previously been in default.

As it relates to Plaintiff's second FOIA request ("Emergency Fuel FOIA"), Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 concerning the following:

1. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting



FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) Walmart and other food retailers in Puerto Rico (including, but not limited to, Selectos Supermarket, Supermercado Econo and Edwards Food Market) concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

- 2. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any member of Congress or congressional staff concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 3. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any officials of the government of Puerto Rico concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 4. Any and all final memoranda, guidance, reports or summaries concerning, analyzing or referring to A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma; D) FEMA's response to requests for fuel and power assistance from food retailers in Puerto Rico.

As it relates to Plaintiff's third FOIA request ("Hurricane Preparedness FOIA"), Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 concerning the following:

1. All threat assessments, contingency plans, and plans related to preparedness and response to any potential or actual hurricane strike on Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands received, sent, or prepared before September 5, 2017. You subsequently narrowed the date range of documents prepared to May 1, 2017 through September 5, 2017.



FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

2. All other records responsive to Chairman Gowdy and Ranking Member Cummings' October 11, 2017 letter requesting records related to DHS's preparedness and response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

On November 28, 2018, Katherine M. Anthony, staff attorney for Plaintiff, clarified by e-mail that with respect to the "Emergency Meals FOIA" request, Plaintiff does not specifically seek contracts, unless there are no other records sufficient to respond to item 2 of this request. Ms. Anthony also stated that if there any final, awarded contracts attached to emails responsive to item 1 of the request, Plaintiff would consider those responsive to the request. In addition, with respect to the "Hurricane Preparedness FOIA" request, Ms. Anthony limited the time frame of item 1 from May 1, 2017 through September 5, 2017.

On February 15, 2019, for our first interim response, a total of 870 pages were released in their entirety and four were partially released in response to items one and two of your first request, item two of your second request, and item two of your third request.

For this second interim release (March 15, 2019), we reviewed 562 pages of records, located from a search of FEMA's Office of External Affairs and Executive Secretariat in response to items one and two of your third request. Of those pages, bates numbered 000875 to 001433, I have determined that 554 are releasable in their entirety, three are duplicates of pages already reviewed for this release, and five are partially releasable pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), FOIA Exemption 6.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure of personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right to privacy. The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact Assistant United States Attorney Marsha W. Yee at (202) 252-2539 or electronically at or electronically at Marsha.yee @usdoj.gov and reference 1:18-cv-02470-APM.

Sincerely,

PEARLENE PEARLENE ROBINSON Date: 2019.03.11 10:05:06 - 04'00'

Pearlene Robinson
Acting Branch Chief
Disclosure Branch
Information Management Division
Mission Support



Austin Evers

FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

Enclosure(s): Responsive Records, 559 pages (Bates numbered 000875 through 001433)





March 12, 2019

SENT VIA CERTIFIED MAIL TO:

Austin Evers American Oversight 1030 15th St NW, B255 Washington, DC 20005

Re: FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-00001

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FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) Walmart and other food retailers in Puerto Rico (including, but not limited to, Selectos Supermarket, Supermercado Econo and Edwards Food Market) concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

- 2. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any member of Congress or congressional staff concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 3. All records reflecting communications (including emails, email attachments, text messages, messages on messaging platforms (such as Slack, Lync, Google Hangouts, and WhatsApp), telephone call logs, calendar invitations/entries, meeting notices, meeting agendas, informational material, talking points, any handwritten or electronic notes taken during any oral communications, summaries of any oral communications, or other materials) between 1) FEMA and 2) any officials of the government of Puerto Rico concerning A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma.
- 4. Any and all final memoranda, guidance, reports or summaries concerning, analyzing or referring to A) requests for fuel from food retailers in Puerto Rico; B) retailer decisions to close for any period of time due to a lack of fuel or power; C) retailer decisions to dispose of, discard or throw away perishable or nonperishable products after Hurricanes Maria and Irma; D) FEMA's response to requests for fuel and power assistance from food retailers in Puerto Rico.

As it relates to Plaintiff's third FOIA request ("Hurricane Preparedness FOIA"), Plaintiff is seeking all records created since August 30, 2017 concerning the following:

1. All threat assessments, contingency plans, and plans related to preparedness and response to any potential or actual hurricane strike on Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands received, sent, or prepared before September 5, 2017. You subsequently narrowed the date range of documents prepared to May 1, 2017 through September 5, 2017.



FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

2. All other records responsive to Chairman Gowdy and Ranking Member Cummings' October 11, 2017 letter requesting records related to DHS's preparedness and response to Hurricanes Maria and Irma in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

On November 28, 2018, Katherine M. Anthony, staff attorney for Plaintiff, clarified by e-mail that with respect to the "Emergency Meals FOIA" request, Plaintiff does not specifically seek contracts, unless there are no other records sufficient to respond to item 2 of this request. Ms. Anthony also stated that if there any final, awarded contracts attached to emails responsive to item 1 of the request, Plaintiff would consider those responsive to the request. In addition, with respect to the "Hurricane Preparedness FOIA" request, Ms. Anthony limited the time frame of item 1 from May 1, 2017 through September 5, 2017.

On February 15, 2019, for our first interim response, a total of 870 pages were released in their entirety and four were partially released in response to items one and two of your first request, item two of your second request, and item two of your third request.

For this second interim release (March 15, 2019), we reviewed 562 pages of records, located from a search of FEMA's Office of External Affairs and Executive Secretariat in response to items one and two of your third request. Of those pages, bates numbered 000875 to 001433, I have determined that 554 are releasable in their entirety, three are duplicates of pages already reviewed for this release, and five are partially releasable pursuant to Title 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), FOIA Exemption 6.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure of personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right to privacy. The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact Assistant United States Attorney Marsha W. Yee at (202) 252-2539 or electronically at or electronically at Marsha.yee @usdoj.gov and reference 1:18-cv-02470-APM.

Sincerely,

PEARLENE PEARLENE ROBINSON Date: 2019.03.11

Pearlene Robinson
Acting Branch Chief
Disclosure Branch
Information Management Division
Mission Support



Austin Evers

FEMA Litigation Case Number 2019-FELI-000001

Enclosure(s): Responsive Records, 559 pages (Bates numbered 000875 through 001433)



Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs U.S. Department of Homeland Security Washington, DC 20528



March 8, 2018

The Honorable Elijah Cummings Ranking Member Committee on Oversight and Government Reform U.S. House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ranking Member Cummings:

Thank you for your October 11, 2017 letter to the Department of Homeland Security. Secretary Nielsen asked that I respond on her behalf.

As stated in my January 16 and February 15, 2018 letters the Department is providing documents in a phased approach. Enclosed are communications received, prepared, or sent between September 5, 2017 and October 4, 2017 by FEMA officials to the governments of Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands relating to any steps taken to prepare those territories for Hurricanes Irma and Maria, as well as logistics challenges, distribution of commodities, or power restoration following the storms.

Thank you again for your letter and interest in this important issue. Chairman Gowdy, who co-signed your letter, will receive a separate, identical response. Should you wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Benjamin L. Cassidy

Enclosures



From:

To:

Bcc:

(b)(6)

Subject:

Congressional Correspondence

Date:

Thursday, March 8, 2018 3:48:00 PM

Attachments:

DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part5.pdf
DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part1.pdf
DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part2.pdf
DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part3.pdf
DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part3.pdf
DHS HOGR PR USVI Prod March 2018 Part4.pdf
1151790-Cummings (C).pdf

In an effort to expedite and streamline the process of submitting signed Congressional responses to the Hill, the Office of Legislative Affairs will be submitting responses to inquiries electronically via email. However, if you would like to receive the original signed document, please let me know and it will be mailed to your office via the U.S. Postal Service.

We encourage your office to send its Congressional correspondence to our mailbox (b)(6) (a)hq.dhs.gov) to provide for the most efficient processing



Office of Legislative Affairs Department of Homeland Security



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Federal Emergency Management Agency RESOURCE REQUEST FORM (RRF)

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions,

searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed obtain or retain benefits. You are not required to respond to this confidence regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street,	collection of information of informa	rmation burder	unles to: In	ss it displays a valid OMB of formation Collections Manage	ontrol number. Send comments ement, Department of Homeland
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PREVIOUSLY FF 90-136

Page 1 of 2 DHS_HOGR_PR/USVI_000807

O.M.B. No. 1660-0002 Expires May 31, 2017

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY Federal Emergency Management Agency RESOURCE REQUEST FORM (RRF)

PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing and submitting this form. This call action of the completion and submitting this form.

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DHS_HOGR_PR/USVI_000872 age 1 of 2

Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Wednesday, October 4, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Caribbean: Most areas will be dry this evening and tonight. Isolated evening thunderstorms are possible, mainly in the western mountains of Puerto Rico. Afternoon and evening heat indices will exceed 100 degrees in many areas. More widespread showers and thunderstorms are expected Thursday and Friday. These storms could cause local flooding of low lying areas and rapidly responding streams. Storms may include frequent lightning and gusty, erratic winds. A flash flood warning continues for northeast Isabela and central Quebradillas due to the threat from Guajataca Dam.



Increasing threat of storms from tropical moisture Thursday and Friday for PR and USVI

Gulf Coast: Tropical Depression Sixteen may spread tropical storm force winds and rain bands into the Florida Panhandle Saturday. The Depression may strengthen to a Tropical Storm this evening, and a hurricane before landfall. Current forecasts show the possibility of landfall Sunday, with the uncertainty cone stretching from the southeast Mississippi coast to the central Florida Panhandle. (NOAA Update, October 4, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

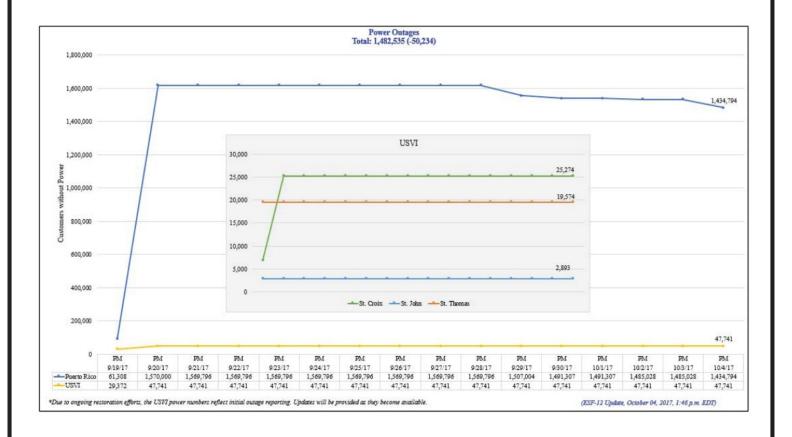


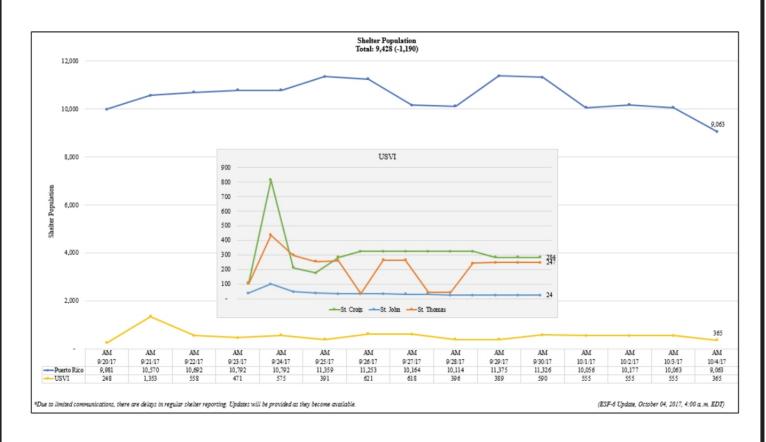
Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts							
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other		
PR	35 confirmed fatalities	Shelters: 139 Pop: 9,063	8.6% (+3.2) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	63 of 65 hospitals on main island open, Culebra: one open, Vieques: one open 14 hospitals connected to grid power; 51 functioning under generator power VA facilities: One hospital and six clinics open; one clinic closed	Curfew in effect from 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.	34 of 58 Federal Government buildings closed		
USVI	Five confirmed fatalities	USVI Shelters: Six, Pop: 365 St. Thomas: Shelters: Two, Pop: 181 St. John: Shelters: One, Pop: 15 St. Croix: Shelters: Three, Pop: 169	Percentage of customers that have electricity: St. Thomas: (15%) St. John: (0%) St. Croix: (10%)	St. Croix: Governor Juan Luis Hospital condemned; awaiting establishment of mobile medical facility, 33 HHS Health and Medical Task Force personnel providing interim support St. Thomas: Schneider Medical Center condemned; established mobile medical facility VA facilities: Two clinics, both open	Curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planned school re-openings: St. Thomas and St. John: October 9 St. Croix: October 16 15 of 19 Federal Government buildings closed		
As of:	October 4 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 4 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 4 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 2 12:41 p.m. EDT	October 4 12:35 a.m. EDT	October 4 12:00 p.m. EDT		

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-15, PREMA, VA OHA







	Infrastructure Impacts							
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications		
PR	10 of 10 airports open or open with restrictions	Four ports open Nine ports open with restrictions One port closed: Guanica (private, non-Federal)	PR has 5,073 miles of roads: 388 miles (8%) open, 1,342 (26%) partially open, 3,343 (66%) unknown; unknown due to municipalities not reporting due to communications issues	720 of 1,100 (-94) retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory island- wide 33 of 51 PR Aqueduct and Sewer Authority waste water treatment plants working on generator power, remaining 18 non-operational	12.1% of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Main Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) in Puerto Rico taken offline due to generator failure; 911 calls will be sent to the back-up PSAP in Puerto Rico; minimal calls into 911 due to limited communications		
USVI	St. Thomas and St. Croix open with limitations	All ports open or open with restrictions	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways open with caution All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed	St. Croix and St. Thomas report adequate fuel supply for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory territory- wide Sampled 101 of 161 public and private water systems on St. Croix to date; 26 systems tested; 12 retested as negative for E. Coli after disinfection	33% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 41.8% cell sites operational (55 towers on island) St. John: No cell sites operational St. Croix: 28.6% cell sites operational (42 towers on island)		
As of:	October 4 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT	October 3 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 4 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 3 3:20 p.m. EDT	October 4 11:00 a.m. EDT		

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-6, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

D COMP WITH THE TAIL THE THE TAIL THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE							
Territory	y Declaration	Declared Counties					
Territory		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share			
PR	9/20: <i>DR-4339</i>	78 municipalities	All (Categories A-B)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/10: DR-4336	12 municipalities	31 municipalities	75%			
	9/7: DR-4335	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
USVI	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from incident period; 90% cost share thereafter			

(FEMA Declarations Unit, October 3, 2017, 7:27 p.m. ED



Force Laydown:

Donoutes out A comer	Puerto	ι	U.S. Virgin Islands		
Department/Agency	Rico		St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF-6)	451	254	*	*	705
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF-3)	159	110	3	64	336
Civil Air Patrol (ESF-5)	26	*	*	*	26
Customs and Border Protection (ESFs 5, 9, and 13)	155	5	0	5	165
Department of Agriculture (ESF-11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	5,700	*	*	*	5,700
Department of Energy (ESF-12)	3	24	0	28	55
Department of the Interior	259	24	46	1	330
Department of State	6	0	0	0	6
Department of Transportation (ESF-1)	4	1	0	29	34
DHS – NPPD / Federal Protective Service	52	5	0	4	61
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF-10)*	51	16	5	6	78
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	325	5	0	0	330
FEMA Deployed	799	256	7	57	1,119
Forest Service (ESF-4)	255	20	0	0	275
General Services Administration (ESF-7)	17	0	0	0	17
Health and Human Services (ESF-8)	492	26	15	13	546
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	122	19	0	8	149
National Guard Bureau*	3,734	1,629	0	0	5,363
National Weather Service – NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF-6)	10	2	0	2	14
Transportation Security Administration (ESF-1)	114	6	0	1	121
United States Coast Guard (ESFs 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, and 15)*	1,430	*	*	*	1,430
Urban Search & Rescue (ESF-9)	80	0	0	0	80
Veterans Affairs (ESF-8)	196	0	0	0	196
TOTALS	14,471	2,402	76	218	17,167

^{*} Notes: Civil Air Patrol flights supporting all USVI; DOD personnel numbers include 4,006 personnel supporting from sea; Red Cross, DOD, and USCG numbers in St.

Croix column is for all of USVI since breakout by island unavailable

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, October 4, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Joint Field Office (JFO)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,181 (-1,015) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, October 4, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)
- Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 175,145 (+19,487) and USVI: 5,931 (+205) (Open Disaster IA Summary, October 4, 2017, 11:03 a.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	64 (+2)	19 (+1)
II	USVI	33 (+3)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #83, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT in PR (FOD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• Puerto Rico:

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
- o PR Joint Field Office (JFO) open at San Juan Convention Center (GSA update, October 2, 2017, 10:15 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000008

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- o EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- Lease signed October 1 for USVI JFO location at University of the Virgin Islands in St. Thomas: GSA exploring location for JFO on St. Croix (GSA Update, October 1, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

• ESF-1: Transportation

 Airports: Aguadilla Airport opened for passenger aircraft for first time since Hurricane Maria (ESF-1 Update, October 4, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)

Debris Clearance:

- ESF-4 cleared 12.2 (+2) miles of critical road; cut helispot large enough for Type-1 helicopter in Barrio Vivi Arriba; road clearing to Los Llanes resulted in first contact with 45 residents (PR JFO SitRep, October 3, 9:00 p.m. EDT; ESF-4 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:31 a.m. EDT)
- Debris clearance missions completed: ESF-4 teams (2); DOD (4); PR National Guard (2); USACE (4)
- Targeting debris clearance around PR 3 and PR 60 to alleviate traffic on PR 30 (ESF-1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)

Road Status:

- Several roads have re-opened in both directions, most notably PR-2 from Ponce to San Juan around the Western route of island
- Other major roads open: PR-18, PR-30, PR-53, PR-3, PR-66, PR-5, PR-22, PR-20, PR-26, and several state routes in the Municipality of Culebra PR-250, PR-251, and PR-252
- Major thoroughfare PR-3 is open in both directions from Fajardo to Rio Grande (ESF-1 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)

o Transit:

- Autoridad Metropolitana de Autobuses (AMA): 57 buses covering 13 fixed routes in service, 20 paratransit vehicles providing service
- Maritime Transportation Authority, ATM (Ferry Service): Three trips daily to/from Vieques and two
 trips daily to/from Culebra; three vessels remain in service; two vessels out of service expected to be
 back in service October 20
- Tren Urbano (rail service) priority in San Juan: cleared debris from the tracks, but unable to restart service due to lack of power; need to restore electricity and test (ESF-1 Update, October 4, 2017, 9:24 a.m. EDT)

o Ports:

- All federally maintained ports in PR open or open with restrictions; one private non-Federal port closed
- NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson will complete surveys in USVI October 4; will survey Vieques, Culebra, Fajardo, and Guanica later this week (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Deployed satellite system to support Individual Assistance (IA) and local government missions in Barranquites
- Three Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams deployed to continue hospital communications assessments October 4; requested air lift to conduct assessments on Vieques and Culebra and developed bilingual questionnaire to support hospital assessments
- o Satellite systems installed:
 - Roosevelt Roads Incident Support Base (ISB)
 - Caguas Town Hall to support Director of Communications
- Delivered radio tower trailer, radios, and satellite system to U.S. Coast Guard station near Aguadilla to support IMAT
- Developed radio programming template and channel plan to support NJ law enforcement personnel deploying in support of ESF-13 operations, programmed 150 radios (ESF-2 SitRep, October 4, 2017, 9:15 a.m., EDT)
- o Completed satellite flyaway kit installations in San Juan and Aguadilla to increase communication capacity; additional satellite installations in Aguadilla enhancing communications (CBP Update, October 4, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-2 actively participating in power restoration planning activities in order to influence communication restoration priorities (ESF-2 Update, October 4, 2017, 5:31 p.m. EDT)

5

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000009

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Dams: Guajataca Dam spillway eroding; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage; no spillway movement recorded October 3, conditions and level of risk remain unchanged
 - Balance of concrete barriers placed along compromised portions of spillway channel October 4
 - Super sandbag placement will begin October 5
 - Working contracts and logistics to airlift two 18-inch pumps and ship eight additional pumps by barge to help draw down pool behind dam; levee inspections began October 3 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 9:57 a.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) monitoring spillway with remote video camera placed on private home; USGS also placing rapid deployable stream gage on a bridge downstream of the outflow
 - Real-time readings show Lake Guajataca water levels have remained relatively consistent near the dam (DOI Update, October 4, 2017, 12:21 p.m. EDT)

• Temporary Power:

- Completed 129 of 205 requested generator pre-installation inspections; 26 installations complete, including at Bayamon Hospital, which serves 200K people and a water pump facility that serves 1,200; 7 in progress; 44 generators available on island to be installed
- Priority locations for temporary power restoration: Mayaguez la Conception Medical Center, Bayamon Public Hospital, and Hospital HIMA San Pablo Fajardo; may adjust priorities to support re-opening of PR schools October 16
- Delta Company (249th Engineer Battalion) deploying ADVON (advanced party) October 6; remainder of Company expected to arrive October 12
- Restored 230 kV transmission line between Guayanilla and Central Cambalache (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:02 a.m. EDT)

Temporary Roofing:

- Collected 1,442 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements, assessed 200 homes, installed roofs for two public buildings October 4; USACE Reachback Operations Center (UROC) to launch a tablet based process for ROE collection, qualification, and work order generation to reduce work order lead time and streamline installation process
- 168 rolls of sheeting on-hand, 11K arrived in San Juan October 3 and awaiting movement to staging area; 3,552 additional rolls scheduled to arrive
- Infrastructure Assessments (IA) and Critical Public Facilities (CPF)
 - Critical Public Facilities (CPF) subject matter experts (SMEs) received preliminary list of facilities to assess, including over 20 fire stations
 - Infrastructure Assessment SMEs assessed a washed out bridge in Naranjito for potential temporary replacement and a medical station water system in Acropolis sports complex in Manati; pier assessments ongoing (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 9:57 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

 One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) coordinating resources and assessing firefighting capabilities in support of PR Fire department; assessments completed for all fire stations; electric and generator repairs and fuel resupply for fire stations underway (ESF-4 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o Six imagery flights scheduled for October 4 (dams, communication facilities, homes, and coastline); two "highbird" flights will provide radio communications between aircraft and mission base
- O Six photography flights and two highbird flights planned for October 5 and 6 (CAP Update, October 4, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Disaster Survivor Assistance: Canvassed door to door in three neighborhoods of San Juan; completed registrations and wellness checks in six mid/high rises; conducted registration intake and completed 61 registrations in San Juan and Patillas October 4 (PR SitRep, October 3, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
- o American Red Cross (ARC) Safe and well website has received 672 (+18) registrations as of October 4
- o Save the Children (voluntary organization) is delivering four infant/toddler kits to isolated communities; each box has the capacity to forestre infant/toddler has remained to the capacity to forestre infant/toddler has remained to the capacity to forest the capacity the c

- support 28K children for 1 week) arriving in Jacksonville, FL to be placed in climate controlled containers for shipment to PR (ESF-6 SitRep, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Voluntary Agency Liaison: AmeriCares coordinating reception and transportation requirements for medical supply donation from Leon Medical Centers (ESF-6 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:51 a.m. EDT)
- o Feeding:
 - Salvation Army working from seven of 13 operational fixed feeding sites spread across municipalities of Fajardo, Bayamon, Guayama, Humacao, Loiza, Ponce, and San Juan; 10,134 meals served on October 3
 - ARC has distributed 105,182 meals, 65,778 snacks and 138,919 relief items to date; conducting mobile distribution across island based on need
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief feeding teams, comprised of 100 volunteers, for fixed feeding sites and food distribution will begin arriving on Oct 8 and 9 (ESF-6 SitRep, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - o Water:
 - 180K liters of water delivered to PR October 4; logistics coordinating contract with local private company for estimated 330K gallons per day (ESF-6 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Water arriving from Dominion Republic provider; shipped by barge and will arrive every other day
 with capacity to provide 660K liters of water each shipment (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-7 developed and executing water plan for PR that will provide 18.3M liters of water October 3-8 (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 12:13 p.m. EDT)
 - o Incident Support Bases (ISB) and Staging Areas:
 - Roosevelt Roads is ISB; San Juan Airport serving as staging area; Ponce being considered as another staging area
 - Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla preparing to serve as ISB; anticipate will begin operations
 October 9 (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Regional Staging Areas (RSAs): plan to build capacity to 30 RSAs (NGB Update, October 3, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
 - Blue Roof Mission: 1,700 rolls of sheeting arrived at San Juan Airport October 4 (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
 - o Commodities:
 - 4K infant and toddler supplies arrived in PR October 4, will ship to USVI (ESF-6 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 13 flights scheduled into PR October 4:
 - Six flights into San Juan transporting 96k liters water, 75k meals, and personnel
 - Seven flights into Roosevelt Roads transporting personnel and equipment (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Ships expected in PR:
 - Crowley vessel expected to arrive October 5 with 11,500 rolls of sheeting
 - K Breeze expected to arrive October 7 with 365K liters water and 124K meals
 - Barge 455-4 expected to arrive October 8 with 928K meals
 - A Columbia Col Elizabeth expected October 8 with 4.3M liters water, 1.5M meals, 4.3K tarps, 41K blankets, 4,144 rolls of sheeting, 3.5K cots
 - Two additional Crowley vessels expected October 9 with 849K meals and 52K pet food (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)



o Responder Lodging: La Suprema en route to San Juan to provide responder berthing, expected to arrive October 4 or 5 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	1,000	515	485
					(-401)	(+401)
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	600	0
TS Empire State	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	650	9 (+9)	641 (+641)
Available (Total)		PR		2,250	1,124	1,126
					(-401)	(+401)
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/4	2,200		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
Roosevelt Roads (Base Camp)	In Process	Ceiba	TBD	1,500		
			PR TOTAL:	6,380		
				(+1,500)		12.00

(Responder Lodging Team, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Hospitals:
 - Four of seven regional pediatric centers and two autism centers are open (ESF-8 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
 - PR National Guardsman working with Join Force Land Component Command Surgeon and HHS to conduct hospital re-assessments in PR (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- Dialysis Centers: 46 of 48 open: 44 fully operational, two partially operational, two closed (ESF-8 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Assessed 560 of 800 (70%) PR Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) pump stations; at least 215 sanitary pump stations overflowing sewage due to lack of power, malfunctioning power generator, or pumping problems; 80 of these 215 stations located upstream of a water supply intake (ESF-10 Update, October 4, 2:09 p.m. EDT)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG): Began data collection and vessel owner notification October 4 (USCG Update, October 4, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Power: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) expects 15% of customers will have power restored by October 21; portions of San Juan, Bayamon, Mayaguez, Carolina, Cataño, Guaynabo, Arecibo, Ponce, and Hatillo partially energized (Department of Energy SITREP #72, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Fuel:
 - Ardmore Seafarer and Green Hellas vessels arrived in PR October 4, each contains approximately 12.6 million gallons of fuel
 - Pipeline of Puerto Rico jet fuel line generator repaired October 3, pipeline fully operational October 4;
 pipeline is able to meet San Juan airport supply needs; all employees safe
 - PR Electric Power Authority working with fuel companies to determine urban and rural fuel stations available to dispense fuel; distribution, not supply, continues to be issue (Department of Energy SITREP #72, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Four additional Quick Response Teams (25 personnel each) arrived October 4 (ESF-13 Update, October 4, 2017, 4:15
 p.m. EDT)
- Teams continue to support US&R, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), and PR Police Department (ESF-13 Update, October 4, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Private Sector:
 - Visa provided data on active ATMs: 581 (about 20%) active in PR as of October 3
 - Airbnb extended free housing program for those evacuated or impacted by Maria, Irma, and Harvey; more than 1,250 hosts have listed their space (ESF-15 Update, October 4, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)



• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- USNS Comfort arrived October 3 and moored in San Juan Harbor; HHS and PR health officials discussing relocation based on PR needs (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- 407th Ambulance Company provided two ambulances to municipality of Florida, PR (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- O 218th Medical Detachment Veterinary Service Support team and 551st Medical Logistics Company arrived in PR October 4; additional medical resources requested to PR: 633rd Expeditionary Medical Group, 575th Area Support Medical Company, 514th Ground Ambulance Company, six UH-60 medical helicopters, and 14th Combat Support Hospital (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
- o USS Wasp en route to PR, expected to arrive October 4 with 13 rotary wing aircraft
- Eight additional USMC MV-22 Ospreys and two KC-130 will deploy to PR; MV-22s delayed arrival pending assessment of airfield facilities
- 63rd Expeditionary Signal Battalion and the Joint Communication Support Element providing communications support to FEMA in Aguadilla, Ponce, Culebra, and Vieques
- 1st Aviation Battalion with eight UH-60s, 129 passengers and 145 tons of equipment arrived via C-5 at Roosevelt Roads
- Initial logistics capability established for the Roosevelt Roads Logistic Support Activity; advance team moved to Aguadilla and 3rd Expeditionary Support Command team conducted site survey in Ponce (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o National Guard (NG) from 36 states supporting hurricane response operations throughout PR and USVI
- o National Guard in PR continue route clearance and commodity distribution by ground and by air; NG is also providing security support to local law enforcement and fixed sites (NGB Update, October 4, 2017, 3:24 p.m. EDT)

United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- Increased deployment of qualified marine inspectors to San Juan to support examination of tanker, offshore supply, and foreign berthing vessels; USCG will facilitate temporary compliance certificates or waivers as appropriate
- o Assessment teams determined 90% of the 69 key port facilities are operational; remaining non-operational facilities are result of security issues or storm damaged infrastructure and will continue to be monitored
- USCG Enhanced Mobile Incident Command Post scheduled to arrive in San Juan on October 5 to serve as command and control post for USCG and interagency partner unified operations
- o Coast Guard Cutter (CGC) Decisive transporting 4K pounds lumber, 42 generators and 14K gallons water to San Juan as requested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), expected to arrive October 6
- o CGC Bear onloading interagency response supplies and equipment in FL for transfer to PR on October 8
- CGC Horsley completed assessment of Culebra October 3; results pending (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 1:49 p.m. EDT)

• Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- Continued support to ground operations, including welfare and goodwill missions (505) and hospital needs assessments (12)
- Completed 138 air missions for PR and USVI, including logistics (77); imagery, video, and communication (7); personnel relocation (42); and equipment transfer (12) (CBP Update, October 4, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

• Six additional personnel arrived in San Juan October 4 to assist with gage repairs (DOI Update, October 4, 2017, 12:21 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Postal Service (USPS)

- Providing mail for pickup or delivery to post office boxes at all 128 post offices, including Vieques and Culebra; 12 operating from COOP sites
- o USPS assisting FEMA with mailing hard copy Individual Assistance grant applications from San Juan to mainland United States for processing (USPS Update, October 4, 2017, 4:24 p.m. EDT)



Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- Roads: All highways on St. Croix open with at least one lane of traffic; commercial vehicle movement remains limited due to clearance issues with leaning trees and power lines; 90% of USVI roadways clear of debris ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 9:57 a.m. EDT)
- o Transit: St. Thomas Bus service resumed with two modified fixed routes October 2; routes will operate within curfew hours, between 8:00am and 4:00pm, from the shopping area to the University and Airport and within the city limits of Charlotte Amalie (ESF 1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)
- Ports: NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson continues to conduct surveys on St. Thomas and St. John October 4
 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- O St. John:
 - Working with New York State Police (NYSP) communications lead to resolve radio coverage issues in Cruz Bay; installing salvaged antenna October 4
 - Performed preventative maintenance on major MERS communications platforms on island
- St. Thomas:
 - Prepared 100 radios to be transferred to St. Croix to support National Guard Search and Rescue teams.
 - Mobile Communications Office Vehicle (MCOV) supporting Disaster Survivors Assistance (DSA) and Incident Support Base (ISB) missions
 - Conducted site survey at two possible DRC locations
 - Issued ten radios to NJ State Police for security services
- St. Croix:
 - Performed maintenance and refueling operations at Little Princess communications tower site
 - Delivered repair parts for satellite communications system for airlift to St. Thomas (ESF-2 Update, October 4, 2017, 9:16 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Temporary Power: Completed 146 of 191 requested pre-installation inspections; 42 generators available on island to be installed (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:02 a.m. EDT)
- Debris: Debris SMEs coordinating with USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) to secure approval of temporary debris disposal sites; two sites approved for St. Thomas (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:02 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Roofing:
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5K, St. Thomas: 7K, and St. John: 1K
 - Collected 1,731 Right of Entry Agreements; assessed 233 homes, installed 67 roofs
 - Coordinating temporary roofing task orders for three schools in St. Thomas and two schools in St. Croix
 - Completed assessment of St. Croix Airport; developing Mission Assignment Task Order for minor repairs
 - Work orders issued for roof of Myra Keating Medical Facility in St. Johns and temporary roofing for Juan Luis Hospital and Medical Center in St. Croix; start dates yet to be determined (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:02 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o Disaster Survivor Assistance: Interacted with 202 survivors and conducted 123 registrations October 3
- ARC Safe and well website has received 97 (0) registrations as of October 4 (ESF-6 SitRep, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Feeding:
 - Salvation Army provided 9,066 meals to USVI October 3
 - ARC has distributed 41,920 meals, 12,542 snacks, and 64,735 relief items to date
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief (SBDR) Alabama Airlift Kitchen scheduled to be delivered to St. Thomas on October 8; advance team arrived in St. Thomas and an additional team will arrive by October 8 (ESF-6 SitRep, October 4, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Staging Areas: St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal) (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-4 supporting commodityDHStiffEMA>18+0266(DbHS-FEMA-1/8+02676)DHS+FEMA-1/8+0268-B-000014

- o Points of Distribution (PODs) open October 4: eight in St. Thomas; two in St. John; six in St. Croix; PODs will be closed October 5-6 (VI Daily Fact Sheet, October 3, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
- Commodities:
 - Working requirement to procure 250K water jugs for USVI (DOD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
 - Shipment of approximately 15K gallons of propane expected to arrive October 5 (DOD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
 - Vehicles: General Services Administration (GSA) Fleet sourced 50 government vehicles each (100 total) for St. Thomas and St. Croix; will transport via barge from New Jersey and Jacksonville October 6 (GSA Update, October 4, 2017, 3:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Five flights scheduled into USVI October 4:
 - St. Thomas: Three flights transporting EMAC resources and 26K boxed meals (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix: Two flights transporting 80K meals (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Ships expected in USVI: Two vessels delivering boxed meals to St. Thomas; one vessel expected
 October 6 with 10 boxes; one vessel expected October 8 with 16 boxes (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017,
 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- o Responder Lodging: Ocean Carrier (123 beds) en route to St. Thomas to provide responder berthing, expected to arrive October 10 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration*	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,500 (-200)	1,304 (-17)	196 (-183)
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	202 (-18)	113 (+18)
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	81 (+19)	115 (-19)
Available (Total)		USVI		2,011 (-200)	1,587 (-16)	424 (-184)
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8 - 10/12	123		
			TOTAL:	2,134 (-200)		

^{*}Reduced to 1,500 as more realistic planning number due to triple-occupancy in some rooms; size and age limitations for third bed

(Responder Lodging Team, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o EPA:
 - USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) and EPA commenced water sampling on St. Thomas and St. John October 4
 - Four days of emergency water storage (approximately 11 million gallons) on St. Thomas; Altona pump station was re-energized on October 2 and service has been restored to the Bergs Home pump station which serves hospital grounds
 - Four days of emergency water storage (approximately 861,000 gallons) in St. John; water service available throughout the Cruz Bay area; will restore potable water service to Hospital Ground area October 6
 - Four days of emergency water storage at the Richmond storage tank (approximately 8.9 million gallons); Water and Power and Power Authority (WAPA) is pumping at full capacity at both the Contentment and Concordia pump stations; water service is being provided to Frederiksted, however, the pressure remains low until more water can be pumped into the Kingshill storage tank in St. Croix (ESF-10 Update, October 4, 2:09 p.m. EDT)
- USCG: NOAA channel surveys conducted by the Thomas Jefferson (NOAA Survey vessel) found several
 containers submerged alongside the Wilfred "Bomba" Allick Marine Facility container terminal in Krause
 Lagoon, St. Croix; USCG will also work to determine container contents and any potential hazmat issues
 requiring mitigation (USCG Update, October 4, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Power:
 - Four additional Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration linemen arrived October 3
 - 1,200 power poles arrived in St. Thomas October 3 (Department of Energy SITREP #72, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Out of 59 schools on USVI: 12 schools have been or are currently being assessed, generator
 installations are in progress at five schools, four schools have assessments pending, and one did not
 require assessment (Task Force Temporary Emergency Power SITREP, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



• Department of Defense (DOD)

- One C-17 carrying EMAC Resources, Medical Services and Supplies landed in S.t Thomas to address medical requirements
- o One C-17 landed and two additional aircraft are scheduled to arrive October 4 in St. Croix with water and meals (DOD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

o National Guard (NG) in USVI continue to support security, commodity distribution, and communications support to local officials (NGB Update, October 4, 2017, 3:24 p.m. EDT)

• United States Coast Guard (USCG)

• CGC Napier providing communications and search and rescue coverage in vicinity of St. Thomas (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 1:49 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Postal Service (USPS)

• Providing mail for pickup or delivery to post office boxes at all 12 post offices (USPS Update, October 4, 2017, 4:24 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Quantity						
	Meals	Tarps	Water				
St. Thomas	3,488,785	15,485	1,840,213				
St. Croix	738,960	10,000	488,000				
USVI Total	4,227,745	25,485	2,328,213				

(ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 1:46 p.m. EDT)

10 X 1	Total Arrived Quantity							
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots			
PR	7,345,214	12,200	5,769,812	273	22,202			

(ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 1:46 p.m. EDT)



Maria Force Laydown

As of October 04, 2017 3:30 p.m. EDT

Puerto Rico:

FEMA: N-IMAT-E2; R-III IMAT

ESF-1: TS KENNEDY; TS EMPIRE STATE

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: Roofing Tms; PRTs (Power, Logistics, Debris,

Infrastructure); 249th;

ESF-4: Type 1 IMT; 3 Type 2 IMT w/ 26 Saw Teams, 1

NIMO

ESF-6: ARC Teams

ESF-8: IRCT; SAT; 13 DMAT; CDC; APHT; DMORT; HMTF

ESF-9: IST; 2 Type 4 US&R

Puerto Rico (Continued):

ESF-12: IMAT Support

ESF-13: QRTs

22 Autopista Jose de Ojego Bayamón

CAP: Aerial Support

CBP: SRT; BORSTAR

USCG: 2 IMAT; 3 NSF; 8 Cutters

DOD: USNS COMFORT; DCE; 59th GST (Surgical

Team); 926th Medical Detachment; 63rd ESB; 3rd ESC; JCSE (Puerto Rico and Viegues)

VA: 2 Mobile Medical Teams

NGB: 10 RSAs; Security Teams; Debris Removal



US VIRGIN

St. John: ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: 249th

St. Thomas:

ESF-8: MHT

ESF-13: QRTs

CBP: SRT; BORSTAR

DOD: DCE; ASMC; GST; CAISE

NGB: 8 PODs; Security Teams

USCG: 1 IMAT; 1 NSF; 1 Cutter

FEMA: RX-IMAT

ESF-2: MERS, 1 MCOV

ESF-8: HMTF

ESF-13: QRTs

DOD: Medical Detachment Team

ESF-1: SS Wright, OCEAN CONSTRUCTOR

ESF-3: Roofing Teams; PRT (Power); 249th

ESF-12: IMAT Support; Power Restoration Tm

CAP: Aerial Support

NGB: 2 PODs; Security Teams

St. Croix/Christiansted:

FEMA: RII-IMAT; RX-IMAT

ESF-1: GRAND CELEBRATION

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: Roofing Tms; PRTs (Power, Logistics,

Debris, Infrastructure); 249th

ESF-4: Type 2 IMT

ESF-6: ARC Teams

EST-OF AIRC TEATING

ESF-8: CDC, HMTF; MHT

ESF-12: IMAT Support

ESF-13: QRTs CBP: SRT

DOD: DCE; CAISE

USCG: 1 NSF; 1 Cutter

NGB: 5 PODs; Security Teams





Hurricane Irma/Maria – FEMA Responder Laydown (As of October 4, 2017 2:00 p.m. EDT) Total FEMA Supporting Hurricane Irma/Maria Actions on Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands: Responders on the Ground: 1119 San Juan/ Carolina, PR: 732 Other FEMA Responders: 575 Hato Rey, PR: 53 Aguadilla, PR: 3 N-IMAT E2: 27 FEMA Responders: 53 FEMA Responders: 3 R-IMAT III: 9 SCF: 110 Ceiba, PR: 10 FEMA Corps: 11 FEMA Responders: 10 Culebra Island, PR: 1 FEMA Responder: 1 22 Autopista Jose de Ojego Carolina Bayamon Charlotte Trujillo Alto-Amalie. Guaynabo Fajardo Mona Passage St. John, USVI: 7 FEMA Responders: 7 US VIRGIN St. Thomas, USVI: 57 St. Croix, USVI: 256 FEMA Responders: 46 R-IMAT II: 10 SCF: 3 R-IMAT X: 1 R-IMAT X: 8 Other FEMA Responders: 155 SCF: 84 FEMA Corp: 6

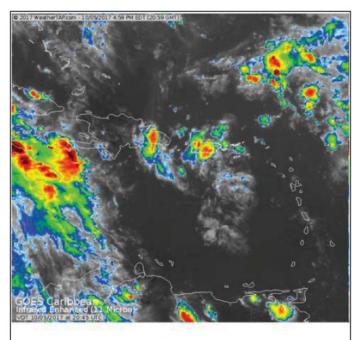


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Post-Tropical Cyclones Maria, Irma, Harvey and Tropical Storm Nate

Thursday, October 5, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

<u>Caribbean:</u> Numerous showers and thunderstorms will impact Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands today and into Friday. These storms will cause some localized flooding, frequent lightning and gusty, erratic winds. Heat indices across the lower altitudes will exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (NOAA Update, October 5, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)



Increasing threat of storms from tropical moisture Thursday and Friday for PR and USVI

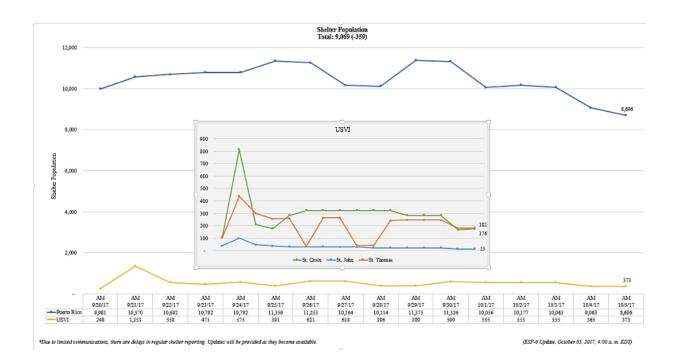
Tropical Storm Nate: Tropical Storm Nate, located 425 miles south-southeast of Cozumel Mexico, currently has maximum sustained winds of 40 mph and is moving north-northwest at 10 mph. Nate will cross the landmass of Honduras tonight before reemerging over the northwestern Caribbean Sea early Friday; an increase in forward speed is expected as well as intensity, possibly to near hurricane strength. It will skim across the Yucatan peninsula before entering the Gulf of Mexico early on Saturday. The intensity of Nate as it approaches the Gulf Coast will depend on how fast the storm moves on Saturday and how it interacts with the mountains of Central America; minimum strength is still expected to be Category 1 Hurricane. Currently tropical storm warnings have been posted for portions of Mexico and Honduras, with a hurricane watch from Puerto Herrero to Rio Lagartos Mexico. (NOAA Update, October 5, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)



Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts									
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other				
PR	35 confirmed fatalities	Shelters: 134 (-5) Pop: 8,696 (-367)	9.2 % (+0.6) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	65 of 67 hospitals in PR open 16 hospitals connected to grid power; 49 on generator power VA facilities: One hospital and six clinics open; one clinic closed	Curfew in effect from 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.	45 of 58 Federal Government buildings closed				
USVI	Five confirmed fatalities	USVI Shelters: Six Pop: 373 (+8) St. Thomas: Shelters: Two Pop: 182 (+1) St. John: Shelters: One Pop: 15 St. Croix: Shelters: Three Pop: 176 (+7)	Percentage of customers that have electricity: St. Thomas: 20% St. John: 20% St. Croix: 8%	St. Croix: Governor Juan Luis Hospital condemned; awaiting establishment of mobile medical facility, 33 HHS Health and Medical Task Force personnel providing interim support St. Thomas: Schneider Medical Center condemned; established mobile medical facility VA facilities: Two clinics, both open	Curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m.	12 of 19 Federal Government buildings closed				
As of:	October 4 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 5 4:16 a.m. EDT	October 5 1:25 p.m. EDT	October 5 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 4 7:00 p.m. EDT	October 5 1:36 p.m. EDT				

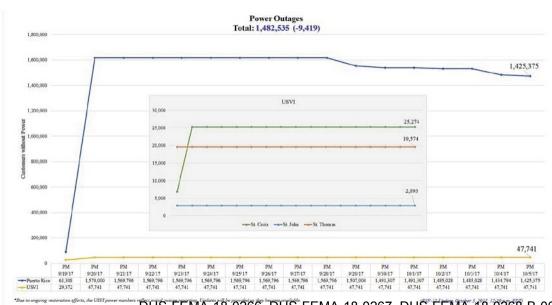
(ESF-6, ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-15, GSA, PREMA, VA OHA, USVI JFO SitRep)





	Infrastructure Impacts									
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications				
PR	10 of 10 airports open or open with restrictions	Four ports open Nine ports open with restrictions One port closed: Guanica (private, non-federal)	PR has 5,073 miles of roads. 388 miles (8%) are open, 1,342 (26%) are partially open, and 3,343 (66%) are unknown. The unknown is due to municipalities are not reporting due to communications issues	837 of 1,100 (+117) retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory island-wide More than 45% of PRASA customers have potable water; PRASA covers 96% of PR EPA assessed 560 of 800 PRASA pump stations; at least 250 have overflowed due to lack of power/generator failure	84.6% of cell sites out of service Main Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) in Puerto Rico moving over to back-up generator and now accepting 911 calls				
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft St. Croix Commercial flights resumed October 5	All ports open or open with restrictions; one terminal of St. Croix port closed October 5; expected to be open without restriction by October 6 (Wilfred "Bomba" Allick Terminal in Limetree Bay)	St. Thomas: 95% of roadways are passable; no full closures on any major roadways St. Croix: Most highways open with caution All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory territory- wide	60.3% cell sites out of service in USVI; PSAPs restored, accepting 911 calls but no location information St. Thomas: 53% cell sites out of service (55 towers on island) St. John: 100% cell sites out of service St. Croix: 63% cell sites out of service				
As of:	October 5 8:47 a.m. EDT	October 5 3:08 p.m. EDT	October 5 12:10 p.m. EDT	October 5 12:44 a.m. EDT	October 5 2:30 p.m. EDT	October 5 12:30 p.m. EDT				

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG, USVI JFO Report)



Declaration Activity:

Torritory	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
PR	9/20: DR-4339	78 municipalities	All (Categories A-B)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date		
	9/10: DR-4336	12 municipalities	31 municipalities	75%		
	9/7: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date		
USVI	9/20: <i>DR-4340</i>	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All (Categories A-B)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from incident period; 90% cost share thereafter		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

	Puerto	US			
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF-6)	456	245	*	*	701
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF-3)	176	117	3	59	355
Civil Air Patrol (ESF-5)	18	*	*	*	18
Customs and Border Protection (ESF-5,-9 &-13)	155	5	0	5	165
Department of Agriculture (ESF-11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	6,017	*	*	*	6,017
Department of Energy (ESF-12)	3	24	0	29	56
Department of the Interior	265	22	46	1	334
Department of State	6	0	0	0	6
Department of Transportation (ESF-1)	4	0	0	29	33
DHS – NPPD / Federal Protective Service	60	4	0	4	68
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF-10)*	57	16	5	6	84
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	360	5	0	0	365
FEMA Deployed	863	260	8	52	1,183
Forest Service (ESF-4)	255	20	0	0	275
General Services Administration (ESF-7)	19	0	0	0	19
Health and Human Services (ESF-8)	440	32	19	13	504
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	137	19	0	8	164
National Guard Bureau*	4,036	1,674	0	0	5,710
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF-6)	10	2	0	2	14
Transportation Security Administration (ESF-1)	114	6	0	1	121
United States Coast Guard (ESF-1,-5,-7,-9,-10,-13 &-15)*	1,430	*	*	*	1,430
Urban Search & Rescue (ESF-9)	12	0	0	0	12
Veterans Affairs (ESF-8)	196	0	0	0	196
TOTALS	15,120	2,451	81	209	17,861

^{**} Notes: Civil Air Patrol flights supporting all USVI; DOD personnel numbers include 4,291 personnel supporting from sea; Red Cross, DOD, and USCG numbers in St. Croix column is for all of USVI since breakout by island is unavailable (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, October 5, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)



FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations, Blue team on duty (Daily Ops Briefing, October 5, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at Joint Field Office (JFO) in San Juan Convention Center, PR
- Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT in PR (RII DSAR, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,032 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, October 5, 2017, 1:27 p.m. EDT)
- Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 219,879 and USVI: 6,598 (Open Disaster IA Summary, October 5, 2017, 11:03 a.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	66 (+2)	20 (+1)
II	USVI	33 (0)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #86, October 5, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix (RII DSAR, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• Puerto Rico:

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Full Activation with limited operations (24/7) and on generator power
- o JFO operational in San Juan Convention Center
- o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- o EOCs on each island at Full Activation
- Lease signed October 1 for USVI Area Field Office located at University of the Virgin Islands in St. Thomas: GSA exploring location for JFO on St. Croix (GSA Update, October 5, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
- o FCO is William Vogel, located in VITEMA office in St. Croix

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- Federal Highway Administration delivered satellite phones to Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority regional offices to help improve communications (PR SitRep, October 4, 2017, 8:13 p.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - San Juan (SJU) International Airport removed controls on commercial passenger flights, and can now accept passengers 24/7 (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
 - Aguadilla (BQN) Airport is open for commercial operations (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:53 a.m. EDT)
 - San Juan processed 9,407 outbound passengers on October 4; 70% of pre-disaster average (normal throughput is 12-15K) (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

o Debris Clearance:

- One temporary debris removal site identified; will identify additional sites October 6 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 11:53 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-4 teams have cleared nineteen miles (31 km) of road; continuing to work with DoD on hazard tree removal in Utuado and surrounding areas; placed Very High Frequency repeater on Cerro De Punta (Toro Negro State Park) (ESF-4 SitRep, October 5, 2017, 8:46 a.m. EDT)
- Clearance slowed on remaining 10km of Rt. 605 due to landslide debris; estimated completion October 5 (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:42 a.m. EDT)
- USACE estimates 10 million cubic yards of debris needs to be removed; expected to begin October 8
 (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:42 a.m. EDT)



Road Status:

- Federal Highway Administration evaluating procedures submitted by Puerto Rico Highway and Transit Authority (PRHTA) to accelerate contracting of design consultants for permanent repairs
- PRHTA estimates approximately \$240 million in damages to state roads (ESF-1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)
 - PR Department of Public works signed 19 contracts for approximately \$52 million in emergency repair work (ESF-1 Update October 4, 2017, 10:16 p.m. EDT)
- Several roads have re-opened in both directions, most notably PR-2 from Ponce to San Juan around the Western route of island
- Other major roads open: PR-18, PR-30, PR-53, PR-3, PR-66, PR-5, PR-22, PR-20, PR-26, and several state routes in the Municipality of Culebra PR-250, PR-251, and PR-252
- Major thoroughfare PR-3 is open in both directions from Fajardo to Rio Grande (ESF-1 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)

Ports:

 NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson en route from St. Thomas to Vieques, Culebra, and Fajardo, PR for assessments October 5 (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:09 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- 78 SatPhones issued either directly to mayors or to PREMA for distribution to mayors (ESF-2 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- 11 Cell on Wheels (COWS) and Cell on Light Trucks (COLTS) deployed in PR providing connectivity to Ponce, Arecibo, Humacao, Rio Grande, and Aguadilla (ESF-2 Update, October 5, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
- Site surveys of 10 most critical hospital communication systems completed October 5 (ESF-2 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:24 p.m., EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Dams: Guajataca Dam spillway eroding; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage
 - All 17 priority dam inspections complete (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 9:07 a.m., EDT)
 - 148 of 500 concrete barriers placed to date along compromised portions of spillway channel; 26th
 Marine Expeditionary Unit delivered 80 Jersey barriers by CH-53 for USACE to place (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 9:07 a.m., EDT; DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
 - Of 1,300 super sandbags, approximately 90 are filled (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 3:25 p.m., EDT)
 - Contract awarded October 2 and pending execution to airlift two 18-inch pumps and ship eight
 additional pumps by barge to help draw down pool behind dam (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

• Temporary Power:

- Completed 141 of 235 requested generator pre-installation inspections;
- Generators: 27 installed; 44 additional available on island; 164 en route; 304 ordered (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 9:07 a.m., EDT)

Temporary Roofing:

Collected 1,645 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements, assessed 200 homes, installed roofs for two public buildings October 4; USACE Reachback Operations Center (UROC) to launch a tablet-based process for ROE collection, qualification, and work order generation to reduce work order lead time and streamline installation process; launch date to be determined (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:50 a.m., EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) coordinating resources and assessing firefighting capabilities in support of PR Fire department; assessments completed for all fire stations; all stations reported as mission capable (able to function and respond but may potentially require logistical support); completed secondary assessments on 21 stations; scheduled a mechanic to make generator repairs (ESF-4, Interagency VTC, October 5, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

• Two photography sorties and one communications sortie flew over PR October 5; these sorties provide imagery of critical infrastructure, including the Guajataca Dam (CAP Update, October 5, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- FEMA partnering with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs) to manage donated goods to PR and USVI; intend to enable strategic routing of goods by allowing PR and USVI visibility on offered items
- o 18,500 camp stoves, 37,000 propane cylinders to be sent to PR; no confirmed shipping/arrival date
- o Feeding:
 - 206 Infant and Toddler (I/T) kits currently on a barge in Jacksonville, expected to arrive at PR
 Distribution Center October 11; working with Crowley on shipping options for additional I/T supplies
 to feed 28,000 children for one week
 - American Red Cross (ARC) has provided 105,182 meals, 214,316 snacks, and 153,442 relief items to date
 - Salvation Army has feeding operations at 13 sites; delivered meals at following sites: approximately 150 hot meals to Ariel site; 120 hot meals to Palomas Bajo site (ESF-6 Update, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- One ESF-4 Type 1 IMT is establishing a support base at Rafael Hernández Airport in Aguadilla, with satellite sites at the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport in San Juan and the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station in Ceiba
- One ESF-4 Type 2 IMT in San Juan is providing logistical support for assigned resources (ESF-4 SitRep, October 5, 2017, 2:56 a.m. EDT)
- O Standard commodities arrived (Commodity Movements, October 4, 2017 7:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Meals: at a minimum 42K meals arrived by air; approximately 1.3 million meals by sea, pending final manifest
 - Water: 877K liters by sea, pending final manifest
- Standard commodities planned
 - Meals: 50K meals planned to arrive at Roosevelt Roads
 - Water: 50K liters of water planned for San Juan and 32K liters of water planned for Roosevelt Roads
- Unique commodities
 - 1,700 rolls of sheeting arrived at San Juan Airport October 4 (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT) 168 rolls of sheeting on-hand, 11K projected to arrive in San Juan October 5 and awaiting movement to staging area; 3,552 additional rolls scheduled to arrive (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 11:53 a.m. EDT)
 - Ardmore Seafarer and Green Hellas vessels arrived in PR October 4, each contains approximately 12.6 million gallons of fuel (Department of Energy SITREP #72, October 4, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Coast Guard Cutter (CGC) Decisive transporting 4K pounds lumber, 42 generators and 14K gallons water to San Juan as requested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), expected to arrive October 6 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 1:49 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-7 developed and executing water plan for PR that will provide 18.3M liters of water October 3-8 (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 12:13 p.m. EDT)
 - Contract awarded to locally procure water on PR to provide 212K liters daily for 90 days (ESF-7 Update, October 5, 2017, 2:02 a.m. EDT)

OFA commodities

- On October 4, DoD flights delivered food, water, communications support equipment, sustainment units, medical units, Army helicopters, and aviation C2 and support
 - DoD leased 31 generators to support nine 4mW parallel sets for delivery to PR by October 15
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is executing water plan of up to 10 million liters of water for PR, with a barge departing Dominican Republic on October 7
 - DLA received RFI for up to 135 million liters of water from Europe to PR (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
 - Delivered 4 pallets of water and 16 pallets of MREs to the municipalities of Lares and Cataño
 - Puerto Rico National Guard (PRNG) Water Tanker distributed to 6 locations: Juan Ramon Loubriel in the municipality of Bayamon, Manejo de Emergencias in the municipality of Aibonito, Manejo de Emergencias in the municipality of Maunabo, Cortes Industrial Park in the municipality of Caguas, and United Technologies Corporation (UTC) Aerospace in the municipality of Santa Isabel



- Sixteen C-17s, 7 C-130s, and 1 other aircraft transported 1st Aviation Helicopter/8 UH-60s/Support, 68th Sustainment Battalion HO, Quartermaster Water Company, Vet Detachment, Water/MREs, Disaster Relief Beddown Sets, Care Packages, Humvees, and multiple personnel (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- Staging Areas/Incident Support Bases
 - Roosevelt Roads and San Juan Airport serving as staging areas; Ponce being considered as another staging area
 - Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla preparing to serve as staging area; anticipate will begin operations October 9 (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Regional Staging Areas (RSAs): plan to build capacity to 30 RSAs (NGB Update, October 3, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- o Responder Lodging: La Suprema en route to San Juan to provide responder berthing, expected to arrive October 5 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	1,000	576 (+61)	424 (-61)
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	412 (-188)	188 (+188)
TS Empire State	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	650	270 (+261)	380 (-261)
Available (Total)		PR		2,250	1,258 (+134)	992 (-134)
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/5	2,200		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
Roosevelt Roads (Base Camp)	In Process	Ceiba	TBD	1,500		
			PR TOTAL:	6,380 (+1,500)		

(Responder Lodging Team, October 5, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Hospitals:
 - USNS Comfort has left San Juan and is en route to Arecibo before heading to Ponce; the ship currently has 66 patients, 29 of which were evacuated from Ryder Memorial Hospital as a result of a generator failure (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 1:56 p.m. EDT)
 - DoD completed planning for the reassessment of Menonita Hospital of Guayama in conjunction with American Red Cross (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
 - PR vendors and U.S. Government working on solutions for a continuous supply of medical oxygen to hospitals (ESF-8 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Dialysis Centers: 46 of 48 open: 44 fully operational, two on altered schedules and two down and require mid-to-long term repairs (ESF-8 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)
- o Teams beginning to assess status of (562) nursing homes and (49) assisted living facilities (ESF-8 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- In coordination with FEMA and HHS, Joint Force land Component Command (JFLCC) medical assets arrived in PR on October 4, 551st Medical Logistics Company, and 926th Preventive Medicine Detachment, which will primarily address force health protection and food and water safety and protection (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

ESF-9: Search & Rescue

- The two FEMA US&R task forces and some of the US&R Incident Support Team (IST) in PR began demobilizing October 5
- o US&R Logistics Specialists continue to package all of the 12 task force equipment caches in PR for transport by barge back to CONUS. The first barge is scheduled to depart the night of October 5
- o Senior US&R Advisors will remain in PR to assist in transition actions with the PR US&R Team, the Isolated Communities Task Force, and the IMAT (ESF-9 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:02 p.m. EDT)

ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

o 18 of the 51 wastewater treatment plants operated by PRASA are out of service due damage to the plants themselves or related operational components. Residents are using surface water for washing, potentially exposing themselves to harmful pathogens from sewer discharges. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and PR Department of Health (DOH) are advising residents not to bathe in surface water (ESF-10 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:39 p.m. EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000026

• Caribbean Environmental Protection Division plans to have physically assessed all of the island's wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations by October 13 (EPA Sitrep, October 5, 2017, 4:24 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Completed assessments of Caribbean Primate Research Center (University of Puerto Rico), Mayaguez
 Zoo, and a pet shelter collocated with an ARC shelter; unmet needs include fuel, feed, building supplies,
 and debris clean up. ESF-11 is currently working the fuel and feed needs
- ESF-11 NGO assessment team assessed status of the wild horse herd and animal shelter on Vieques;
 delivered horse food, pet food and supplies for immediate needs
- o 513 animals have been evacuated to date; additional evacuations are scheduled for October 6 (ESF-11 Update, October 5, 2017, 2:24 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Power:
 - Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) expects 10% of customers will have power restored by October 7
 - Jacksonville Electric Authority restoration crews departed port of Jacksonville October 4, expected to arrive within next few days
 - As of October 4, 340 transmission towers will need to be replaced (Department of Energy SITREP #73, October 5, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- Fuel: Laperouse vessel expected in port of San Juan October 6 containing 140,000 barrels (5.88 million gallons) of propane (Department of Energy SITREP #73, October 5, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

o Initial transition of staff is complete; new ESF-13 lead on the ground in PR and currently a total of five Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) prepared for any emerging security requirements (ESF-13 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:03 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

• Private Sector: All Home Depot stores in PR now open; 77 Walgreens stores open, 43 closed (ESF-15 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- DoD is executing the FEMA mission assignment for a Logistics Civilian Augmentation Program contract, which will enable DoD to provide base support functions for key logistical hubs in Roosevelt Roads, Aguadilla and potentially Ponce
- Eight additional MV-22 and two KC-130 will self-deploy to PR; the arrival of the eight MV-22 was delayed due to continued assessment of facilities and sustainment at Aquadilla/Rafael Hernandez Airfield, with an estimated arrival time between October 6 and October 8 (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard (NG)

- 44th Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) arrived October 4 to support the dual status commander nonfederalized staff element
- Additional engineer, water support, communications and sustainment capabilities are scheduled to arrive through October 7 (NGB Update, October 5, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Coast Guard Cutter (CGC) Decisive bound for San Juan transporting 4K pounds of lumber/plywood, 42 generators and three pallets of water requested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) delayed due to unfavorable weather conditions, now expected to arrive October 7
- CGC Bear is underway en route to San Juan to deliver interagency response supplies and material, anticipate arrival October 8
- USCG continues to flow critical life sustaining and recovery supplies to USCG units using CG HC-130, C-27 and HC-144 aircraft; CG rotary wing aircraft continue to support overflight missions and critical logistical needs identified by CG units (USCG Update, October 5, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- o Completed 14 goodwill missions and 12 medical calls
- Air and Marine Operations completed a total of 157 air support missions with a total of 1,029 hours in flight to transport recovery supplies and Satellite phone equipment, provide Search and Rescue (SAR)



assistance to military vessels, and conduct reconnaissance and rescue missions for severely hit areas with 18 airplanes and five helicopters deployed (CBP Update, October 5, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

 Six hydrology technicians are making repairs to stream gages; another six technicians are expected to arrive next week pending billeting. Of 108 stream gage sites, 50 have been visited, over 22 sites have been repaired, and nine sites were destroyed (DOI SitRep, October 5, 2017, 11:49 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of State (DoS)

- The Government of Mexico deployed four electricians on October 4 (one additional to arrive October 5) to support the ESF-12 Task Force
- O Government of Mexico agreed to purchase \$93,000 of bottled water and \$7,000 of mosquito repellant (DOS Update, October 5, 2017, 12:18 p.m. EDT)
- Government of Canada to deliver 29,000 MREs via Canadian military C-130 scheduled to depart October 9; FEMA requested NORTHCOM facilitate refueling of the aircraft (FIAA Update, October 5, 2017, 12:27 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- Airports
 - St Thomas (STT): Four commercial flights scheduled for October 5 with approximately 733 passengers
 - St Croix: Commercial flights resumed October 5; two flights scheduled with approximately 300 passengers (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:09 p.m. EDT)

o Debris Clearance:

- Estimated 1.14 million cubic yards of debris needs to be removed; debris removal estimated to begin October 10 (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) coordinating with the USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) for approval of temporary debris disposal sites; two temporary debris staging sites approved for St. Thomas (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- Roads: 95% of USVI roadways are passable and no major roadways are closed (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- o Transit: St. Thomas Bus service resumed with two modified fixed routes October 2; routes will operate within curfew hours, between 8:00am and 4:00pm, from the shopping area to the University and Airport and within the city limits of Charlotte Amalie (ESF 1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)
- o Ports:
 - NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson conducted surveys on St. Thomas and St. John October 4, awaiting results (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 3:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Ferry system is running seven round trips per day from St John to Red Hook, St. Thomas; Vehicle ferry service is also available from Red Hook, St. Thomas to St John (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:09 p.m. EDT)
 - The USCG Ocean Carrier (123 beds) is underway en route St. Thomas with arrival date of October 10 (ESF-1 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:53 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- AT&T reports progress on cell coverage, teams restored communication to three additional sites
 - Teams expected to deploy October 5 to St. Thomas and St. Croix to assist refueling efforts
 - Additional generators, vehicles, and personnel have arrived on USVI (ESF-2 Update, October 5, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 162 of 191 requested pre-installation inspections;
 - Generators: 34 installed; 4 de-installed; 28 additional available on island (including the 4 de-installed);
 46 en route (USACE Sit Rep, October 5, 2017, 9:52 a.m. EDT)
 - 15 generators being loaded on barge to USVI October 5, priorities for these generators will be known October 6 (USACE Update, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)



Debris:

- Debris management plan being finalized; debris contract awarded and notice to proceed issued October
 4; October 10 approximate start date for removal (USVI Situational Awareness Update, October 4, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- Debris SMEs coordinating with USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) to secure approval of temporary debris disposal sites; two sites approved for St. Thomas (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 10:02 a.m. EDT)

• Temporary Roofing:

- Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5K, St. Thomas: 7K, and St. John: 1K
- Collected 2,041 Right of Entry Agreements; assessed 281 homes, installed 108 roofs (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:50 a.m., EDT)
- Developing alternative solutions to temporary roofing missions for nonconventional roofs with less than 50% damage (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:50 a.m., EDT)
- USACE received a Mission Assignment Task Order for temporary roofing for three schools in St. Thomas and two schools in St. Croix (ESF-3 Update, October 5, 2017, 8:50 a.m., EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

 One photography sortie conducted over USVI October 5, will provide imagery of critical infrastructure (CAP Update, October 5, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o 500 camp stoves and 500 propane cylinders to go to St. Croix; 500 camp stoves and 500 propane cylinders to go to St. Thomas/St. John; no confirmed shipping/arrival date
- o Feeding:
 - Infant and toddlers supplies to feed 4,000 children for one week arrived in PR October 4 to be barged to St. Thomas October 5
 - American Red Cross has provided 43,956 meals, 12,736 snacks, and 64,874 relief items to date (ESF-6 Update, October 5, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- O Standard Commodities arrived (Commodity Movements, October 4, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Meals: 26K boxed meals
- Standard Commodities planned
 - Meals: 26K meals planned for St. Thomas and 80K meals planned for St. Croix
 - Water: 100K liters planned for St. Croix
- Unique commodities
 - Working requirement to procure 250K water jugs for USVI (DOD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
- High-interest items
 - General Services Administration (GSA) Fleet sourced 58 vehicles for St. Croix and 55 vehicles for St.
 Thomas (113 total); will transport via barge from Pennsauken, New Jersey and Jacksonville, Florida
 October 6 (ESF-7 Update, October 5, 2017, 2:02 a.m. EDT)

OFA commodities

- DLA Shipment of approximately 15K gallons of propane expected to arrive October 5; will proceed to St. Thomas and St. Croix as needed
- One C-17 carrying EMAC Resources, medical services and supplies landed in St. Thomas to address medical requirements
- Five C-17s and 4 C-5s transported 4K Forklift, disaster relief beddown sets, and water/MREs (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- C-17 delivered water and meals, additional C-17 aircraft is scheduled to arrive during afternoon of October 5 (DoD Update, October 5, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

Staging Areas/Incident Support Bases

- Staging Areas: St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal) (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-4 supporting commodity distribution in St. Croix (ESF-4 Update, October 3, 2017, 12:21 p.m. EDT)



Responder Lodging: Ocean Carrier (123 beds) en route to St. Thomas to provide responder berthing,
 expected to arrive October 10 (USCG Update, October 4, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,500	1,313	187
					(+9)	(-9)
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	230	200	30
					(-2)	(+2)
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	95	101
					(+14)	(-14)
Available (Total)		USVI		2.011	1,608	318
Available (Total)		USVI		2,011	(+21)	(-21)
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10	123		
			TOTAL:	2,134		

(Responder Lodging Team, October 5, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O Dialysis operations shut down on St. Thomas; emergency room serving one dialysis patient remaining on the island; dialysis services not able to resume due to damage caused by recent flooding (ESF-8 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:13 a.m. EDT)
- o 602nd Area Support Medical Company in St. Thomas extended to November 7; the 73-person unit is fully operational at the Schneider Regional Medical Center in St. Thomas
- o Gov. Juan F. Luis Hospital in St. Croix is receiving a 48-member unit of U.S. Army medical personnel to help augment medical services

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- A boil water advisory remains in effect for the entire USVI. EPA continues to sample and analyze the drinking water for bacteria. The volume of emergency water storage is as follows:
 - St. Croix: Three days emergency water storage
 - St. John: Four days of emergency water storage
 - St. Thomas: Four days of emergency water storage (ESF-10 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:39 p.m. EDT)
- VIWMA continues assessments of all wastewater facilities on the island. No further action has been requested of EPA at this time (EPA Sitrep, October 5, 2017, 4:24 p.m. EDT)
- US Coast Guard and Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) field teams began initial
 assessments on St. Croix. One vessel in Salt River Marina observed actively discharging, and the team will
 continue to monitor. Contracts for National Response Center and Clean Harbors were finalized for
 conducting rapid pollution mitigation operations
- O Submerged containers identified by NOAA survey in Krause Lagoon, St. Croix at the Wilfred "Bomba" Allick Marine Facility container terminal are in the process of being removed by USCG. USCG will continue to determine container contents and any potential Hazmat issues requiring mitigation (ESF-10 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:57 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF-11 NGO pet/animal assessment teams on St. Croix, St Thomas and St. John concluded operations
 October 3; approximately 120 cats and dogs were evacuated from St. John and will be flown to Boston,
 MA for veterinarian inspection, sheltering, reunification with pet owners or adoption (ESF-11 Update, October 5,
 2017, 2:24 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Power:
 - Tutu Electrical Substation re-energized October 4; will lead to restoration of some areas in and around
 Tutu and Fort Mylner within next few days
 - Four Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration vehicles shipping from Fort Lauderdale October 5, will arrive in St. Thomas within several days (Department of Energy SITREP #73, October 5, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

ESF-13 continuing to work with Federal Protective Service (FPS), National Guard, and EMAC personnel to transfer federal law enforcement responsibility; expecting to transfer the security responsibility of the Grand Celebration in St. Croix on October 5 (ESF-13 Update, October 5, 2017, 12:03 p.m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000030

• ESF-15: External Affairs

• Private Sector: All Home Depot stores in USVI open; Walgreens store in St. Thomas (only one on island) is closed and is heavily damaged (ESF-15 Update, October 5, 2017, 1:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- CGC Venturous continues to provide communications and SAR coverage in vicinity of USVI (USCG Update, October 5, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- USCG removing sunken containers from Wilfred "Bomba" Allick terminal in Limetree Bay, St. Croix; expected to be completed October 5, terminal expected to be open with no restrictions after operation completed (USCG Update, October 5, 2017, 3:08 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard (NG)

- USVI NG continues to support security, commodity distribution and communications support to local officials
- NG forces from 36 States are supporting hurricane response in both PR and the USVI (NGB Update, October 5, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

• National Park Service (NPS) in St. John is coordinating with FEMA and USCG to determine if the berthing barge will fit without removal of damaged private vessel tied up at the NPS pier (DOI SitRep, October 5, 2017, 11:49 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of State (DOS)

 Two-member advance team from Denmark's Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) performed damage assessment with VITEMA, National Guard, and FEMA in St. Croix to inform DEMA's future support for school reconstruction (FIAA Update, October 5, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

Total Arrived Quantity						
	Meals	Tarps	Water			
St. Thomas	3,468,717	21,585	1,959,157			
St. Croix	738,960	10,000	488,000			
USVI Total	4,207,677	31,585	2,447,157			

(ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 7:23 p.m. EDT)

	Total Arrived Quantity							
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots			
PR	7,343,574	12,200	5,810,152	273	22,202			

(ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017 7:23 p.m. EDT)

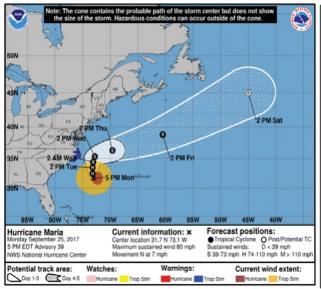


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Hurricane Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Monday, September 25, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

At 5:00 p.m. EDT, Hurricane Maria was 280 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras, NC. Maximum sustained winds were 80 mph; this broad system is moving north at 7 mph and, as she weakens in the next 36 hours, will move rapidly away from east coast at end of week. Hurricane force winds extend outward up to 105 miles from the center and tropical storm force winds extend outward up to 205 miles. The hurricane may track less than 200 miles east of the Outer Banks early Wednesday. Tropical storm force winds may begin impacting eastern North Carolina early Tuesday, and eastern Virginia and the Delmarva Tuesday into Wednesday. A Tropical Storm Warning has been issued from Bogue Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border, including the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. A Storm Surge Watch is in effect for Cape Lookout to Duck. Rainfall is expected to be 1 to 2 inches are forecast over eastern North Carolina. Amounts may be higher if Maria moves closer to the coast. (NOAA Update, September 25, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)







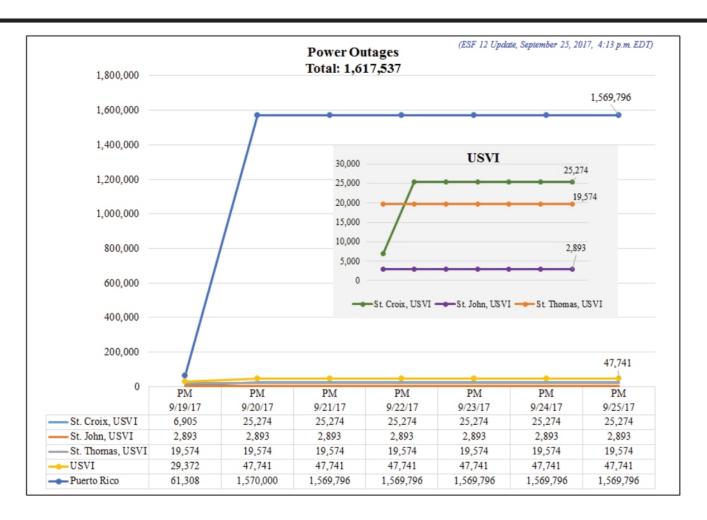
Storm Surge Watch

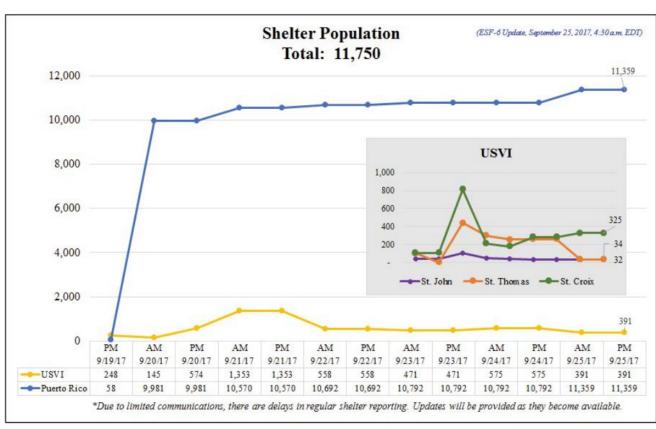
Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts								
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other			
PR	6 confirmed	Shelters: 168 Pop: 11,359	1.57 million (100%) (estimate)	11 of 69 hospitals have power or fuel	Curfew in effect from 7 pm to 5:00 a.m. until further notice; health care workers, emergency officials, police, journalists and citizens who are dealing with an emergency situation are exempt	Public schools closed			
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 7 Pop: 391 St. John Shelters: 2 Pop: 32 St. Thomas Shelters: 2 Pop: 34 St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Gov Juan F. Luis (St. Croix) reported as condemned by USACE Schneider Hospital (St. Thomas) is re- energized, with mobile hospital	St. Thomas and St. John: curfew is 6pm - 9am St. Croix remains at 24 hour, except for 12pm-4pm	Public schools remain closed			
As of:	September 25 7:30 a.m.	September 25 8:00 a.m.	September 25 4:00 a.m.	September 24 7:30 p.m.	September 25 5:00 p.m	September 23 8:30 a.m.			

(Region II Sitrep; ESF-5, ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-6, HHS SitRep)

	Infrastructure Impacts							
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications		
PR	San Juan: Military air and hurricane relief with flow management procedures in place Additional airports: 6 open; 2 military air and hurricane relief; 1 closed	Open: Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Open with restrictions: San Juan, Fajardo, Vieques, and Culebra, Guayama All other ports closed	3 major routes cleared Initial reports of at least 8 bridges damaged; 2 on major routes Sections of 15 roads closed	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in PR are closed	Approximately 44% of the population in PR without drinking water service; Boil Water Notice is in effect for PR	92.5% (-3.1) of cell sites are out of service. 2,470 of 2,671 cell sites are out of service. 389 on backup power		
USVI	St. Thomas: Military air and hurricane relief; A contingency ramp has been established St. Croix: Military air and hurricane relief; A contingency ramp has been established	St. Thomas Open with restrictions: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel, Crown Bay, Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open with restrictions:, Krause Lagoon; Limetree Bay, Frederiksted All other ports closed	Communication challenges inhibiting assessments and reports of roads	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in USVI are closed	St. Thomas: Portable water service restored to all communities in the east end of the island, and two districts; two days emergency water supply available. St. John: Portable water service is available throughout the island; four days emergency water supply available St. Croix: Seven Seas water production plant is operational; three days emergency water supply available.	USVI: 60.4% (-0.9) of cell sites are out of service St. Croix has 76.2%, St. John has 66.7%; and St. Thomas has 47.3 % of cell sites out of service		
As of:	September 25 2:37 p.m.	September 25 1:05 p.m.	September 25 1:50 p.m.	September 23 7.00 a.m.	September 25 11:23 a.m.	September 25 5:50 p.m.		





Declaration Activity:

Touvitouv	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
DD	9/20: DR-4339	54 municipalities	All	75%		
PR	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%		
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%		
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30		
	9/1. DK-4333	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 25, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

	Puerto	US Virgin Islands			Repositioned	T . 1
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	on CONUS*	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	92	16	4	39	0	151
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	54	30	3	32	0	119
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	34	**	**	**	0	34
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	54	**	**	**	0	54
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Defense Title 10	2,590	**	**	**	0	2,590
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	0	1	0	9	0	10
Department of the Interior	144	15	31	0	0	190
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	2	0	0	23	0	25
DHS – NPPD	11	6	0	4	0	21
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)	6	1	0	0	18	25
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	216	0	0	0	0	216
FEMA Deployed	278	64	2	40	0	384
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	322	0	0	0	0	322
Forest Service (ESF 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	6	0	0	0	0	6
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	237	0	0	0	0	237
National Guard Bureau	1,394	1,074	***	***	0	2,468
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	8	**	**	**	0	8
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	71	6	0	5	0	82
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)	1,086	**	**	**	0	1,086
TOTALS	6,635	1,213	40	152	18	8,058

*Repositioned CONUS prior to storm; 20 now awaiting transport back to PR/USVI.

Personnel supporting throughout PR and USVI *Personnel supporting throughout USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 25, 2017, 4:50 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) with 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at the San Juan Convention Center (NRCC Update, September 24, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Crisis Action Planning teams for Housing, Liquid Fuels, and Power Restoration operating 24/7 (NRCC Update, September 24, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Administrator is in Puerto Rico and St. Croix September 25 (Daily Ops Briefing, September 25, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,256 call center agents available to receive calls.
 (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 24, 2017, 10:18 a.m. EDT)
- Total IHP Registrations for Puerto Rico: 6,261 and USVI: 1,648 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 25, 2017,11:02 a.m. EDT; Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 25, 2017, 11:05 a.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	20 (+6)	4 (0)
II	USVI	28 (0)	10 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #65, September 25, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC at Steady State; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; Region X IMAT on TS Kennedy (FOD Update, September 25, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - EOC at Full Activation with limited operations, EOC remains on generator power and has cell service restored
 - o FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR Report, September 25, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR Report, September 25, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas EOC: USVI IOF is at VITEMA EOC on St. Thomas. Cell service is operational near EOC but not available in other areas (RII Update, September 25, 2017, 10:22 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix EOC: EOC lost power temporarily but the generator is functioning again. There is cellular
 connectivity for voice and limited connectivity for data. Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William
 Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Update, September 25, 2017, 8:53 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV

- Region IV RRCC and Watch Center is at Steady State
- North Carolina State EOC is at Level 4 (Monitoring) due to Hurricane Maria (RIV Watch Update, September 25, 2017, 8:44 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o PR
 - Airports: The generators serving San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control, causing a delay in San Juan Airport arrival and departure flights since September 23; ESF-1 is working with NORTHCOM to secure delivery of replacement generators, with estimated arrival September 30 (ESF-1 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:40 p.m. EDT)
 - Roads:
 - Aerial and satellite imagery conducted with Federal partners was completed; imagery is being analyzed for potential impacts to transportation infrastructure
 - PR National Guard cleared Route 22 (Catano to Arecibo) and Route 30 (Humacao to Ceiba); 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) cleared route from Ceiba to San Juan International Airport (PR Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Current road closures in effect for sections of PR-1, PR-2, PR-3, PR-10, PR-23, PR-25, PR-26, PR-30, PR-52, PR-53, PR-145, PR-156, PR-167, PR-177, PR-957 (ESF-1 Update, September 24, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Eight bridges damaged from initial reports; two on major routes: PR-2, PR-52 (ESF-1 Update, September 25 2017, 1:16 p.m. EDT)
 - PR-52: Lanes closed Southbound in Ponce; detours in place until crossover can be built
 - PR-2: Closed in Toa Baja (over the La Plata River); 3-mile detour in place



Ports:

- o Surveys are being conducted in Arecibo, PR by NOAA mobile survey team and USCG vessel
- o Port of Mayaguez is scheduled to be surveyed by USACE, pending removal of debris from roads
- Port of Ponce, PR is scheduled for survey by USACE on September 26 (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)

o USVI

- Airports:
 - St. Croix: Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower to be delivered September 26 (ESF-1 Update, September 25 2017, 2:37 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas: Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower operational, daylight hours (ESF-1 Update, September 24 2017, 5:40 p.m. EDT);
- Roads: Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, with single lane alternating traffic due to debris
- Ports: Port of Christiansted in St. Croix is scheduled for survey by USACE on September 28 (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- 350 satellite phones requested (100 phones for USVI and 250 for PR); 104 phones in Atlanta pending transportation to PR and USVI; FEMA anticipates sourcing remainder of phones internally (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 3:16 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - One telecom carrier has cell coverage restored around San Juan airport area, the extent of cellular coverage in and around San Juan airport is unknown and there is no method to quantify the extent of coverage (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
 - Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) are on generator power and operational; minimal calls into 9-1-1
 (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
 - Three Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams staged at Kelly AFB, TX awaiting departure; departure date unknown (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)

USVI

- PSAPs non-operational; repairs limited due to site access and security arrangements (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
- St. Croix
 - One MERS team departed Dobbins AFB, GA and is en route to St. Croix and will arrive by end of day (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

\circ PR

- Guajataca Dam: USACE assessment found the lower part of the concrete spillway slab has collapsed and the current section that is remaining appears to be undercut by approximately 15 feet. The dam is still intact but does need to be reinforced to ensure stability. The water level behind the dam needs to go down before a comprehensive assessment of the dam can be performed (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:02 p.m. EDT)
- USACE also inspected Toa Vaca and Guayabal Dams. Reported no structural damage, however, both
 dams are releasing at higher than normal levels (Interagency VTC September 25, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Water Production: 44% of the population is without drinking water service; EPA issued an island wide boil water order for PR. EPA Critical Water Assessment Team sampled nine public water facilities and results are expected by September 26. Twenty additional water systems are scheduled for sampling September 26 (ESF-10 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:17 p.m. EDT)
- 55 generators on hand, and another 198 are en route (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:12 p.m. EDT)
- Performed initial roof damage assessments on the eastern and southern portions of the island and estimate 30,000 roofs damaged (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- USACE crews expecting to move from San Juan Harbor to Arecibo Harbor September 25 (ESF-3 Update, September 23, 2017, 10:30 a.m. EDT)

o USVI

■ 128 Generator Pre-Installations inspections requested; 83 completed; 10 generators installed (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:12 p.m. EDT)



- Current blue roof estimates are 7,000 for St. Thomas, 1,000 for St. Johns, and 5,000 for St Croix (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- Debris Removal: Governor of USVI will announce plan and public guidance for debris removal for the islands September 27 (USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:19 p.m. EDT)
- Ocean Systems water testing: Lack of power generators at certified labs in St. Croix and St. Thomas to support drinking water analysis remains an issue; sampling and analysis will take a minimum of 24 hours once the St. Croix lab is up and running (ESF-10 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:17 p.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas
 - Right of Entry (ROE) Agreement collections are in progress for Blue Roof missions: 104 homes in St. Thomas assessed and 22 ROEs collected (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
 - Transformer to the St. Thomas Seven Seas water was adjusted and water production has resumed at max capacity. EPA liaison coordinating with USACE counterparts to deliver appropriate generator to Ocean Systems Laboratory for water quality testing (USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:19 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix
 - Six EPA Critical Water Assessment Team sampling group personnel arrived in St. Croix to conduct
 drinking water and wastewater system assessments. EPA is sampling and field screening a drinking
 water facility, three hotels (where FEMA responders are housed) and one ice-producing facility (ESF10 Update, September 25, 2017, 10:28 p.m. EDT)
 - EPA is coordinating with USACE and FEMA to place power generators at certified EPA labs in St. Croix to support drinking water analysis; sampling and analysis will take a minimum of 24 hours
 - Crews working to restore damaged gauges at St. Croix Seven Seas water plant, and generators being installed to restore continuous service
 - 27 generators on hand; 58 projected to be delivered to St. Croix when transportation is available (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 3:17 a.m. EDT)

ESF-4: Firefighting

- o PR
 - One Incident Management Team (IMT) and 24 two-person chainsaw teams are staged for emergency road clearing missions; scheduled to depart Harrisburg, PA September 26 on charter (ESF-4 SitRep, September 25, 2017, 2:29 p.m. EDT)
 - FDNY IMT assigned to provide command, control and coordination of resources and provide firefighting capability assessment of local resources; scheduled to arrive in PR September 26 on commercial flight
 - One Type 1 IMT is staged in Atlanta, GA, pending transportation, and another IMT is assembling (but not yet ordered) to deploy to PR to support distribution of commodities
- o USVI
 - One National Incident Management Organization IMT and three additional IMTs are staged for transport to USVI
 - One National Incident Management Organization IMT in Atlanta, GA will go to St. Thomas, USVI EOC (ESF-4 SitRep, September 24, 2017, 2:32 p.m. EDT)
 - One IMT staged in Atlanta is awaiting transportation to St. Croix to manage receiving and distribution of commodities
 - Two IMTs staged in Atlanta: one is assigned to manage receiving and distribution of commodities in St. Thomas, and the other is to split between St. Thomas and St. John; pending transportation

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o PR
 - National Geodetic Survey aircraft completed aerial imagery of the north coast of PR west to Aricebo on September 24, and is continuing to acquire imagery of the east end of PR September 25
 - Office of Coast Survey's Mobile Integrated Survey Team completed hydrographic survey of Port Aricebo September 25 (NOAA Update, September 25, 2017, 1:17 p.m. EDT)
 - Civil Air Patrol planned seven sorties for September 25; morning sorties completed as planned, but operations temporarily delayed by a minor aircraft malfunction. Remaining sorties are still expected to proceed throughout the afternoon (DoD Update, September 25, 2017, 1:56 p.m. EDT)



- Initial reviews of DoD and CBP aerial photographs show four buildings, four hospitals (Ashford Hospital, San Carlos Hospital, Medical Center Levittown, Bayamon Regional Hospital), and the Guajataca Dam with significant damage to include collapsed roofs, heavy debris, and inoperable facilities. Of the 62 observed sites 51 had no damage or very minor damage
- Island of Vieques: DoD and CBP aerial photographs show the runway at Garcia Airport clear of debris and terminal intact, but potential aircraft damage and minor damage to hanger. Public buildings had minor damage to roofs, windows, and doors, but were intact. Port docks were still intact with some terminal roof damaged observed (NRCC GIS Update, September 25, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)

o USVI

- St. Croix: DOD and CBP aerial photographs of 19 sites showed roof damage, powerlines down, and passable roads with traffic. Most public structures observed appeared to have no damage or remain intact, and ports observed have minor damage. Debris was observed near many of the sites
- St. John: DOD and CBP aerial photographs of seven sites showed minor or no damage to port docks, some capsized boats, minor roof damage, and potential landslides along roadways (NRCC GIS Update, September 25, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas:
 - Ground mission observed minor debris on road to airport, and minor damage and debris around the terminal; Water ways appear to be clear, and major flooding was observed near coast at Charlotte Amelie and Havensight
 - Aerial mission showed minimal damage on west side of island to power stations and airports. Minor
 roof damage, capsized boats, powerlines down, residential home damage, moderate debris,
 potentially damaged airplanes, and unpassable roads due moderate levels of debris were also
 observed (NRCC GIS Update, September 25, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- FEMA HQ working with the Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) to support the movement of resources for non-governmental partners in the field (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
- American Red Cross (ARC) continues to have over 100 personnel awaiting transportation to PR and VI to continue the distribution of emergency supplies (ARC Update, September 25, 2017, 1:34 p.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army working on getting disaster personnel into PR and USVI and establishing access to food for PR or USVI; bridging the gap by partnering with Samaritan's Purse to get flights out of Greensboro, NC by September 28 (ESF-6 Update, September 24, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - The feeding plan developed for PR remains at 6 million meals per day (2 meals a day per person for a population of 3 million) (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
 - FEMA's Initial Operating Facility in PR adding fuel supply to shelters running on generators to their priority list (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:11 a.m. EDT)
 - ARC is building capacity on PR to support sheltering responsibilities for 20,000 people, when requested (ARC Update, September 25, 2017, 1:34 p.m. EDT)
 - Working with field staff to establish a plan for FEMA registration processes in areas affected by communications outages. This plan was communicated to field staff, to include prioritzing registrations online, laptop PDFs, and paper registration as a last resort (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)

o USVI

- The updated planning assumption for the USVI is to feed 210,000 meals per day (2 meals per day per person with the population of 50,000 on St. Croix, 50,000 on St. Thomas and 5,000 on St. John) (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
- Coordinating efforts to deploy additional disaster feeding kitchens to St. Croix and St. Thomas
- Alabama Airlift Kitchen has set sail for St. Thomas scheduled to arrive October 1 (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
- One Southern Baptist Disaster Relief kitchen en route to St. Thomas; arriving October 1; presently five mobile kitchens with a capacity of 80,000 meals per day available (ESF-6 Update, September 24, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - Priority is to ensure adequate commodities to sustain survivors and first responders, including responder
 housing

- Working to develop a strategy for operating the air-bridge for the next 72 hours (RSS Call, September 25, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- All GSA owned and leased properties in USVI and PR are closed (ESF-7 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:33 p.m. EDT)
- o PR:
 - Scheduled to arrive in PR on September 25:
 - MD-11: 100,000 meals
 - 767: 33,000 meals
 - 727 (MD80): 33,000 meals
 - 727 (N274VP): 100,000 meals
 - 727 (N7A1AY): 80,000 meals
 - 12 National Guard Armories throughout the island will serve as points of distribution (PODs) (RII Sit Rep. September 23, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT). Four PODs opening on September 25, and six PODs opening September 26. A challenge is a shortfall of drivers with commercial driver's license to move commodities to PODs.
 - Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA) has requested seven PODs drops in the following municipalities: Ponce, Aguadilla, Bayamon, Canovanas, Arecibo, Mayaquez and Utuado; commodities will be delivered to pre-identified City Hall locations and will consist of water and meals (Region II StiRep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- USVI/St. Croix:
 - Five PODs will be open in St. Croix September 25 (USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:22 p.m. EDT)
 - Scheduled to arrive in St. Croix on September 25:
 - C17 (RCH 532): 50,000 meals and 36,000 liters of water
 - 767 (N373CM): Number of meals determined by availability of space on aircraft
 - 727 (N395AJ): Tarps
 - 727 (N394AJ): Tarps
 - 727 (N295AJ): 40,000 meals
 - C-17: 50,000 meals and 36,000 liters of water
 - C-17 (182-0182): 50,000 meals and 36,000 liters of water
 - C-17 (120HM): 50,000 meals and 36,000 liters of water
 - C-17 (115HM): 32,000 meals and 25,000 liters of water (Arrived)
- USVI/St. Thomas:
 - There are 18 PODs on St. Thomas. USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:22 p.m. EDT)
 - AS Fiorela delivered 473,472 meals and 604,756 liters water on September 25, and is returning to Florida to reload
 - USS Wright unloaded only FAA equipment on September 25; and will unload 1.1 M meals, 29 GSA vehicles, and 9,496 hygiene kits on September 26.
 - Scheduled to arrive in St. Thomas on September 25: 727 (281FL): 32,000 meals
- O Responder Lodging (Interagency VTC, September 24, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	N/A	250	120	
TS Kennedy	En route	PR	9/27/17	600		
MDD 302	En route	PR	9/28/17	302		
MDD 2000	En route	PR	10/3/17	2,000		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3/17	2,200		
TS Empire State	En route	PR	TBD	600		
			PR TOTAL:	5,952		
Grand Celebration	Docked	USVI: St. Croix	9/24/17	1,562		
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	9/24/17	315	47	268
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	9/26/17	123		
MDD Passenger	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/2/2017	1,808		
Ocean Constructor	En route	USVI: St. John	9/29/17	126		
			USVI TOTAL:	4,004		

(ESF-7 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:50 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Oue to damage to pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities, drug shortages are possible. A request has been made to have the drug commodity distribution list shared with ESF-8 (HHS SitRep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- o PR:
 - Power is restored to Centro Medico Hospital (DMAT Base of Operations for critical and acute care services) in San Juan and San Pablo Hospital in Bayamón. Fuel was provided to a total of 9 hospitals, including the following five: Ashford Presbyterian, Pavia Santurce, Pavia Hato Rey, San Francisco, and Clinica Metro Pavia
 - This brings a total of 11 of 69 with either power or fuel supply (PR Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- One Incident Response Coordination Team, four Health and Medical Task Forces (from DMATs), and one Service Access Team staged in San Juan (ESF-8 Update, September 24, 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)
- PR Department of Health provided list of hospital fuel needs; 23 out of 69 prioritized
- PR Dialysis Centers: All open facilities are on generator and require fuel and water every 2 days. 5 facilities that treat 800 dialysis patients total are not operational and the status is unknown for 11 facilities that treat 132 patients in PR (HHS Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- USVI:
 - St. Thomas: Mobile hospital at Schneider Regional Medical Center re-established (Region II StiRep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Schneider Medical Center roof to be installed when 'water and shield' materials arrive on site (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 13:50 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix:
 - ESF-8 reports that 54 dialysis patients have been evacuated from St. Croix. ESF-8 is coordinating the evacuation of the remaining 64 patients, excluding those who chose to stay in St. Croix. Transport for additional patients is arranged for September 26. ESF-8 is working with the medical center to provide water and any other medical supplies needed for the patients not evacuating (ESF-8 Update, September 25, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Gov Juan Luis Hospital was declared condemned by USACE, as a result ESF-8 is identifying shelter for 20 personnel (HHS SitRep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) saved or assisted 581 individuals (ESF-9 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:18
 p.m. EDT)
- O USCG Search and Rescue (SAR) saved or assisted 15 individuals (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)
- USCG SAR radio communications towers remain inoperable in PR and St. Croix and are partially mission-capable in St. Thomas. USCG cutters and CPB aircraft are continuing to monitor distress frequencies (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-9 personnel have searched 2,527 structures in PR and on St. Croix as of September 24. Of these, 2,163 had no damage, 135 were damaged, 138 suffered structural failure, and 91 were destroyed
- Eight FEMA US&R task forces in theater are conducting SAR operations in PR:
 - East PR:US&R task forces completed assigned targeted welfare checks
 - Central PR: Reconnaissance missions were completed in the towns of Toa Baja, Orocovis, Ponce, and Morovis and air recon was performed to assess potential operations in Utuado and Orocovis
 - West PR: Task forces assigned completed welfare checks in the vicinity of Aguadilla and Isabella (ESF-9
 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- USCG and EPA facility assessments commenced: Two petroleum facilities (both in PR) out of 22 are not available.
 - Initial assessments show limited damage (e.g. sinks holes and structural damage) and no evidence of major spills (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)
- Twenty EPA oil and hazardous materials assessment personnel awaiting transport to the USVI from Atlanta (ESF-10 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:23 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Food Safety and Inspection Service reports all 84 regulated meat, poultry and processed egg products facilities are closed due to loss of power, FSIS will inspect facilities prior to resumption of operations (ESF-11 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000041

10

o Animal Assessment Teams (21 nongovernmental organization personnel) staging in Atlanta, GA for deployment, will arrive in PR and USVI as early as September 27 (ESF-11-Update, September 25, 2017, 1:43 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o PR
 - PR Electric Power Authority (PREPA) resumed normal work operations September 25 but reports that only 20% of its workforce is available. PREPA reports generators in PR are in operational condition. 80% of the above ground transmission system is damaged. 100% of the distribution system is also damage. The underground transmission system is reportedly not damaged (Interagency VTC, September 25, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - There are no issues with amount of fuel in PR; 19.8M gallons of fuel is available at the Puma Distribution Center near San Juan but there are issues with the distribution of the fuel due to debris and road access and lack of power in gas stations. The Defense Logistics Agency and PR are working to support fuel for critical facilitates (DOE SitRep, September 25, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Fueling piers open for daylight loading only (USCG, September 24, 2017, 2:34 p.m. EDT)
 - Foster Fuels, a DLA contractor, is sending 100 fuel trucks with 275,000 gallons of diesel and 75,000 gallons of gasoline via barge to PR on September 26; expected arrival in PR is October 2 (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

o USVI:

- Eight Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) personnel, known as the advance team, including linemen, have begun damage assessments and restoration work on St. Thomas' 24.5 kV transmission lines. Two bucket trucks and one digger truck were provided to the advance team by Virgin Island Water and Power Authority. The advance team trucks and equipment are due to arrive October 1 and an additional 17 WAPA personnel, mainly linemen are due on St. Thomas between September 27 and September 29 (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 12:17 p.m. EDT)
 - Nine bucket trucks are scheduled to ship September 28 to the USVI; arrival expected October 1
- The South Coast and Cambalache plants were severely affected by floodwaters; 650 of the additional 1,300 poles will arrive on St. Thomas as early as September 26, and remainder will arrive as early as September 29 (DOE SITREP #58, September 25, 2017, 9:06a.m. EDT)
- On September 24 Tri Island Energy, a supplier and transporter of diesel and gasoline in USVI, and supplier of all of the generators on St. Thomas, including to the Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency generators, received 100,000 gallons of diesel and gasoline (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 12:17 p.m. EDT)
- Tri Island has a fuel order estimated to October 1 for 40,000 gallons of regular gasoline and 80,000 gallons of diesel; gas rationing is occurring on the island in the meantime. Fuel is being mostly used by shelters, critical facilities and responders (ESF-12 Update, September 24, 2017, 11:28a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- A total of nine Quick Response Teams (QRTs) are in PR and the USVI. Three QRTs are available and on ready reserve
 - Six ORTs are conducting security and protection missions for ESF-8 and ESF-9 throughout PR
 - One QRT is assisting with security at the Metropolitan Detention Center in Guaynabo, PR
 - One QRT will provide security to the Grand Celebration (St. Croix) and SS Wright (St. Thomas); the team arrived September 25 (ESF-13 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:11 a.m. EDT)
- Federal Protective Services is providing security at the following locations in St. Thomas: MERS Staging Area, USACE Incident Support Base, and the Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower located at the Cyril E. King Airport (USVI Sit Rep., September 24, 2017, 10:22 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- USDA media relations specialists will assist in PR and a Civil Authority Information Support Element (CAISE) will deploy to PR to distribute emergency messages in support of response operations, expected arrival is September 26 (ESF-2 Update, September 25 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- o CAISE staff in St. Thomas and St. Croix are continuing messaging by loud speaker in areas without power and connectivity (Region II Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:09 p.m. EDT)



• U.S Department of Defense (DoD)

- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - Army Area Support Medical Company, Air Force Ground Surgical Team, and Civil Authority Information Support Element expected to be operational near Schneider Regional Medical Center by end of day September 25
 - USS Kearsarge/26th Marine Expeditionary Unit Amphibious ready Group teams are conducting route reconnaissance, clearance of main roads, and brush clearance on Roosevelt Roads Airfield (RRA) taxiways, and coordinating with airport manager to finalize airport usage plans. RRA to be used as a logistic hub and relieve pressure on San Juan Airport in PR
- o U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM):
 - The USS WASP is off the coast of Dominica supporting Department of State with the evacuation of U.S. Citizens on Dominica to the island's Douglas-Charles Airport (DOM) and then onto St. Lucia via C-130. Joint Task Force-Leeward Islands Advance Team is in Curacao to work with Dutch, French, and British on the possibility of establishing a joint disaster management center (DoD Update, September 25, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
 - All 103 DLA leased generators moving toward the USVI and PR
 - Twenty-one generators are en route and will arrive in St. Thomas by end of day September 25
 - Nineteen generators are in Palm Beach port and will ship by commercial sea vessel on the September 27, with estimated arrival of October 1 or 2
 - Lease on eleven generators is being extended to November 4
 - FEMA will pick up 32 generators in FL and ship to the USVI and PR by October 1 (DoD Update, September 25, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - Continuing to distribute three million meals ready to eat to Jacksonville, FL, delivering 500,000 per day
 - Providing tents, cots, tables, and chairs to support USACE mission (DoD Update, September 25, 2017, 3:27 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o About 300 Military Police (MP) will arrive in PR and the USVI September 26
- \circ PR:
 - Recovery and restoration operations underway and SAR operations are ongoing as weather permits
 - NG is supporting 175 shelters with a total population of 10,692
 - Barge from NJ arrived in San Juan with 1.68 million liters of water, 10,000 cots and 31 generators
 - Four UH-60 helicopters will arrive in PR by September 27 to support NG operations
- o USVI:
 - Four aircraft will arrive September 26, carrying the 116th Infantry Headquarters unit, into St. Croix with more to follow later
 - New York NG Joint Incident Site Communications Capability is on ground in the USVI (NGB Update, September 25, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Nine USCG cutters, three of which have an aviation detachment with a helicopter on deck, USCG fixed
 and rotary wing assets, and logistics staffs, are conducting ongoing damage assessments, humanitarian
 missions, delivery of critical life-sustaining supplies, and maintaining reliable communications
- o Two USCG cutters are en route from Curacao to provide additional support in PR and USVI
- USCG buoy tenders:
 - USCG cutter Elm, a heavy-lift buoy tender, arrived offshore PR September 25 and commenced Aids to Navigation assessment and repair operations in Guayanilla, Tallaboa, Ponce, and St. Thomas on September 25.
 - USCG cutter Cypress, will arrive on September 26 and deliver life sustaining supplies to eastern PR
 ports, then commence assessment and repair of critical Aids to Navigation in Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra
 and St. Croix.
 - Both vessels are also equipped with oil skimming and recovery equipment (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)



- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 - o CBP Air-Marine Branch has flown 16 cumulative missions, delivering water, meals-ready-to-eat, Satellite Kit, and other supplies to PR. Returning flights to CONUS are transporting evacuees
 - A 25-member CBP Officer Special Response Team is providing force protection for ESF-8 and ESF-9 missions in PR, including USAR and DMAT support (CBP Update, September 25, 2017, 11:10 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
 - o PR:
 - The U.S. Geological Survey is providing stream gauge information to USACE to monitor current conditions of the Lago Toa Vaca Dam and the Lago Guayabil Dam in south-central PR
 - Local park personnel are securing an Incident Command Post for an IMT at the National Park Service San Juan National Historic Site's Discovery Center. Two law enforcement personnel arrived in PR September 24, and 16 additional personnel are expected (DOI Sit Rep. September 25, 2017, 9:52 a.m. EDT)
 - FWS combining two teams into one Type 3 IMT (11 law enforcement personnel) to provide POD security; team is in Atlanta, GA pending transportation (DOI Update, September 25, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
 - USVI: DOI Incident Management Team (IMT) finished loading marine vehicle Fort Jefferson with food, water, generators and fuel to transport from FL to St. John via; estimated arrival in San Juan is September 28 (DOI Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 9:52 a.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables*

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory		
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15		
Cots	3,357		
Generators	4		
Hygiene	1		
Meals	1,617,241		
Sheeting	15,192		
Tarps	13,272		
Water	698,570		

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
Cots	2,650	3,057
Generators	6	4
1-11	3,600	3,600

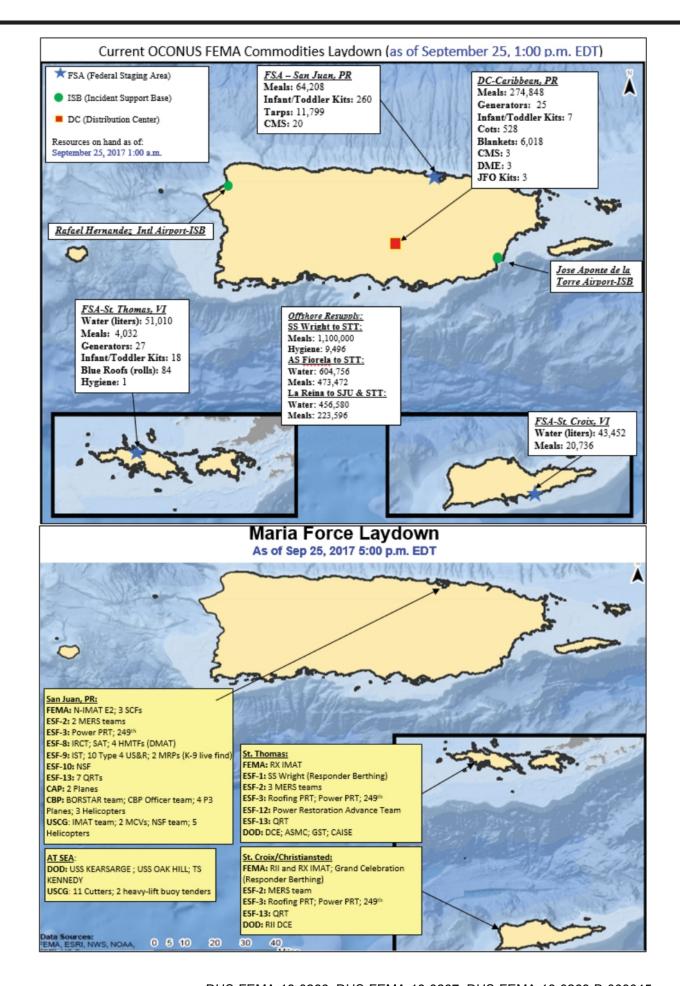
U.S. Virgin Islands

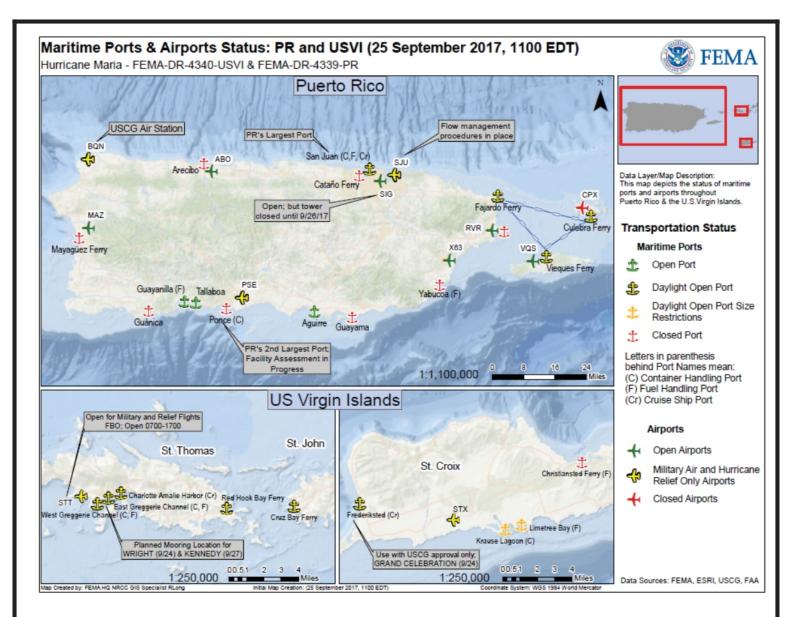
USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	510	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,152,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	321,500	694,970
Pet care supplies	1,837	0

(ESF-7 Update, September 25, 2017 1:00 p.m. EDT)

*Please see ESF 7 logistics section for additional commodities expected to be delivered by air and sea





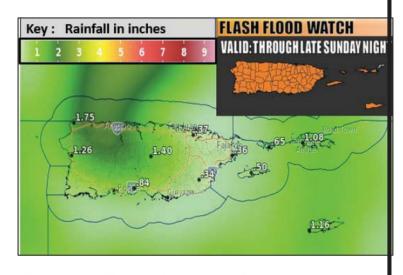


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Saturday, September 30, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Deep tropical moisture is expected to bring numerous showers and thunderstorms to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Sunday night. The potential exists for frequent cloud to ground lightning and heavy rainfall which may cause additional flash flooding, especially for areas that remain saturated from recent heavy rainfall. Since Friday afternoon about 2-3 inches have fallen across the theater; additional rainfall amounts of 1-2 inches will be possible through late Sunday, and a flash flood watch has been posted for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. As of 3:00 p.m. there were some very heavy showers and lightning in eastern Puerto Rico and over the U.S. Virgin Islands. There will be a period of light

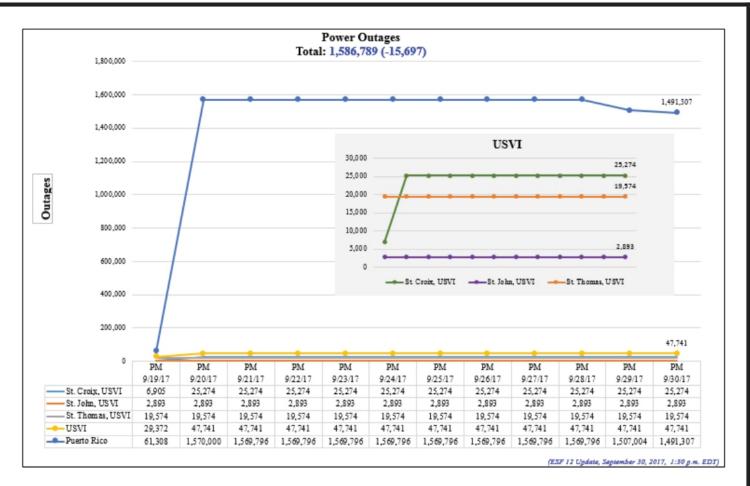


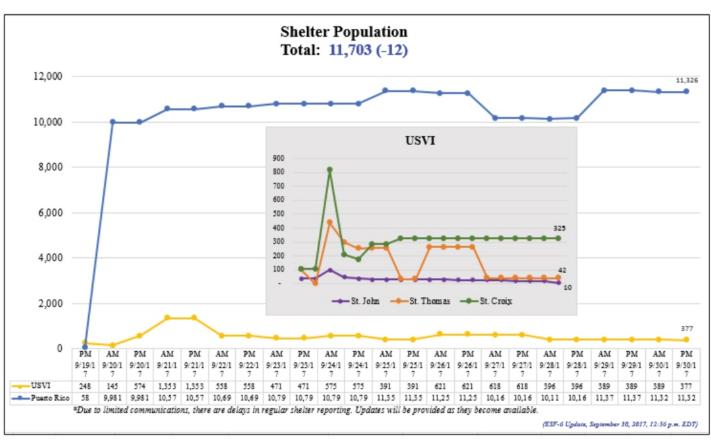
rain between 3:00 am and noon on Sunday, with a more intense period from mid-afternoon to early morning hours of Monday. (NOAA Update, September 30, 2017, 4:28 p.m. EDT)

Impact Summary:

Impact	Population Impacts								
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other			
PR	PR Director of Public Safety confirmed 16 fatalities	of Shelters: 159 customers have electricity ty (-3)		64 of 69 hospital assessments conducted; 60 hospitals operational, four closed, five unknown Power restored to eight hospitals, back on electrical grid VA hospitals: One open, five open with walk-ins, three closed	Curfew in effect from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. first responders and medical personnel exempt	58 of 68 government buildings closed 49% of grocery and big box stores open			
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 5 (-2) Pop: 377 (-213 St. John Shelters: 1 (-1) Pop: 42 (-201) St. Thomas Shelters: 1 (-1) Pop: 10 (-12) St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis on St. Croix condemned St. Croix requested mobile medical facility equivalent to asset on St. Thomas (Area Medical Support Company); DOD working to fulfill request VA hospitals: All three closed	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planning for public schools to reopen October 9 15 of 19 government buildings closed			
As of:	September 29 7:55 p.m. EDT	September 30 10:00 a.m. EDT	September 30 12:00 p.m. EDT	September 30 1:43 p.m. EDT	September 30 3:35 p.m. EDT	September 30 8:00 p.m. EDT			
	7.55 p.m. ED1	10.00 u.m. LD1	12.00 p.m. LL1		ESF-8, ESF-12, HHS SitRep, OH.				

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, HHS SitRep, OHA, PREMA, Region II)







	Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications			
PR	All 12 (+1) airports open with restrictions San Juan Airport open for commercial flights	Four ports open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Six ports open with restrictions: Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Mayaguez, Ponce, Yabucoa 2 (-2) ports closed: Ponce, Yabucoa, Guanica, Roosevelt Roads	11 highways open; 11 other roads remain closed 1,925 public road incidents reported (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	689 of 1,100 retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory for potable water issued island wide Of 52 waste water treatment plants, nine operational, 19 non-operational, 24 unknown 45% of Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) clients have access to drinking water; (PRASA serves 96% PR pop)	11.3% of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers operational			
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft; must contact tower five minutes out St. Croix open with restrictions	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay, Frederiksted Closed: Christiansted	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways are open with caution; All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed.	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory for potable water territory-wide	30.2% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 41.8% of 55 cell towers operational St. John: No cell towers operational St. Croix: 21.4% of 42 cell towers operational			
As of:	September 30 11:00 a.m. EDT	September 30 4:15 p.m. EDT	September 29 10:58 p.m. EDT	September 30 1:29 p.m. EDT	September 30 9:59 a.m. EDT	September 30 2:33 p.m. EDT			

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties					
Territory		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share			
PR	9/28: <i>DR-4339</i>	54 municipalities	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/10: DR-4336	10 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%			
USVI	9/28: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%			

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 28, 2017, 9:35 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Puerto	U.S. Virgin Islands			Tetale
	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF-6)	418	215	*	*	633
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF-3)	105	81	3	44	233
Civil Air Patrol (ESF-5)	63	*	*	*	63
Customs and Border Protection (ESFs 5, 9 and 13)	86	5	0	5	96
Department of Agriculture (ESF-11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	3,296	*	*	*	3,296
Department of Energy (ESF-12)	2	1	0	23	26
Department of the Interior	227	20	41	0	288
Department of Transportation (ESF-1)	3	2	0	26	31
DHS – NPPD	25	1	0	2	28
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF-10)*	23	25	0	0	48
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	335	5	0	0	340
FEMA Deployed	544	220	6	48	818
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF-9)	80	0	0	0	80
Forest Service (ESF-4)	216	20	0	27	263
General Services Administration (ESF-7)	18	0	0	0	18
Health and Human Services (ESF-8)	526	27	8	8	569
National Guard Bureau*	2,716	1,511	*	*	4,227
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF-6)	11	2	0	2	15
Transportation Security Administration (ESF-1)	86	8	0	5	99
United States Coast Guard (ESFs 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 15)*	1,402	*	*	*	1,402
TOTALS	10,213	2,143	58	190	12,604

^{*} DOD personnel numbers include 2,359 personnel supporting from sea; DOD and NGB numbers not broken out by island *Civil Air Patrol flights support all USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 30, 2017, 4:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Initial Operating Facility (IOF)
- Recovery
 - Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,170 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 30, 2017, 12:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 47,637 and USVI: 4,130 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 30, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	57 (+3)	17 (+10)
II	USVI	30 (+1)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #75, September 30, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT deploying to St. Croix, will arrive in Atlanta September 30, plan to depart for St. Croix October 1 (FOD Update, September 30, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - O EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI IOF located at St. Thomas EOC
 - . St. Croix EOC on generator the street of t

o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o Airports:
 - Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU) in San Juan
 - Combined En-Route/Approach Radar and Picco De Este radar site both fully functional and providing increased capability for airport
 - 50% of terminal on electrical power
 - Transportation Security Administration (TSA) screeners using electronic screening
 - Commercial passenger carriers ticketed over 5,000 departing passengers September 28; normal throughput between 12,000 and 15,000 passengers
 - Departure flights increased from 18 flights September 22 to 111 (+93) flights September 28
 - Airport reports more capacity than demand, will encourage additional commercial flights
 - Six day supply of aviation jet fuel available; pipeline from port of San Juan to airport intact; able to provide fuel as needed (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 5:11 p.m. EDT)
 - Thirteen Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified tower controllers expected to arrive October 1 (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)
 - Roosevelt Roads continues to expand air operations; airport generator power restored; airport ramp space rapidly filling as additional support units arrive
 - o Ports:
 - Ports of Ponce and Yabucoa open with restrictions September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 4:25 p.m. EDT)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) vessel Thomas Jefferson surveying Roosevelt Roads September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)

ESF-2: Communications

- Six commercial communications company personnel and six vehicles en route to support communications restoration, expected to arrive in San Juan no later than October 4 (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:39 p.m. EDT)
- O Setting up hot spots throughout PR (DOD Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- o Deployed three personnel, portable satellite terminal, and Forward Communications Vehicle (FCV) to Caguas Town Hall to provide communications support for Director of Communication until services are restored (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:58 p.m. EDT)
- o 280 Iridium Satellite Phones arrived in PR; local IT managing accountability, programming SIM cards, and readying phones for use; Communications Task Force working on distribution plan
 - Remaining 100 Iridium Satellite Phones in Atlanta Distribution Center (RSS Update, September 30, 2017, 5:11 p.m.

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 46 of 88 requested generator pre-installation inspections; four installations completed to date and nine in progress at priority medical facilities and Roosevelt Roads Naval Base; 49 requested generators available on hand
 - Installing transformers at Centro Medico in San Juan September 30 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) received requirement to provide additional 304 generators to USVI and PR; sourcing through vendors, plan to begin shipping to Jacksonville for staging October 2 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 4:47 p.m.)
- o Dams:
 - Guajataca Dam spillway continues to erode; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage; sandbags arriving September 30; will begin sandbag reinforcement of spillway channel October 1 or 2, pending debris removal (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
 - Five of 17 priority dam inspections complete; will complete four additional inspections by evening of September 30, pending weather conditions (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
- o Debris:

- Will complete clearing remainder of Route 605 by evening of October 1 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:20 a.m. EDT)
- o Temporary Roofing:
 - Current estimates: 60K (+30K) roofs damaged; collected 476 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)
 - Task order issued to roofing contractor; will begin roofing after October 5 upon arrival of 11,500 rolls of blue sheeting (25,000 requested); will prioritize critical public facilities (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
 - 600K tarps on order; 124K will arrive by end of October on following delivery schedule:
 - October 6: 4K
 - October 20: 60K
 - October 27: 60K
 - Sheeting: Producing 1,344 rolls per day (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (26 personnel) cleared roads to fire stations and other critical facilities and supported search and rescue operations
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) providing command, control, and coordination of resources, and conducting firefighting capability assessment in San Juan; completed assessment of one third of PR fire stations
- One Type-1 IMT (49 personnel) working with FEMA to establish Incident Support Base (ISB) at Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla; final preparations complete for billeting and resource staging areas (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:28 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and NOAA collecting oblique imagery and light detection and ranging (remote sensing) for PR; conducting remote sensing missions for critical infrastructure (PR SitRep, September 29, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- o CAP operating four aircraft to capture damage assessment imagery; two additional aircraft are scheduled to arrive September 30 (CAP Update, September 30, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
- Responder Lodging Planning: Transitioning process to field to be managed on-site; will report available capacity to NRCC daily (Responder Housing Planning Cell, September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)
- Power Restoration Crisis Action Planning Team:
 - Developing sustainment requirements for fuel in anticipation of a 2-3 month requirement
 - Analyzing fuel requirements for PR operations, including bulk capacity and resupply, distribution, and
 ordering, with emphasis on restarting and sustaining private sector fueling network (Power/Fuel Civil Action
 September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o 380 (+25) registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- o Feeding:
 - Feeding Taskforce coordinating efforts to provide 6M meals a day for 30 days; Banco de Alimentos de Puerto Rico (Feeding America food bank affiliate) will complete distribution of 1 million pounds of food, water, and grocery items by October 1
 - DLA providing 600K Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) per day for 20 days starting September 30; and 2.5M commercial meals per day for 30 days starting October 7 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
 - Salvation Army operating seven fixed feeding sites; will serve 65,000 shelf-stable meals to survivors in Arecibo, Fajardo, and Hurnacao September 30
 - American Red Cross delivered 7,000 liters of water and 25,000 shelf-stable meals September 30
- o Shelters: PR Department of Education down to five-day water supply for shelters; ESF-6 working with ESF-7 to prioritize water delivery (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Ten Regional Staging Areas (RSAs) open throughout PR
- o Incident Support Bases (ISBs): Preparing to open Incident Support Bases (ISBs) at Roosevelt Roads Air/Sea Port, Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla, Ponce Air/Sea Port, and Marine Corps support facility at Blount Island (ESF-7 DHS=FEMA-18-0266; DHS=FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000052

• Commodities:

- Received requirement to provide an additional 304 generators to USVI/PR; DLA sourcing through vendors (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
- DLA shipping 218 generators to PR (160 will remain in PR, 58 will go to USVI)
- Contracting for 100 40-foot roller units to support hospitals and mortuaries
- Coordinating with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to acquire 50 water trucks to support hospitals and shelters; preparing mission assignment for five September 30 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- DOD C-17 Expeditionary Sustainment Command and Canadian C-17 Sustainment Brigade arrived at Roosevelt Roads to enhance commodities distribution effort (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- Flights into Puerto Rico September 30:
 - San Juan Airport: Eight flights transporting 136,000 liters of water and 310,000 meals
 - Roosevelt Roads: Four flights transporting DOD personnel
 - Aguadilla: One flight transporting USACE sandbags ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- Ships into Puerto Rico:
 - Marty J transporting 2.45M liters of water, 1.76M meals, offloading September 30
 - El Rey transporting 756,000 liters of water, 694,000 meals, and four generators; expected to arrive October 1 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:58 a.m. EDT)
 - Seven DOD vessels scheduled to arrive in Puerto Rico by October 5 with 3.5 million liters of water, 5.5 million meals, four generators and 11,500 rolls of blue roof sheeting (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35
- GSA-leased Vehicles: 180 of 210 arrived in Puerto Rico

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	900	916	-16
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	304	296
TS Empire State	En route	PR	10/1	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	1,220	280

(ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect La Suprema and Rhapsody before they can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspections prior to ships' arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

Hospitals:

- Power restored to eight hospitals (back on electrical grid) (HHS SITREP, September 30, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Fajardo Hospital structures remain in good condition with generator power
- Hima San Pablo Hospital experiencing no shortfalls in water, food, pharmaceutical, and general consumables; regular resupply established; radio communications successful; patient travel and secondary staff remain primary shortfall
- Caribbean Medical Center resupplied with medical consumables and generator fuel with level of medical consumables; pharmaceuticals and oxygen at 100% (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)

Dialysis Centers

- 46 of 48 open, many operating at less than normal capacity; must resupply fuel and water every two days; heparin shortages reported at dialysis centers; HHS working with teams on ground to determine course of action (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- Atlantis Dialysis Center generators refueled, allowing facility to reopen, potentially saving 150 lives
- Frensenius Kidney Care reports 3,431 of 3,483 patients accounted for and receiving treatment (HHS SITREP, September 30, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Cancer Center Shelter opened in San Juan with five patients
- o DOD helicopters transported three DMATs (125 passengers and equipment) to Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Ponce from Roosevelt Roads to support HHS "hub and spoke" for medical care DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000053

- DOD working with HHS to prioritize DOD medical assets as they arrive, including Area Support Medical Company, Expeditionary Medical Support System, Combat Support Hospital, and USNS Comfort
 - Medical ship USNS COMFORT departed Norfolk, VA September 29, expected to arrive October 4 with 22 medical personnel and support staff able to provide general practice, family medicine nephrology, and pediatric services; can serve 200 patients per day (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- O Sixteen ambulances on ground; Department of Defense (DoD) sourcing additional 34 (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces (80 personnel) active in Puerto Rico
- FEMA US&R teams visited all 78 PR municipalities, continue to monitor need for targeted searches in coordination with IMAT and PREMA
- FEMA US&R responded to Utuodo after learning of landslide; accessed area September 30 and encountered 137 families; no fatalities or requirements for airlifts, DOD delivered food and water (ESF-9 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA US&R saved or assisted 843 individuals total in PR and USVI
- o FEMA US&R teams searched 2,649 structures total across PR and St. Croix
 - PR: 110 damaged, 93 failed, 94 destroyed
 - St. Croix: 44 damaged, 70 failed, 29 destroyed (ESF-9 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Port assessments identified more than 150 derelict vessels in Vieques and Culebra; pollution threats minimal
 - Continuing to identify and notify vessel owners to remove vessels; will conduct overflight September 30 on larger sunken vessel off Vieques, report results October 1. (USCG Update, September 30, 10:08 a.m. EDT)

ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- One USDA pet veterinarian working at JFO, two additional veterinarians with Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) conducting assessments in PR; HSUS deploying eight more veterinarians October 1 (ESF-11, September 30, 10:18 a.m. EDT)
- o 218th Medical Detachment Veterinary Service Support deploying to PR timeframe TBD pending aircraft availability (DOD, September 30, 10:23 a.m. EDT)
- All 84 food safety assessment facilities in PR remain closed due to lack potable water and fuel to clean and operate facilities
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request issued for NC Department of Agriculture to send Animal and Agriculture Coordination Team to assess impacts to PR agriculture (ESF-11 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o DHS waived Jones Act shipping restrictions for 10-day period starting September 28
- Power: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority executed contract for additional crews, anticipate need for 250-300 linemen to restore transmission lines; United States Department of Energy (DOE) coordinating with FEMA, PREPA, and industry to transport additional crews, equipment, and materials to PR to support damage assessments and restoration activities
- o Fuel:
 - Michigan-based oil company will send approximately 20 truck drivers and fuel (amount to be determined) to aid relief efforts (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - DLA received requirements to replenish up to 500k gallons of fuel to support FEMA/DLA priorities and provide 14 additional fuel trucks through October 19 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Supporting ESF-8, ESF-9, Puerto Rico Police Department, and Federal security sites
- Puerto Rico Hurricane Maria Response Law Enforcement Task Force will stand up at Sheraton Hotel San Juan, next to FEMA IOF, to process and prioritize law enforcement requests
- o Four additional quick response teams (QRTs) arriving October 3 (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

o Private Sector: FEMA National Business Emergency Operations Center coordinating with major retailers to enable point of sale operations with portable satellite equipment (ESF_15 Update, September 29, 2017, p.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000054

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- O USS WASP en route to Puerto Rico; expected to arrive in less than a week with 13 rotary wing aircraft (three MH-60s, six MH-60s, and four CH-53s)
- o United States Marine Corps identified eight additional aircraft (six MV-22s and two KC-130s) that will deploy to support operations on Puerto Rico; expected to arrive next week (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

o Coordinating the movement of approximately 1,700 personnel through October 3, with as many as 6,000 personnel postured to respond to PR requests, pending flight availability (NGB Update, September 30, 2:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- o Competed 91% of assessments of critical Aids to Navigation (ATON); buoy tender Cypress conducting additional ATON verification and correction in Guanica
- USCG Cutter Venturous delivered food and hygiene supplies to Ponce
- o USCG Cutters Decisive and Forward and buoy tender Elm loading relief supplies to deliver to San Juan
- USCG infrastructure assessment team deployed to Roosevelt Roads to assess existing infrastructure and determine if any significant structural safety concerns that would impact DOD/FEMA operational plans (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

O CBP Air-Marines completed 104 (+34) flight missions total, delivering water, meals, and recovery supplies; providing search and rescue assistance for military vessels, and supporting evacuee transport and reconnaissance and rescue missions for severely impacted areas (CBP Update, September 30, 2017, 12:33 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
 - Amphibian Quest Kodiak N736 aircraft arrived in PR September 29; working mission assignment with ESF-1 to support transportation infrastructure overflight October 1
 - Two fixed-wing aircraft departing from FL to PR September 30 and October 1 to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities; anticipate one rotary-wing aircraft will be available for deployment early next week
 - National Wildlife Refuge supporting housing inventory, debris removal, and emergency assistance for communities in Cabo Rojo, Culebra, and Vieques
 - USFWS staff facilitating communication between Mayor of Vieques and Governor of PR on behalf
 of seven other Federal agencies on Vieques; coordinating with U.S. Postal Service on inspection of
 post office to resume service
- United States Geological Survey (USGS):
 - Coordinating with USACE and National Weather Service to prioritize gage repairs, beginning with those near dams; 10 hydrologists continue to support Guajataca Lake inflow and outflow measurements
 - Examining satellite imagery to identify locations of roads, other infrastructure, and buildings impacted by landslides; descriptions and links to geospatial data will be provided on Landslide Hazards homepage (DOI Update, September 30, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed; new system will be necessary (ESF-1
 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - FAA personnel on site September 30 evaluating and repairing equipment to support air traffic control operations (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)
 - Limited commercial air operations into St. Thomas; inter-island commercial flights scheduled to resume October 1
 - Henry E. Rohlsen Airport in St. Croix (STX) scheduled to resume commercial flights October 5 (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- Ports: NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson and USACE anticipate surveying Port of Christiansted October 1
 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)



• ESF-2: Communications

Set up hot spots across islands to facilitate internet access for survivors to register for Federal disaster assistance: St. Thomas (six hot spots), St. John (seven), and St. Croix (four) (DOD Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 114 of 141 requested pre-installation inspections; 16 generators installed to date and six more in progress; 35 generators available on hand, 108 en route, 248 on order (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)
 - Five large generators arrived in St. Croix September 30 for priority installations at Rohlsen Airport, Myra Keating Smith Health Center, and water/waste-water facilities; installation dates to be determined (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)

Debris

- St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 1
- St. Croix: USVI will execute St. Croix debris removal mission; USACE Debris Team will continue to provide technical assistance
- St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
- o Temporary Roofing
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
 - As of September 29, installed eight roofs, collected 435 Right of Entry Agreements, and assessed 58 homes
 - USACE provided ROE-collection training to local Department of Public Works personnel (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Type-2 IMT Bird assigned to commodity distribution on St. Croix; supporting FEMA Logistics and inventorying supplies at St. Croix airport and National Guard Base while GSA locates warehouse to set up logistics staging area (LSA)
- Type-2 IMT Parrish assigned to commodity distribution on St. Thomas; will manage LSA at Haven-site dock; GSA contract for LSA warehouse not yet finalized; estimate will be complete October 3 (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o Ninety-four (+3) registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- o Southern Baptist Disaster Relief expecting arrival of Alabama Feeding Unit on St. Thomas October 1
- o Working with USVI Emergency Management to determine locations for Disaster Recovery Centers
- o American Red Cross has served 32,844 meals and 7,977 snacks to date
- Salvation Army continuing to provide 2,000 meals per day on St. Johns, 1,000 meals per day on St. Croix, and 5,500 meals on St. Thomas (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Incident Support Bases (ISBs): Preparing to open ISBs in St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal); staging materials for lots (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- o Commodities:
 - Ordered 29 generators for St. Thomas and 29 more for St. Croix
 - Flights into USVI:
 - St. Thomas: One flight transporting 40,000 meals
 - St. Croix: Three flights transporting 23,000 liters of water, 25,000 meals, 96 cartons of infant/toddler kits, and 122 passengers from Atlanta Staging Area (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- O St. Croix: Six (+1) Points of Distribution (PODs) open September 30 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)



Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	141	1,559
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	315	0
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	49	147
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azzure	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	612	505

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect Azzure before it can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspection prior to ship's arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Schneider Regional Hospital in St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis Hospital in St. Croix condemned; will need to be torn down and replaced; HHS working to plan long-term solutions to provide care while new facilities under construction (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- Royal Caribbean ship departed September 29 for Ft. Lauderdale, transporting 750 passengers from St. Croix, 200 from St. John, and 50 from St. Thomas; will arrive October 2 (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix: Awaiting Defense Coordinating Office and Field Coordinating Office to fulfill request for mobile medical facility (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 2:40 p.m. EDT)

ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o Sampled and tested 49 public water systems; 12 tested positive for E. Coli; three resampled, with results expected October 3 (ESF-10 Update, September 30, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- o Oil spill remains at Krum Bay in St. Thomas; protected desalinization plant located in bay from water intake, remains operational (ESF-10 Update, September 30, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Animal assessment teams on St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John identifying facilities in need of assessment
- Only facility for food safety assessments in USVI is closed due to lack of power and operational communications on site (ESF-11 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Puma Energy vessel Sichem Paris offloading fuel (gasoline and diesel) for use by St. Thomas and St. John; supply expected to meet needs of island for several weeks (ESF-12 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)
- o Power restored to 15% of customers on St. Thomas and 10% on St. Croix, including airports and hospitals
- Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (VIWAPA) expects to re-energize portions of Cruz Bay between October 9 and 14
- Deploying conveys to transport and position 650 utility poles; effort will continue through October 1 (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Federal Law Enforcement Officers providing security for billeting vessels located in St. Croix (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Protective Service (FPS):
 - Severe damage to Hato Rey Federal Complex security perimeter; FPS providing 24/7 security coverage until vulnerabilities mitigated; securing a fuel tanker at Complex that serves as fuel distribution point for Federal law enforcement agencies
 - Thirty-eight additional FPS personnel expected to arrive in PR October 2 to support security at Disaster Recovery Centers (FPS Update, September 30, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

 Supporting ESFs 3, 6 and 13, and supporting 16 PODs across all three islands (NGB Update, September 30, 2:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- USCG communications towers in St Croix remain inoperable
- O NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson will survey Port of Christiansted October 1 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 2:22 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000057

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- Virgin Islands National Park remains closed; debris removal and communications restoration ongoing;
 DOI building continues to operate on generator power
- O Christiansted National Historic Site park closed as cleanup continues (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

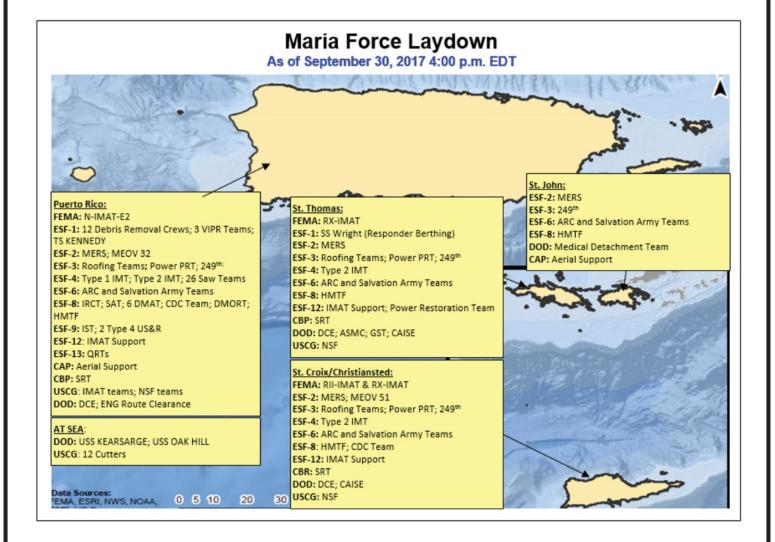
• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Qty				
	Meals	Tarps	Water		
St. Thomas	3,386,413	15,485	1,840,213		
St. Croix	708,960	10,000	398,000		
USVI Total	4,121,373	25,485	2,238,213		

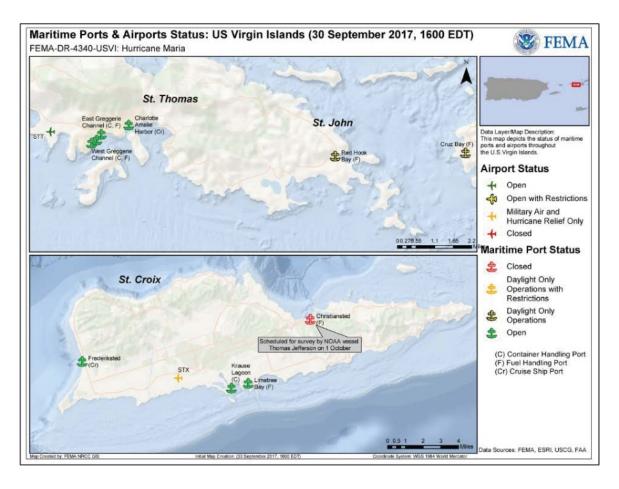
(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

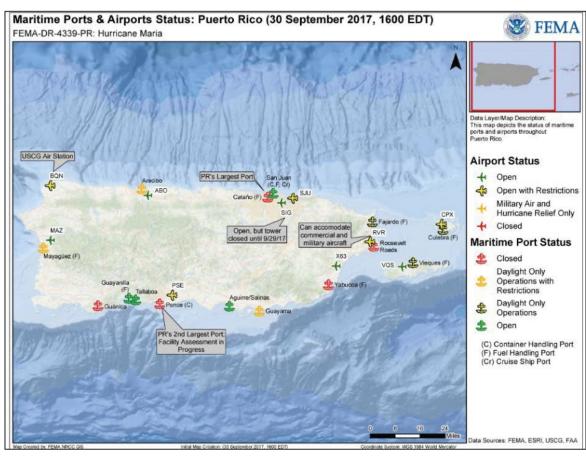
	Total Arrived Qty						
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots		
PR	4,300,230	5,000	4,585,714	53	22,202		

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)









Senior Leadership Briefing Hurricane Irma

Wednesday, September 6, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT)

Executive Summary

Updates in Blue

Current Situation: At 5:00 p.m. EDT, the eye of Major Hurricane Irma was located 40 miles northwest of St. Thomas, moving west-northwest at 16 mph. Maximum sustained winds remain near 185 mph with higher gusts. Irma remains a Category 5 hurricane. Some fluctuations in intensity are likely, but Irma is forecast to remain a powerful Category 4 or 5 hurricane during the next couple of days. A Hurricane Warning continues for the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Irma will pass near or just north of Puerto Rico tonight. Tropical storm and hurricane conditions are occurring over the U.S. Virgin Islands and will spread westward over portions of Puerto Rico tonight. Conditions should start to improve from east to west tomorrow.

Storm surge is expected to reach the following heights above ground if the peak surge occurs at high tide:

- U.S. Virgin Islands: Seven to 11 feet
- Northern coast of Puerto Rico: Four to six feet
- Southern coast of Puerto Rico and St. Croix: Two to four feet

Irma is expected to produce total rain accumulations of six to 12 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 20 inches across northeast Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and amounts of three to six inches with isolated maximum amounts of 10 inches over southwest Puerto Rico and Saint Croix. This rainfall may cause life-threatening flash floods and mudslides. The threat of direct hurricane impacts in Florida over the weekend and early next week has increased. Hurricane watches could be issued for portions of the Florida Keys and Florida Peninsula tomorrow. (NOAA update, September 6, 2017, 5:29 p.m.)







Impact Summary:

- Evacuations:
 - o Sections of La Perla and Barrio Obrero wards in San Juan, PR are under mandatory evacuation
 - PR began evacuations of northern and northeast regions on September 5 (Region II Rolling Update, September 6, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)
 - Monroe County, FL (Florida Keys) ordered mandatory evacuations for visitors on the morning of September 6 and residents the evening of September 6
 - o Miami-Dade, FL
 - Individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs evacuated from Miami beginning September 6 (Florida Division of Emergency Management, September 5, 2017, 11:43 p.m. EDT)
- Shelters: 26 shelters open in the affected area with a population of 388
 - o PR: 20 shelters open with a population of 141
 - O USVI: Six shelters open with a population of 247 (American Red Cross Update, September 6, 2017, 4:08 p.m. EDT)

• Critical Infrastructure:

- o Airports:
 - An Airspace Coordination Area (ACA) advisory is in effect for PR and USVI
 - Luis Munoz Marin Airport in San Juan, PR is currently reducing service to prepare to cease operations September 7 (FAA Spot Report, September 6, 2017, 10:49 a.m. EDT)
 - Cyril E. King Airport in St. Thomas, USVI is closed
 - Henry E. Rohlsen Airport in St. Croix, USVI is closed, except for Hurricane Hunter and military relief aircraft (DHS Current Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 1:18 p.m. EDT)
- Ports:
 - All PR and USVI ports remain closed
 - All Key West and Miami area port facilities and vessels are required to make plans and preparations for storm evasion or to shelter in place; as of 8:00 p.m. September 6 in Key West area and 8:00 a.m. September 7 in Miami area, all vessels without approval to remain in port will be required to depart and all facilities will be required to submit a facility readiness survey (USCG Update, September 6, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Petersburg area ports monitoring storm closely and issued warning to mariners (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- O Power Outages:
 - St. Thomas and St. John fully de-energized starting at 10:00 a.m. EDT; waiting for storm to pass before restoration begins; no grid electricity on USVI until storm passes
 - Currently 37,017 customers without power on USVI and 415,358 without power in PR (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 3:38 p.m. EDT)
- Water: Baldorioty Storm Water Pump station in PR down prior to storm; plant operators restored pump to 35% capacity (sufficient to prevent flooding), but will not be able to make further repairs until after Irma passes (ESF-12 Update; September 6, 2017, 2:26 p.m. EDT)
- Oil and Natural Gas:
 - St. Croix, USVI, fuel supply is 13 days for diesel and 15 days for petroleum gas; St. Thomas fuel supply is 18 days for diesel and 20 days for petroleum gas (ESF-12 Update; September 5, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Fuel demand in FL surged to five times normal levels yesterday but shortages not believed to be widespread; state has activated bulk fuel supply report to improve awareness of fuel stocks (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- O Communications: 9-1-1 cellular phones are down in St. Thomas, St. Croix, and PR, and calls from landlines are spotty and intermittent; two of three antennas servicing communications and emergency notification systems are down, but one is operational with limited power (ESF- Update, September 6, 2017, 4:23 p.m. EDT)
- o Hospitals: Schneider Medical Center on St. Thomas reporting catastrophic damage to the roof
 - 40 patients need to be relocated; planning efforts underway
 - No hot meals or air conditioning due to power outage; FEMA Region II working to determine if they have any generator support to restore power (Region II Spot Report, September 6, 2017, 4:18 p.m. EDT)



Declaration Activity:

• Puerto Rico

- Emergency Declaration FEMA-3384-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all 78 municipalities in the Commonwealth of PR
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (Emergency Declaration Summary 3384, September 5, 2017)

U.S. Virgin Islands

- o Emergency Declaration FEMA-3383-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all islands in the Territory of the USVI
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Bill Vogel (Emergency Declaration Summary 3383, September 5, 2017)

• Florida

- o Emergency Declaration FEMA-3385-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all 67 counties in the State of FL
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Tito Hernandez (Emergency Declaration Summary 3385, September 5, 2017)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed	Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed
FEMA – Deployed	232 (+35)	National Weather Service- NOAA	16
FEMA – Other Support	179 (+6)	National Guard Bureau*	0
Urban Search & Rescue	756 (+674)	DOD – Title 10	65
Health and Human Services	66	General Services Administration	6
Department of Transportation	17 (+10)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	32 (+7)
United States Coast Guard	17 (+17)	Department of the Interior	32 (+26)
DHS – NPPD	-	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	1
Department of Energy	9	Small Business Administration (SBA)	-
US Department of Agriculture	3 (+1)	Transportation Security Administration	0
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	50	Housing and Urban Development	-
Customs and Border Protection		Department of State	0
Civil Air Patrol	0	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	-
			TOTAL:
			1,481 (+776)

^{*}National Guard Bureau has 8,052 guard troops standing by in FL, if necessary

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 6, 2017 4:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

Recovery:

- Working with the FEMA HQ Crisis Action Planning team to identify call center staffing needs and how to address them; exploring training and contracting as avenues for surging call center capacity to address gaps (Recovery Update, September 6, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)
- Four Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) Task Forces established, to include 15 FEMA Corps teams supporting DSA and Disaster Recovery Center operations (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)

• Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

- o Flood insurance in the projected path of Hurricane Irma:
 - PR has approximately 6,000 Policies in Force (PIF)
 - USVI has approximately 1,400 PIF
 - FL has approximately 1.7 million PIF (FIMA Update, September 5, 2017, 1:39 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I:

- RRCC at Level III (day shift only)
- Region I Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT): Released from VT and currently at RRCC, preparing to deploy depending on Irma's track (FEMA Region I Update, September 5, 2017, 12:27 p.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000062

DHS_HOGR_PR/USVI_000986



FEMA Region II:

- RRCC at Level II (24/7 staffing, with full ESF support during the day and partial at night) (Region II Watch Center, September 6, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT locations:
 - IMAT-A: St. Croix, USVI
 - o IMAT-B: 1/3 force in USVI St. Thomas; 2/3 force in PR ready to deploy to USVI as needed
 - O IMAT-C: PR (FEMA Region II Update, September 5, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
 - O Region X IMAT: Deployed to PR (FEMA Region II Update, September 4, 2017, 11:50 p.m. EDT)
- Staff from the FEMA Caribbean Area Division in PR to provide support to Commonwealth and local
 officials

• Puerto Rico:

- o EOC at Level IV, full activation (Region II Watch Center, September 6, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- O Governor declared a State of Emergency and activated PR National Guard for emergency support (FEMA Region II Leadership Briefing, September 4, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- o PR Aqueducts and Sewer Authority identified facilities with 24 backup generators for potable water pump stations and sanitary systems that could be employed during response operations (Region II Rolling Update, September 6, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- o EOC at Level II, full activation (Region II Watch Center, September 6, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- O Governor implemented a curfew beginning at 6:00 a.m. EDT on September 6 for 36 hours (Region II Rolling Update, September 6, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)
- Governor declared a State of Emergency and activated USVI National Guard into active military service (USVI Government House, September 4, 2017, 4:18 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region III:

• RRCC at Level III (day shift only, with select ESFs) (FEMA Region III Update, September 6, 2017, 3:17 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level II
- Region IV IMAT 1 and N-IMAT East 2 arrived at FL EOC on September 6; Region IV IMAT-2 en route to SC EOC
- Region IV Liaison Officer (LNO) on site at FL EOC (1) and two more en route to SC and NC EOCs (1 each) and scheduled to arrive September 6; Region IV also deploying LNOs to ten counties in southern FL over next 24 hours (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)
- Commencing joint state, federal and Department of Defense (DoD) Keys Response Working Group to
 examine FL Keys response options, including air bridge and U.S. Navy amphibious resources (FEMA Region IV
 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)

Florida:

- o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (FEMA Region IV Update, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
- State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FEMA Region IV SITREP #1, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
- Seven states currently supporting 15 requests via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) (EMAC Update, September 6, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida at Level 2 (Partial Activation)
 - Pre-landfall preparations underway
 - Tribal government and business operations still open
 - Requests for assistance will go directly to FEMA with exception of law enforcement (LE) requests; LE requests will go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Tribal Council meeting on September 7 to discuss declaration options
 - Identification of vulnerable populations underway
- Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
 - Pre-landfall preparations underway



- Tribal government and business operations still open
- Tribal Council will make decision on declaration options September 7
- Identification of vulnerable populations is underway (ESF-15 Update, September 6, 2017, 9:51 a.m. EDT)
- Georgia: Expects to activate to Level II (Partial Activation) at 8:00 a.m. EDT on September 7
- South Carolina: OPCON IV (Monitoring) as of 12:00 p.m. EDT on September 6
- Tennessee: Level IV (Monitoring) (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region VI:

• In preparation for potential Hurricane Irma impacts in LA, Region VI is deploying a Type 3 IMAT team to Baton Rouge to establish an Initial Operating Facility (IOF) at the Joint Field Office (JFO) (Region VI Update, September 5, 2017, 12:46 p.m.)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o The USS Wright has been Mission-Assigned for berthing first responders and approved for activation; destination TBD (ESF-1 Update, September 6, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-2: Communications
 - O The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has activated the Disaster Information Reporting System (DIRS) to receive information on the status of communications equipment: in St. Croix, St John, and St. Thomas in USVI, and in 41 municipalities in PR (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 12:47 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering
 - o Two United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Power Teams (21 personnel) deployed as Advanced Echelon (ADVON) to PR and USVI
 - o 10 Pre-Installation Inspections completed at Critical Public Facilities
 - One Mission Control Vehicle (MCV-1) en route to the Incident Support Base (ISB) at Joint Base Dix-McGuire (Trenton, NJ)
 - o An additional Temporary Power Planning and Response Team (PRT) is on alert in Savannah, GA for support as necessary (ESF 3 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:26 a.m. EDT)
 - A USACE Temporary Roofing/Rapid Temporary Repair PRT is staging at Joint Base McGuire-Dix to conduct event planning and await forward deployment to the islands (ESF 3 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-4: Firefighting
 - One Incident Management Team (IMT) tasked with setting up an ISB in NJ to support response efforts in USVI; ESF-4 will also be supporting establishment of law enforcement base camp (ESF 4 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:16 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-5: Information and Planning
 - o FEMA HQ Planning Cell shared the Hurricane Matthew responder housing plan to help inform decision-making related to that issue for Irma (FEMA HQ Planning Cell Update, September 6, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
 - O United States Geological Survey (USGS) deploying storm surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges September 6 and 7 on the southeast coast of Florida from Saint Lucie County to Key Largo and on the southwest coast of Florida from Everglades City to Fort Myers; sensors will measure the surge, which is later used to inform mitigation efforts
 - May deploy sensors in additional coastal areas based on Irma's forecast track
 - Caribbean-Florida Water Science Center receiving additional sensors September 6 that can support expanded efforts
 - USGS also coordinating with FEMA Region IV for a potential Mission Assignment to deploy storm surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges in GA, NC, and SC, as warranted based on Irma's forecast path (DOI Liaison Update, September 7, 2017 2:15 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) coordinating with USVI, PR, and FL to coordinate efforts and align volunteer and donation needs to provide a single intake per state to DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000064

- American Red Cross:
 - Pre-staging teams and resources in the impact area for a potential shelter population of 120,000 and able to pivot resources westward if required
 - Training 542 FL state employees to serve as shelter workers
 - USVI currently has six shelters open with 256 occupants
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief (SBCDR):
 - Able to deploy to FL to support feeding missions
 - Coordinating with PR on church-provided chain-saw teams
 - Will be flying in mobile kitchen from AL
- Salvation Army
 - FL has 32 canteens and two field kitchens available for a total meal capacity of 58,000 meals per day; semi-load of Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) are staged in the Florida Keys along with a semiload of water
 - PR has nine canteens for 9,000 meals per day (ESF-6 Update, September 6, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- Food Bank of PR coordinating with Government regarding feeding activities
- St. Thomas Shelter located at Benjamin Olive School has flooded and needs to evacuate, but unable to do so until storm passes; this report unconfirmed because communications are down (Region II Update, September 6, 2017, 3:47 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Continuing to build commodity capability at Incident Support Base (ISB) Maxwell AFB; delivering one million meals, and two million liters of water beginning September 6
- Will establish fuel capability at Warner Robbins Air Force Base (AFB), GA by September 9; repositioning generators in coordination with ESF-3
- o Will redirect up to nine million liters of water and 2.5 million meals from Harvey area of responsibility to ISB Ft. Bragg in NC (ESF-7 Update, September 6, 2017, 2:51 p.m. EDT)
- Three GSA owned and leased buildings in PR closed; two in USVI closed (ESF-7 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- One Incident Response Coordination Team and one Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) deployed to San Juan, PR
- o Two DMATs en route to Atlanta, GA (ESF-8 Update, September 6, 2017, 2:11 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- An Incident Support Team (IST) advance element and a US&R Task Force (TF) arrived in PR
 yesterday to stage at the FEMA Distribution Center
- Remainder of the IST supporting east coast response operations departed Herndon, VA and en route to Knoxville, TN
- Two US&R LNOs deployed to the Region II RRCC
- Eight US&R TFs and three Hazardous Materials Equipment Push Packages activated today (ESF-9 update, September 6, 2017, 1:24 p.m. EDT)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG) initiated redeployment and pre-positioning of personnel, aircraft, and cutters out of Irma's path to facilitate post-storm response and reconstitution; coordinating closely with ESF #9 representatives to align resources for expected response needs (USCG Update, September 6, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) working with Energy Information Administration to assess potential impacts to the oil and gas sector from Irma (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Twelve nuclear power plants may be impacted by Irma:
 - Florida: All four reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations
 - Georgia: All four reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations
 - North Carolina: All three reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations



• South Carolina: One reactor fully operational; the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Generating Station reactor is at zero percent due to a scheduled replacement of fuel rods (*Tech Hazards representative, September 6, 2017, 2:40 p.m.*)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Responders prepositioned in PR, St. Thomas, and St. Croix (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- As of the August 25 Weekly Petroleum Status Report, stocks of gasoline on the east coast at the were near the top end of the 5-year range, including the southeastern states; this indicates above average fuel stocks, though the report does not account for retail gas stations (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:50 p.m.)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Two Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs), with 25 personnel each, deployed to support security for US&R teams
- Eight additional QRTs comprised of 200 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (total) on ready reserve to respond to Irma as needed
- O Two personnel deployed to PR EOC (ESF-13 Update, September 6, 2017, 12:55 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard

- United States Coast Guard (USCG) Seventh District (southeast United States) transferring to St. Louis,
 MO for Continuity of Operations (COOP) on September 6
 - USCG in Miami area will COOP to Air Station Miami late September 6 based on storm track
 - USCG in Key West will turn off power and COOP to Martinsburg, WV September 7
- Deployed LNOs to support Defense Coordinating Element in St. Croix, Region II RRCC, Region IV RRCC, and PR, FL, GA, and SC EOCs; LNO was also requested to deploy to Region III RRCC and with N-IMAT East-2
- National Strike Force personnel deployed to Charleston, SC; San Juan, PR; Miami, FL, and Jacksonville, FL to augment local IMTs and conduct pre-storm oil and hazardous material assessments (USCG Update, September 6, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - Working with DoS and United States Southern Command and posturing to support search and rescue in PR and USVI
 - Working with FEMA to develop logistics support solutions and ISBs for anticipated post-landfall requirements
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Began shipping one million meals to Selma, AL per day starting September 5 and researching expansion to a total of 3.2 million meals per day, with FEMA providing 2 million and DLA troop support providing the remaining 1.2 million
 - Preparing to demobilize 250,000 gallons of diesel to ship in support of Irma response efforts
 - Initial operating capability expected on September 7 (receiving and staging trailers); full operational capability anticipated for September 8 (receiving, staging, and forward shipping trailers)
- Civil Air Patrol (CAP):
 - FL wing aircraft relocating in accordance with real time information on where Irma will land; maintenance on vehicles and aircraft being finalized to ensure full readiness for operations post-landfall
 - Two PR Wing aircraft relocated to hurricane-rated hangar (DoD Update, September 6, 2017 2:16 p.m. EDT)



Federal Force Laydown (Situational Awareness Information Analysis, September 6, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

US&R Forces Getting Ready to Deploy: En Route Knoxville, TN (36):

Red Incident Support Team IST (36)
 En Route Montgomery, AL (720):

- VA-TF1 (80)
- TN-TF1 (80)
- NY-TF1 (80)
- AZ-TF1 (80)
- CA-TF1 & 4 (160)
- PA-TF1 (80)
- CO-TF1 (80)
- MD TF1 (80)

Florida:

NGB: 8,052 Available to Support

Tallahassee, FL

FEMA: N-IMAT E2 (26), RIV-IMAT-1 (11)

Key West, FL

FEMA: MERS personnel (2)

Puerto Rico:

FEMA: RII-IMAT-B (2/3 force); RII IMAT-C;

1 DCE Team (16)

ESF-2: 4 MERS personnel with satellite

phones

ESF-8: 1 x Fleet Surgical Team (18)

ESF-9: 2 US&R Teams (59), 2 x MH-60

(SAR Capable)

ESF-13: 2 QRTS

ESF-15: Civil Affairs Information Support

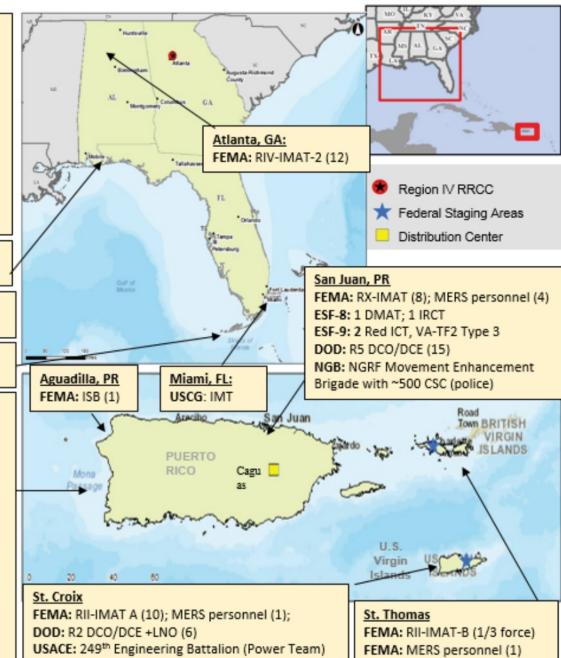
Element (CAISE)

DOD: R5 DCO/DCE + LNO (6), Comms

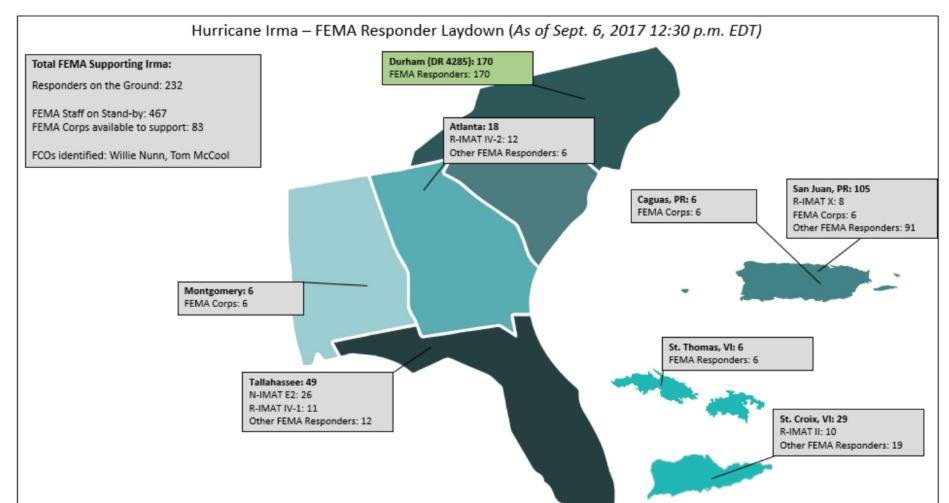
Team

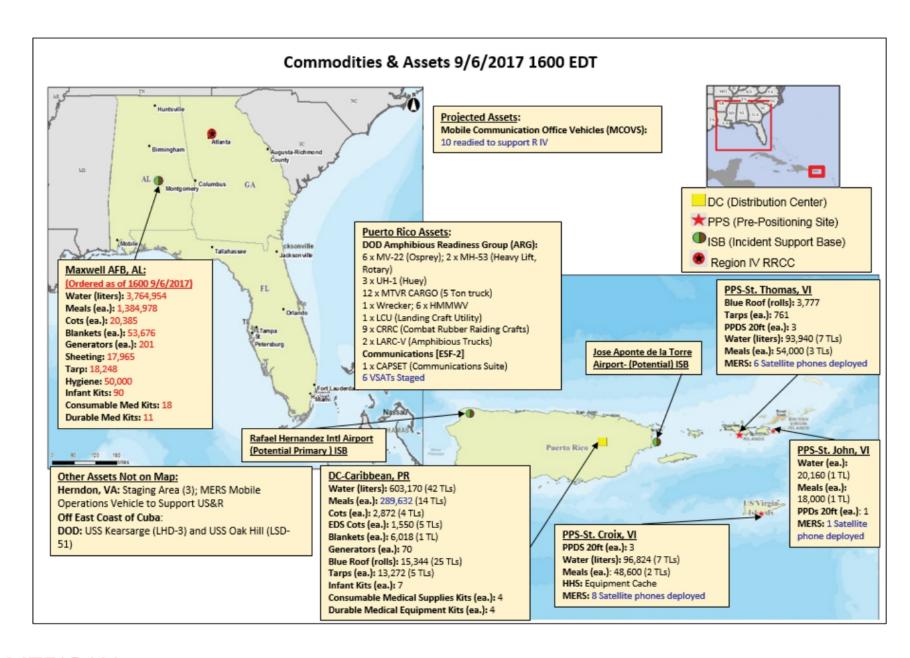
USACE: 249th Engineering Battalion

(Power Team)



DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000067







Senior Leadership Briefing Hurricane Irma

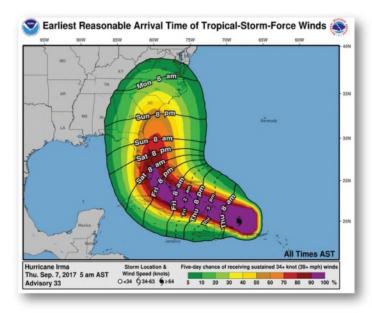
Thursday, September 7, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation: At 5:00 AM EST (09:00 UTC), the center of Hurricane Irma was located near latitude 20.0 North, longitude 68.3 West. Irma is moving toward the west-northwest near 17 mph and this general motion is expected to continue with some decrease in forward speed for the next couple of days. On the forecast track, the center should pass north of the coast of Hispaniola later today, be near the Turks and Caicos and southeastern Bahamas by this evening, and then be near the Central Bahamas by Friday.

Maximum sustained winds are near 180 mph (285 km/h) with higher gusts. Irma is a category 5 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Some fluctuations in intensity are likely during the next day or two, but Irma is forecast to remain a powerful category 4 or 5 hurricane during the next couple of days.

Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 50 miles (85 km) from the center and tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 185 miles (295 km).

The estimated minimum central pressure is 921 mb (27.20 inches). (NOAA update, September 7, 2017, 5:17 a.m. EDT)







Impact Summary:

- Evacuations:
 - o FL:
 - Miami Dade mandatory evacuations for individuals with access and functional needs and Storm Surge Planning Zones A and B
 - Broward County voluntary evacuations of mobile homes and low-lying areas
 - Collier County voluntary evacuations of Marco Island
 - Monroe County mandatory evacuations (Florida Division of Emergency Management website, September 7, 1:42 a.m. EDT)
 - Palm Beach County tentative evacuation orders for Thursday, September 7
 - Okeechobee County voluntary evacuation (Region IV Trifold, September 6, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)
 - o GA: Chatham Georgia tentative Medical evacuation on September 8 and general population on September 9 (Region IV Trifold, September 6, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Shelters:

- o PR: 192 shelters open with a population of 2,911 (Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m.)
- O USVI: 6 shelters open with a population of 298 (ESF-6 Update, September 7, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Flooding compromising conditions at two emergency shelters: E. Benjamin Oliver Elementary School shelter and Eldra Schulterbrandt Facility (VITEMA Joint Information Center News Release, September 6, 2017, 5:35 p.m. FDT)
- Schools: 26 (35%) of 74 school districts in FL issued closure notifications and 13 (18%) of 72 higher education institutions in FL issued closure notifications; all closures are in the southern part of FL (FEMA Spot Report: Hurricane Irma Evacuations and Closings Data, September 6, 2017, 10:30 p.m. EDT)
- Additional impacts:
 - o Roof collapsed at the Lima Company Fire State in Annas Retreat, USVI causing injuries to two first responders (St. Thomas VI Joint Information Center Press Release, September 6, 2017, 5:35 p.m. EDT)
 - O Several homes and businesses lost roofs due to wind in the north eastern quadrant of St. Thomas, USVI (St. Thomas VI Joint Information Center Press Release, September 6, 2017, 5:35 p.m. EDT)
 - O St. John EOC experienced critical damage (Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)

• Critical Infrastructure:

- o Airports:
 - San Juan Airport: All airlines ceased operations
 - St. Thomas Airport: Generator is lost; no power to base building or bunker
 - St. Croix Airport: Airport and tower closed (ESF-1 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:08 a.m. EDT)
- o Ports:
 - All PR and USVI ports remain closed
 - All Key West and Miami ports are open with restrictions with anticipated full closure 8:00 a.m.
 September 7 (ESF-12 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:29 a.m. EDT)
- o Power Outages:
 - St. Thomas and St. John are in blackout condition; Randolph Harvey power station in St. Thomas fully offline
 - Customers without power:
 - Puerto Rico: 1,077,325
 - St. John: 2,893
 - St. Thomas: 19,581
 - St. Croix: 14,543 (ESF-12 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:38 a.m. EDT)
- Water: Baldorioty Storm Water Pump station in PR down prior to storm; plant operators restored pump to 35% capacity (sufficient to prevent flooding), but will not be able to make further repairs until after Irma passes (ESF-12 Update; September 6, 2017, 2:26 p.m. EDT)
- Oil and Natural Gas:
 - As evacuations take place in FL, the fuel system working normally as demand surged five times normal levels (Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)



- St. Croix, USVI, fuel supply is 13 days for diesel and 15 days for petroleum gas; St. Thomas, USVI fuel supply is 18 days for diesel and 20 days for petroleum gas (ESF-12 Update; September 5, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Communications:
 - St. John and St. Thomas, USVI: severe damage to telecommunications; no 911 Service; no cell, landline phone, or internet connectivity throughout the islands
 - St. Croix, USVI: Communications capabilities minimally impacted (ESF-2 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:07 a.m. EDT and FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: 911 for cellular phones is down (ESF-2 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:07 a.m. EDT)
- O Hospitals: Schneider Medical Center in St. Thomas reporting catastrophic damage to the roof
 - 40 patients need to be relocated (ESF-8 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:58 a.m. EDT)
 - One C-17 with medical assets flying to St. Croix, USVI on September 7 at 2:30 p.m. EDT for
 patient movement out of the facility; aircraft includes two Critical Care Air Transport Teams
 (CCAT) of 3 personnel each and an En-Route Patient Staging System -10 (ERPSS-10) team, which
 is a ground patient holding team with 10 cots
 - o USS Wasp is in the vicinity of the USVI and is prepared to provide helicopter transport for the patient movement (FEMA II Update, September 7, 2017 4:22 a.m.)
 - Hospital currently generating its own electricity (FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)
- O Juan Luis Hospital in St. Croix, USVI: communication lines down, hospital is experiencing leaks (FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)

Declaration Activity:

Puerto Rico

- Emergency Declaration FEMA-3384-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all 78 municipalities in the Commonwealth of PR
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (Emergency Declaration Summary 3384, September 5, 2017)

• U.S. Virgin Islands

- USVI requested an expedited major Disaster Declaration on September 6 (FEMA Region II, September 6, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)
- Emergency Declaration FEMA-3383-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all islands in the Territory of the USVI
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Bill Vogel (Emergency Declaration Summary 3383, September 5, 2017)

Florida

- Emergency Declaration FEMA-3385-EM effective September 5
 - Assistance is for all 67 counties in the State of FL
 - Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Tito Hernandez (Emergency Declaration Summary 3385, September 5, 2017)



Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed	Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed
FEMA – Deployed	237 (+5)	National Weather Service- NOAA	16
FEMA – Other Support	880 (+701)	National Guard Bureau	527 (+527)
Urban Search & Rescue	699 (-57)	DOD – Title 10	97 (+30)
Health and Human Services	79 (+13)	General Services Administration*	-
Department of Transportation	25 (+8)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	32
United States Coast Guard*	_	Department of the Interior	19 (+13)
DHS – NPPD*		USDA - U.S. Forest Service	4 (+3)
Department of Energy	9	Small Business Administration (SBA)*	-
US Department of Agriculture	5 (+2)	Transportation Security Administration	0
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	1(+1)	Housing and Urban Development*	-
Customs and Border Protection	0	Department of State	0
Civil Air Patrol	0	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)*	-
			TOTAL: 2,678 (+1,246)

*Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 7, 2017 4:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

• Recovery:

- Working with the FEMA HQ Crisis Action Planning team to identify call center staffing needs and how to address them; exploring training and contracting as avenues for surging call center capacity to address potential gaps (Recovery Update, September 7, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
- Four Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) Task Forces established, to include 15 FEMA Corps teams supporting DSA and Disaster Recovery Center operations (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)

• Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

- o Flood insurance in the projected path of Hurricane Irma:
 - PR has approximately 6,000 Policies in Force (PIF)
 - USVI has approximately 1,400 PIF
 - FL has approximately 1.7 million PIF (FIMA Update, September 5, 2017, 1:39 p.m. EDT)
- Commodities at ISBs and Pre Positioning Sites (PPOs):

Commodities Staged in Maxwell, AL

Commodate Stage in Hamilton, 122						
Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State		
Generators	201	0	0	0		
Meals	1,384,978	695,738	0	0		
Sheeting	17,965	461	0	0		
Tarps	18,248	0	0	0		
Water (Liters)	3,764,954	1,071,186	0	0		
Blankets	53,676	0	0	0		
Cots	20,385	0	0	0		
Hygiene	50,000	0	0	0		



Commodities Staged in Fort Dix, NJ

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Water (Liters)	1,705,944	0	0	0
Cots	10,000	0	0	0

Commodities Staged in Fort Hill, VA

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	250,000	0	0	0
Water (Liters)	400,000	0	0	0
Blankets	4,500	0	0	0
Cots	2,491	0	0	0
Infants/Toddler Kits	20	0	0	0
Consumable Medical Supplies	1	0	0	0
Durable Medical Equipment	1	0	0	0

Commodities Staged in St. Thomas, USVI

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	1,082,944	93,940	0	0
Water (Liters)	54,000	48,600	0	0

Commodities Staged in St. Croix, USVI

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	82,944	96,824	0	0
Water (Liters)	54,000	48,600	0	0

Commodities Staged in St. John, USVI

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	20,736	20,160	0	0
Water (Liters)	18,000	18,000	0	0

(ESF-7 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I:

- RRCC at Level III (day shift only)
- Region I Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT): Released from VT and currently at RRCC, preparing to deploy depending on Irma's track (FEMA Region I Update, September 5, 2017, 12:27 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- RRCC at Level II (24/7) staffing, with full ESF support during the day and partial at night) (Region II Watch Center, September 6, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT locations:
 - o IMAT-A: St. Croix, USVI
 - o IMAT-B: 1/3 force in USVI St. Thomas; 2/3 force in PR ready to deploy to USVI as needed
 - O IMAT-C: PR (FEMA Region II Update, September 5, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
 - O Region X IMAT: Deployed to PR (FEMA Region II Update, September 4, 2017, 11:50 p.m. EDT)
- Staff from the FEMA Caribbean Area Division in PR to provide support to Commonwealth and local
 officials
- Puerto Rico:
 - O EOC at Level IV, full activation (Region II Watch Center, September 6, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)



- O Governor declared a State of Emergency and activated PR National Guard for emergency support (FEMA Region II Leadership Briefing, September 4, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- O PR Aqueducts and Sewer Authority identified facilities with 24 backup generators for potable water pump stations and sanitary systems that could be employed during response operations (Region II Rolling Update, September 6, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- o EOC at Level II, full activation, but critically damaged September 6 (Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- O Governor implemented a curfew beginning at 6:00 a.m. EDT on September 6 for 36 hours (Region II Rolling Update, September 6, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)
- Governor declared a State of Emergency and activated USVI National Guard into active military service (USVI Government House, September 4, 2017, 4:18 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region III:

• RRCC at Level III (day shift only, with select ESFs) (FEMA Region III Update, September 6, 2017, 3:17 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level II; will transition to Level I (24/7) at 7:00 a.m. September 7 (Region IV SC LNO, September 7, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT 1 and N-IMAT East 2 at FL EOC; Region IV IMAT-2 at SC EOC
- Region IV Liaison Officer (LNO) on site at FL EOC (1) and two more en route to SC and NC EOCs (1 each) and scheduled to arrive September 6; Region IV also deploying LNOs to ten counties in southern FL over next 24 hours (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)
- Commencing joint state, federal and Department of Defense (DoD) Keys Response Working Group to examine FL Keys response options, including air bridge and U.S. Navy amphibious resources (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)

Florida:

- EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (FEMA Region IV Update, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
- State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FEMA Region IV SITREP #1, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
- O Nine states currently supporting 21 requests via the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) (EMAC Update, September 7, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida at Level 2 (Partial Activation)
 - Pre-landfall preparations underway
 - Tribal government and business operations still open
 - Requests for assistance will go directly to FEMA with exception of law enforcement (LE) requests;
 LE requests will go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - Tribal Council meeting on September 7 to discuss declaration options
 - Identification of vulnerable populations underway
- Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
 - Pre-landfall preparations underway
 - Tribal government and business operations still open
 - Tribal Council will make decision on declaration options September 7
 - Identification of vulnerable populations is underway (ESF-15 Update, September 6, 2017, 9:51 a.m. EDT)

• Georgia:

- Expects to activate to Level II (Partial Activation) at 8:00 a.m. EDT on September 7
- O Governor declared state of emergency for 6 coastal counties: Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Glynn, Liberty and McIntosh (Georgia EMA Website, September 6, 2017, 3:23 p.m. EDT)
- South Carolina: OPCON IV (Monitoring) as of 12:00 p.m. EDT on September 6, will transition to OPCON 3 at 8:00 a.m. EDT September 8 (Region IV SC LNO, September 7, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
- Tennessee: Level IV (Monitoring) (FEMA Region IV Update, September 6, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)
- **North Carolina:** Governor declaring state of emergency for entire state, effective September 7, 2017 at 8:00 a.m. EDT (NC Emergency Management, September 6, 2017, 5:18 p.m. EDT)



FEMA Region VI:

- RRCC is at Level II
- Supplies air bridge for PR and the USVI established at Randolph Airforce Base, TX
- Fuel, water, meals and ambulances available as needed
- East-1 IMAT released to Region IV (FEMA Region VI, September 7, 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o Assessments on PR and USVI ports expected to begin on September 7 during daylight hours after the storm clears (ESF-1 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:54 a.m. EDT)
- PR: Service suspended for Maritime Transportation Authority (ferry service), PR Highway and Transportation Authority (facility maintenance), and Autoridad de Transporte Integrado (bus service) (ESF-1 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:54 a.m. EDT)
- o FL:
 - Mandatory evacuations impacted traffic less than expected due to earlier self-evacuations
 - Countraflow evacuations not in use at this time; FL officials monitoring traffic rates and discussing countraflow if traffic warrants
 - FL Department of Transportation will employ hard shoulder evacuations on designated routes, if warranted, including: Alligator Alley (part of I-75) to east or west; Jacksonville to west; I-4 northeast to Orlando; I-75 north to GA state line
 - Amtrak canceled ticket sales between Miami and Orlando September 8-10
 - Florida East Coast Railroad
 - Last southbound train out of Jacksonville will depart in the evening on September 7 and arrive in Miami in the morning of September 8
 - o Last train northbound Miami to Jacksonville will depart September 8 at 2:00 p.m.
 - All Aboard Florida/Brightline (Passenger Train) closed (ESF-1 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:54 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- o Preliminary reports indicating severe damage to telecommunications infrastructure in St. Thomas and St. John, USVI:
 - No 911 service; no cell, landline phone, or internet connectivity throughout the islands
 - Amateur radio operators relaying information through the use of HAM radios (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 7:29 p.m. EDT)
 - Broadcast frequency assigned to the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) on St.
 Thomas is off the air (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:07 a.m. EDT)
 - FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) antenna restored at the St. Thomas emergency operations center (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:43 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix, USVI: Communication capabilities minimally impacted; USVI Water and Power Authority (WAPA) initiating power restoration in Christiansted and Frederiksted and crews began conducting assessments (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 7:20 p.m. EDT and FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- Facebook serving as a major source of communications for the public (FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- The National Coordination Center (NCC) for Communications activated the Disaster Information Reporting System (DIRS) for PR and the USVI; first report will be available the afternoon of September 7 (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 7:20 p.m. EDT)
- O Six Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) personnel are deployed; PR (4), St Croix (1), St Thomas (1) (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:43 p.m. EDT)
- O Thomasville and Frederick MERS are demobilizing from Harvey response and moving to support Hurricane Irma response (ESF-2 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:43 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o St. Croix, USVI Department of Public Works beginning assessments tomorrow; eight engineers and contractors to conduct assessments (Region II IMAT Situation Update, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- Unites States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) preparing to support restoration of critical navigation of ports, flood control, and other water infrastructure systems, including prepositioning a survey boat in PR (ESF 3 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:24 a.m. EDT)
- Two United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Power Teams (21 personnel) deployed to PR and USVI
- o 10 Pre-Installation Inspections completed at Critical Public Facilities
- One Mission Control Vehicle (MCV-1) staged at the Incident Support Base (ISB) at Joint Base Dix-McGuire (Trenton, NJ) (ESF-3 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:24 a.m. EDT)
- An additional Temporary Power Planning and Response Team (PRT) is on alert in Savannah, GA for support as necessary
- O A USACE Temporary Roofing/Rapid Temporary Repair PRT is staging at Joint Base McGuire-Dix to conduct event planning and await forward deployment to the islands (ESF-3 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

 One Incident Management Team (IMT) tasked with setting up an ISB in NJ to support response efforts in USVI; ESF-4 will also be supporting establishment of law enforcement base camp (ESF-4 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)

ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o FEMA HQ Planning Cell shared the Hurricane Matthew responder housing plan to help inform decision-making related to that issue for Irma (FEMA HQ Planning Cell Update, September 6, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- O United States Geological Survey (USGS) deploying storm surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges September 6 and 7 on the southeast coast of Florida from Saint Lucie County to Key Largo and on the southwest coast of Florida from Everglades City to Fort Myers; sensors will measure the surge, which is later used to inform mitigation efforts; may deploy sensors in additional coastal areas based on Irma's forecast track
 - Caribbean-Florida Water Science Center receiving additional sensors September 6 that can support expanded efforts
 - USGS also coordinating with FEMA Region IV for a potential Mission Assignment to deploy storm surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges in GA, NC, and SC, as warranted based on Irma's forecast path (DOI Liaison Update, September 7, 2017 2:15 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Developing feeding and sheltering plans for catastrophic response in affected areas; coordinating with PR on food and water requirements for shelter operations
- o FEMA and U.S. Customs and Border Control supporting Samaritan's Purse's request for an expedited border crossing for equipment coming from Canada
- Blanket travel authorization for Invitational Travel for Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster approved on September 6, 2017 (ESF-6 Update, September 6, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- American Red Cross:
 - Pre-staging teams and resources in the impact area for a potential shelter population of 120,000 and able to pivot resources westward if required
 - Training 542 FL state employees to serve as shelter workers
 - USVI currently has six shelters open with 256 occupants
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief (SBCDR):
 - Able to deploy to FL to support feeding missions
 - Coordinating with PR on church-provided chain-saw teams
 - Will be flying in mobile kitchen from AL



- Salvation Army
 - FL has 32 canteens and two field kitchens available for a total meal capacity of 58,000 meals per day; semi-load of Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) are staged in the Florida Keys along with a semiload of water
 - PR has nine canteens for 9,000 meals per day (ESF-6 Update, September 6, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- o Food Bank of PR coordinating with Government regarding feeding activities

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Continuing to increase commodity capacity at multiple Incident Support Bases (ISB) (Maxwell Air Force Base, AL; Fort Bragg, NC; AP Hill, VA) in support of anticipated Hurricane Irma impacts
- o Coordinating movement of life sustaining commodities to PR and USVI for Irma post landfall:
 - Airlifting one million meals from Randolph AFB, TX to St. Thomas via San Juan, PR
 - Shipping 1.7 million liters of water from staging area Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst to San Juan, PR via sea lift utilizing a contract vendor
 - Redistributing unused Hurricane Harvey commodities to support Hurricane Irma (ESF-7 Update, September 7, 2017, 2:33 p.m. EDT)
- Establishing fuel capability at Warner Robbins Air Force Base (AFB), GA by September 9;
 repositioning generators in coordination with ESF-3
- Three GSA owned and leased buildings in PR closed; two in USVI closed (ESF-7 Update, September 6, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) plan to transport 44 patients from St. Thomas to St. Croix to relieve pressure, including two patients from Fisherman's Reef (FEMA Region II IMAT Situation Report, September 6, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)
- Two DMATs en route to Atlanta, GA (ESF-8 Update, September 6, 2017, 11:57 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- One Incident Support Team (IST) advance element and one US&R Task Force (TF) arrived in PR September 5 to stage at the FEMA Distribution Center
- Remainder of the IST supporting east coast response operations departed Herndon, VA and en route to Knoxville, TN
- Two US&R LNOs deployed to the Region II RRCC
- o Eight US&R TFs and three Hazardous Materials Equipment Push Packages activated today (ESF-9 update, September 6, 2017, 1:24 p.m. EDT)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG) initiated redeployment and pre-positioning of personnel, aircraft, and cutters out of Irma's path to facilitate post-storm response and reconstitution (USCG Update, September 6, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- o FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) developed a Crisis Action Plan for the Turkey Point and St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plants in FL (Crisis Action Plan THD Hurricane Irma, September 7, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) working with Energy Information Administration to assess potential impacts to the oil and gas sector from Irma (ESF-12 Update, September 6, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Twelve nuclear power plants may be impacted by Irma:
 - Florida: All four reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations
 - Georgia: All four reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations
 - North Carolina: All three reactors have full power; continuing storm preparations
 - South Carolina: One reactor fully operational; the Virgil C. Summer Nuclear Generating Station reactor is at zero percent due to a scheduled replacement of fuel rods (*Tech Hazards representative, September 6, 2017, 2:40 p.m.*)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o PR's Nutritional Assistance Program (NAP) activated for early issuance of benefits
- 110,000 Electronic Benefit Transfer cards are available in PR if Disaster Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (D-NAP) is activated



- FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer services authorized the release of USDA Foods to representatives of the Red Cross or Salvation Army for congregate feeding if needed
- GreaterGood.Org/Rescue Bank has approximately 500,000 pet meals, and crates and litter supplies ready to stage at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst for delivery as needed to PR and USVI (ESF-11, Update, September 6, 2017, 11:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

• Three Department of Energy (DOE) responders are prepositioned in PR, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, USVI, for electricity restoration tracking and technical assistance (ESF-12 Update, September 7, 2017, 1:29 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Two Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs), with 25 personnel each, deployed to support security for US&R teams
- Eight additional QRTs comprised of 200 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (total) on ready reserve to respond to Irma as needed
- O Two personnel deployed to PR EOC (ESF-13 Update, September 6, 2017, 12:55 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- FEMA Administrator and Regional leadership providing updates on Hurricane Irma operations to FL, GA, AL, SC, and NC Congressional delegations, Authorizers, and Appropriators on September 7
- Social Media: St. Thomas residents reported extensive damaged and sharing addresses and last known status on Facebook (ESF-15 Update, September 7, 2017, 12:01 a.m. EDT)

U.S. Coast Guard

- o USCG in Key West will COOP to Martinsburg, WV September 7
- Deployed LNOs to support Defense Coordinating Element in St. Croix, Region II RRCC, Region IV RRCC, and PR, FL, GA, and SC EOCs; LNO was also requested to deploy to Region III RRCC and with N-IMAT East-2
- National Strike Force personnel deployed to Charleston, SC; San Juan, PR; Miami, FL, and Jacksonville, FL to augment local IMTs and conduct pre-storm oil and hazardous material assessments (USCG Update, September 7, 1:34 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - Working with DoS and United States Southern Command and posturing to support search and rescue in PR and USVI
 - Working with FEMA to develop logistics support solutions and ISBs for anticipated post-landfall requirements
 - USS Wasp large deck amphibious ship being diverted to USVI and PR in anticipation of a mission assignment
 - U.S. Maritime Administration ship SS Wright confirmed for hurricane support on September 6; departing Philadelphia to arrive in St. Thomas, USVI in approximately eight days for responder berthing
 - DoD approved use of Maxwell AFB (AL), Robins AFB (GA), and JB McGuire-Lakehurst-Dix (NJ) as incident support bases (ISBs) for anticipated requirements post-landfall
 - Naval and TRANSCOM assets are working to provide aeromedical evacuation capability to USVI, particularly to critical patients in St. Thomas
 - A maritime platform with multiple rotary wing assets expected in the vicinity of USVI September 7 to perform Defense Security Cooperation Agency missions, including search and rescue, passenger lifts, and aerial assessments (DoD Update, September 7, 2017, 12:45 a.m. EDT)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Began shipping one million meals to Selma, AL per day starting September 5 and researching
 expansion to a total of 3.2 million meals per day, with FEMA providing 2 million and DLA troop
 support providing the remaining 1.2 million
 - Preparing to demobilize 250,000 gallons of diesel to ship in support of Irma response efforts



- Initial operating capability expected on September 7 (receiving and staging trailers); full operational capability anticipated for September 8 (receiving, staging, and forward shipping trailers)
- Civil Air Patrol (CAP):
 - FL wing aircraft relocating in accordance with real time information on where Irma will land;
 maintenance on vehicles and aircraft being finalized to ensure full readiness for operations post-landfall
 - Two PR Wing aircraft relocated to hurricane-rated hangar (DoD Update, September 7, 2017, 12:45 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)

 United States Geological Survey (USGS) deploying storm surge sensors and rapid deployment gauges September 6-7 on southeastern coast of Florida from Saint Lucie County to Key Largo and southwestern coast from Everglades City to Ft. Myers; coordinating potential mission assignment in Georgia and the Carolinas, as warranted by the forecast (DOI Update, September 6, 2017 11:17 p.m. EDT)

• Other Federal Agencies

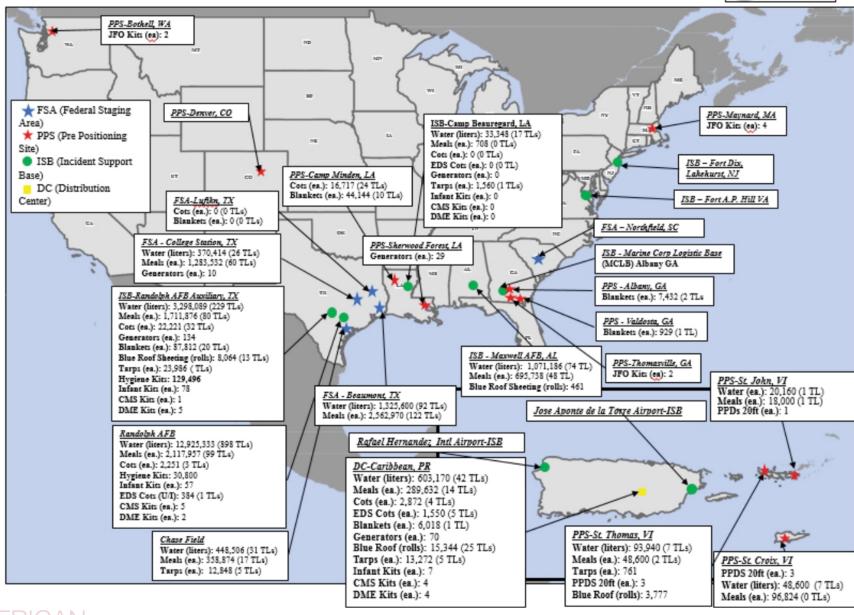
- o Department of Homeland Security National Protections and Programs Directorate:
 - DHS Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) developing contingency plans to support the continuity of biometric matching capabilities if Irma impacts data centers in Mississippi and Virginia; plans include transfer of operations to data centers throughout the mid-Atlantic or West Coast to maintain biometric capabilities, including priority support for border entry and law enforcement activities and national security, immigration, visa, and credentialing services (NICC Update, September 6, 2017, 5:34 p.m. EDT)
- Environmental Protection Agency
 - EPA waived diesel fuel red dye requirements through September 22 for on-highway vehicles in Florida as a result of Harvey and Irma (TCPalm-USA Today, September 6, 2017, 9:58 p.m. EDT)



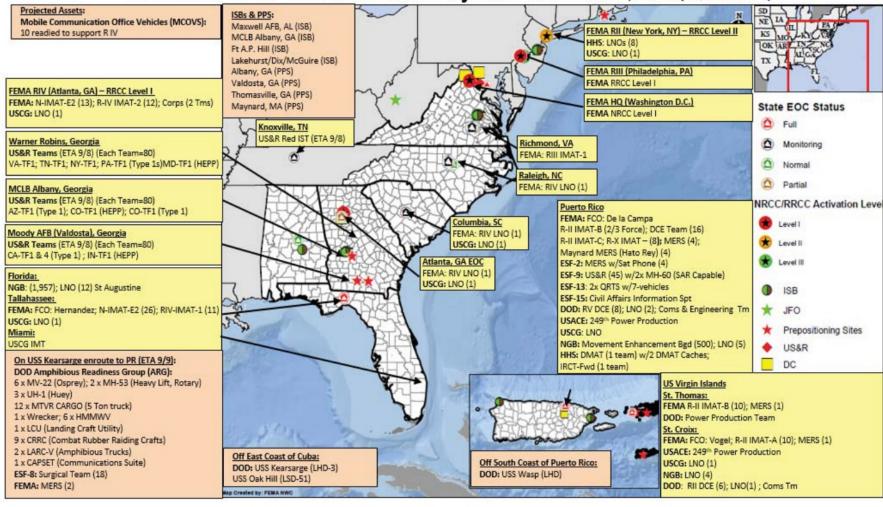
Commodities Map (07 September 2017, 0300 EDT)

Hurricane Irma FEMA-3385-EM





Hurricane Irma - Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 7, 2017 0500)





Senior Leadership Briefing Hurricane Irma

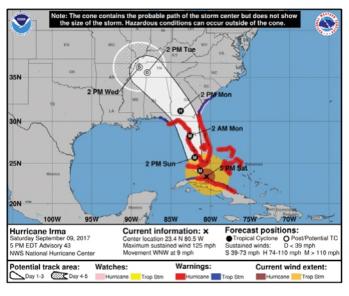
Saturday, September 9, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

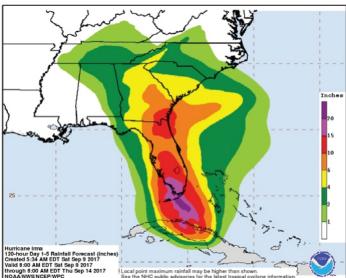
Current Situation:

At 5:00 p.m. EDT, the eye of Hurricane Irma was located about 115 miles southeast of Key West, moving west-northwest at 9 mph. A northwest motion is expected to begin tonight with a turn toward the north-northwest on Sunday. The core of Irma will reach the Florida Keys Sunday morning and the hurricane should move along or near the southwest coast of Florida on Sunday afternoon. Maximum sustained winds are near 125 mph, and Irma is forecast to re-strengthen once it moves away from Cuba. Irma is expected to remain a powerful hurricane as it approaches Florida.

Hazards:

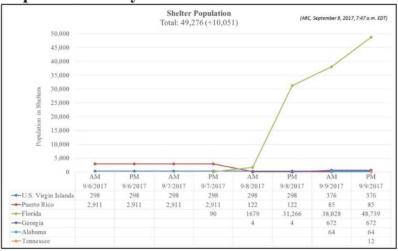
A Hurricane Warning is in effect from Fernandina Beach southward around the Florida peninsula to Indian Pass. Hurricane conditions and the potential for significant damage are expected to begin Sunday morning, then spread northward. A Storm Surge Warning is in effect from the South Santee River southward around the Florida peninsula to the Suwanee River, including the Florida Keys and Tampa Bay, where there is a danger of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the coastline. The worst storm surge impacts will likely occur between Captiva and Cape Sable where water is expected to reach 10 to 15 feet above ground if the peak surge occurs at the time of high tide. Irma is expected to produce rainfall amounts of 10 to 20 inches, locally 25 inches, in the Florida Keys and 8 to 15 inches, locally 20 inches, across the Florida peninsula and southeast Georgia through Wednesday. The NWS Weather Prediction Center has indicated a High Risk for flash flooding across these areas for Sunday. There is also potential for moderate to major river flooding starting Monday in the Florida peninsula, with localized record flooding possible. The greatest risk appears to be across the north-central Florida peninsula to near the Tampa Bay area. This risk may expand into portions of Georgia and South Carolina for Monday and Tuesday. A few tornadoes are also possible this evening and tonight over southern Florida, expanding northward into central Florida on Sunday.

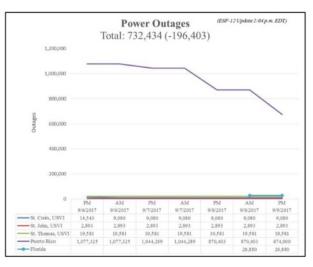






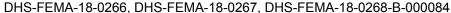
Impact Summary:





• U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (USVI/PR)

- o Fatalities: four in U.S. Virgin Islands; one in Puerto Rico (Region II Update, September 8, 2017, 1:17 p.m. EDT)
- o Shelters:
 - USVI: Six shelters open with a population of 376 (ESF 6 Update, September 9, 2017, 7:46 a.m. EDT)
 - PR Shelters: Five shelters with 85 people (ESF 6 Update, September 9, 2017, 7:46 a.m. EDT)
- Hospitals: 1 of 69 hospitals closed in PR; 25 hospitals running on generator power (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Schneider Regional Hospital in St. Thomas USVI has been evacuated. 40 patients transferred to Guayama Municipality: coordination and lodging is being made by HHS (Region II SitRep, September 9, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
- Critical Infrastructure USVI/PR
 - Airports:
 - USVI: All airports are open, with the following exceptions: St. Thomas is closed except for hurricane and military operations (FAA Update, September 9, 2017, 10:33 a.m. EDT)
 - Air tower in St. Thomas airport condemned (no power and no pumps); a mobile tower will be set up September 10 with air traffic control service capability (ESF 1 Update, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m.)
 - PR: San Juan Airport is open for all operations (ESF-1 Update, September 8, 2017, 1:54 a.m. EDT)
 - Ports: The following PR and USVI ports are open with the following restrictions:
 - PR: Guayama (daylight only), Mayaguez (daylight only), Culebra (daylight only)
 - St. Croix: Christiansted (daylight only)
 - St. John: Cruz Bay (daylight ferry traffic only)
 - St. Thomas: Redhook (daylight ferry traffic only)
 - Closed: St. Croix: Frederiksted; St. Thomas: All other ports (USCG Update, September 9, 12:10 p.m. EDT)
 - Roads:
 - USVI:
 - St. Croix: Road damage is minimal (ESF 1 Update, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m.)
 - St. Thomas: Road damage is difficult to fully assess due to downed debris and downed power lines USVI Power Authority (WAPA) is working to remove/reestablish poles/lines. Expectations are that it will take months. Coastal Bay Route 107 has major damage (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: All interstates and major roads are open; damage assessments are ongoing (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Power Outages:
 - USVI: Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (WAPA) reporting all customers on St. Croix (9,080), St. Thomas (19,581) and St. John (2,893) without power (DOE SITREP #32, September 9, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) reporting 674,000 (-196,403) outages (ESF 12 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)



- Water: Teams in USVI and PR assessing damage and timelines for restoration (ESF 8, September 8, 2017, 9:45

 a.m. EDT)
 - USVI: 341,514 clients without potable water service of which 280,845 are due to electrical power failure. Water facility assessments are ongoing (ESF-10 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:37, a.m. EDT)
 - PR: 221,000 households and businesses without water; outages are suspected to be linked to power outages (Region II SWEAT Report, September 7, 2017 11:47 a.m. EDT)
- Fuel/Gas: Gas for automobiles/generators now available on St Thomas but not yet distributed due to roads being impassable. As of September 6, St. Croix has 13 days supply for diesel, 15 days supply for petroleum gas; St. Thomas has 18 days supply for diesel and 20 days supply for petroleum gas (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:37 p.m., EDT)
- Public transit:
 - St Croix: Providing only paratransit service, no fixed route service (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
 - PR ferry service: Three vessels, service only for relief operations support to Vieques and Culebra; Culebra trips limited to daylight hours

Florida

- Evacuations:
 - Mandatory full or partial evacuations in place for at least 30 counties, including Brevard, Broward, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Glades, Hendry, Hernando, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, and Taylor.
 - Voluntary full or partial evacuation in place for at least 7 counties: Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Charlotte, Lake, Okeechobee, and Volusia.
 - Union County is planning an evacuation. (Region IV Evacuation Map, September 9, 2017, 10:55 a.m. EDT)
- O Shelters: 249 shelters open with a population of 48,739 (ESF 6 Update, September 9, 2017, 7:46 a.m. EDT)
- Hospitals: 23 hospitals are reported as closed. 18 hospitals are evacuating (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
- O Schools and Businesses: All public schools K-12, states colleges and universities, and state offices closed (Region IV update, September 8, 2017, 11:33 a.m. EDT)
- Critical Infrastructure Florida
 - Airports:
 - An Airspace Coordination Area (ACA) for southern Florida was issued and became effective on September 9 at 3:00 p.m. EDT (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Closed: St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport (PIE); Key West (EYW); Naples, Sarasota/Bradenton International Airport; Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airport (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 10:33 a.m. EDT)
 - Orlando International Airport and Kissimmee Airport currently open (ESF 1 Update, September 9, 2017 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Open with restrictions: Opa-Locka Executive (OPF) open only for military operations starting at 6:00 p.m. EDT today (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Ports:
 - Closed to all traffic: Miami, Port Everglades, Palm Beach, Key West, Tampa and Ft. Myers and Port Canaveral
 - Closed to inbound traffic: Jacksonville, Panama City, and Pensacola unless authorized by the USCG (USCG Update, September 9, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)
 - Roads/Bridges:
 - FL Governor approved hard shoulder lane evacuation on I-75 from Wildwood to SR 136 (Region IV SITREP, September 9, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Moveable bridges are being monitored in Miami Dade County and Broward County for possible closure to traffic. USCG is monitoring the wind speeds statewide and will advise FL Department of Transportation (FDOT) when to close these facilities (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 10:59 a.m. EDT)
 - FDOT has requested 150 structural engineers from Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to perform bridge inspections on the 2,000+ structures in the state of Florida; FHWA is attempting to source this internally (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 11:38 a.m. EDT)



- Railways: All commercial and passenger rail providers have completed taking protective measures for their equipment (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 10:52 a.m. EDT)
- Power: DOE Argonne National Lab power outage prediction model estimates approximately 5,753,000 customer outages across Irma's path in FL (ESF-12 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- Public Transit: Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (PSTA) (St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, FL) has relocated/parked buses (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 11:38 a.m. EDT)

Georgia

- o Evacuations:
 - GA Governor issued a mandatory evacuation order on September 9 for all areas east of I-95 and other parts of the state's coast
 - Signs posted on highways entering GA from FL, directly evacuees to shelters (Alabama Emergency Management Agency Update 12:30 Interagency Video Teleconference, September 8, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- O Shelters: 10 shelters open with a population of 672 (ESF 6 Update, September 9, 2017, 7:47 a.m. EDT)
- O Hospitals: 13 hospitals evacuated (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
- o Critical Infrastructure GA:
 - Roads/Bridges: I-16 contra-flowed (diverted to all westbound traffic) underway from Savannah westward at 8:00 a.m. on September 9 (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 10:10 a.m. EDT)
 - Road construction activities suspended to facilitate evacuations (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:43 a.m. EDT)
 - Ports: Brunswick and Savannah are conducting port preparations (USCG Update, September 9, 2017, 10:28 a.m. EDT)
 - Power: 842,895 projected to be without power after landfall (DOE Update, September 9, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EST)

• Seminole Tribe of Florida

O Shelters: Five shelters open; shelter population is 77 (Tribal Liaison, September 9, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)

Alabama

- o Evacuations: Governor has not yet issued a general evacuation (Region IV SitRep, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- O Shelters: 1 shelter open with a population of 64 (ESF-6 Update, September 9, 2017, 4:02 a.m. EDT)
 - Hotels in AL southern counties 100% full (*Alabama EMA Update 12:30 Interagency VTC, September 8, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT*)
- Critical Infrastructure
 - Roads/Bridges:
 - Power: 110,942 projected to be without power after landfall (DOE Update, September 9, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EST)

South Carolina

- Evacuations: Governor ordered evacuation of barrier islands including: Edisto Beach in Colleton County;
 Daufuskie, Fripp, Harbor, Hunting and Hilton Head Islands in Beaufort County; and Knowles and
 Tullifiny in Jasper County beginning no later than 10:00 a.m. EDT September 9 (FEMA Region IV Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Critical Infrastructure
 - Ports: Charleston, SC are conducting port preparations (USCG Update, September 9, 2017, 10:28 a.m. EDT)
 - Roads: SC DOT is seeing heavy traffic flows on interstates coming out of Georgia. Traffic is congested (15-20 mph) on I-95 for approximately 20 miles into SC (ESF-1 Update, September 8, 2017, 10:04 a.m. EDT)
 - Power: SC projected to have 17,382 without power (DOE Update, September 9, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EST)

CONUS

- Tennessee: 3 shelters open with a population of 12 (ESF 6 Update, September 9, 2017, 7:47 a.m. EDT)
- O North Carolina: Wilmington, NC conducting port preparations (USCG Update, September 9, 2017, 10:28 a.m. EDT)

Declaration Activity:

State/Region	Declaration	Declared Counties	
Region II		IA	PA
U.S Virgin Islands	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All
Puerto Rico	9/5: EM-3384	-	-
Region IV		IA	PA
Florida	9/5: EM-3385	-	-
South Carolina	D9/7: FM-3386	DUC FEMA 10 0267 D	IC FEMA 40 0000 D 000

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000086

Georgia	9/7: <i>EM-3387</i>	-	30 counties
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>		Whole Tribe

(Office of Response and Recovery Update, September 8, 2017, 11:00 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Personnel	Deployed	Department/Agency	Personnel	Deployed
FEMA – Deployed	1,295	(+96)	National Weather Service- NOAA	363	(0)
FEMA - Other Support	520	(-189)	National Guard	5,077	(+834)
Urban Search & Rescue	1,301	(+2)	DOD - Title 10	3,752	(+1397)
Health and Human Services	342	(+108)	General Services Administration	9	(0)
Department of Transportation	25	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	129	(+67)
United States Coast Guard	536	(+479)	Department of the Interior	92	(+2)
DHS – NPPD	48	(+43)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	46	(+26)
Department of Energy	13	(0)	Small Business Administration (SBA)*	0	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	5	(0)	Transportation Security Administration*	0	(-16)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	117	(-261)	Housing and Urban Development*	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	110	(+8)	Department of State	0	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	97	(+50)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	58	(+58)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement*	0	(0)	Total	13,935	(+2704)
			1 otal	13,933	(12/04)

^{*} Number of personnel unknown/not reported

*Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 9, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

• Recovery:

- o Individual Assistance registrations in USVI total 121, which is approximately 0.9% of total forecast and 0.28% of total households in the disaster area (*Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 9, 2017, 11:07 a.m. EDT*)
- Surge staffing continues for FEMA Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) for taking calls from three National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs), FEMA pop-ups, Headquarters, Regions, and from home; 3,292 call center agents are expected to be online today (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 9, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- 22 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members in support Hurricane Irma (The Recovery Readiness Report, September 8, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

• Flood insurance: Policies in Force (PIFs) in projected path of Irma: Approximately 2.2M (FIMA Update, September 9, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• Mutual Aid: USVI, NC, SC, GA, and FL have active EMAC events open

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	1	1
IV	FL	67	24
IV	GA	1	1
IV	SC	2	4

(EMAC SitRep #28, September 9, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• Commodities at ISBs and Pre-Positioning Sites (PPOs):

Commodities Staged in St. Thomas, USVI

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	1,082,944	93,940	270,000	TBD
Water (Liters)	54,000	48,600	0	TBD
Infants/Toddler Kits	70	0	84	TBD

Commodities Staged in St. Croix, USVI

Product

Number	Arrived -	En monte to State	Delegand to Ctate
DHS-FEMA-18-0266, D	HS-FEMA+18-0267	', DHS"FEMA"18-	0268-B-000087

Meals	82,944	96,824	0	TBD
Water (Liters)	54,000	48,600	0	TBD

Commodities Staged in St. John, USVI

Product	Number Ordered	Arrived - ISB/FSA	En route to State	Released to State
Meals	20,736	20,160	0	TBD
Water (Liters)	18,000	18,000	0	TBD

(ESF 7 Update, September 9, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- RRCC at Level I day shift, Level II night shift with ESF 1,3,6, 8,12,13,& 15 (Region II SitRep., September 9, 2017, 5:00 p.m.
- FEMA Region II IMAT locations:
 - Region II IMAT-A in St. Croix; Region II IMAT-B in St. Thomas; Region II IMAT-C in PR
 - O Region X IMAT: San Juan, PR (FOD Update, September 8, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Staff from FEMA Caribbean Area Division in PR providing support to Commonwealth and local officials
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - o EOC at Full Activation (Region II SitRep, September 9, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Level IV, Full Activation (Region II SitRep, September 9, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region III:

- RRCC returned to Watch/Steady State on September 9 (Interagency VTX., September 9, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Virginia: State EOC activated to Level II, as of September 9 (Region III Spot Report, September 9, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT 1 at FL EOC and Region IV IMAT-2 at SC EOC
- Region IV Liaison Officers (LNO) on site at EOCs in FL, GA, NC, and SC (1 each) (Region IV, September 7, 2017, 1:42 p.m. EDT)
- Florida:
 - o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FEMA Region IV SITREP #1, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida:
 - o EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - o Seminole Tribe has multiple reservation areas throughout FL that are non-contiguous. Four reservations are in the direct path of Irma: Big Cypress, Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa (Tribal Liaison, September 9, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia:
 - o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Governor revised state of emergency expanded to 94 counties Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency, September 8, 2017, 4:08 p.m. EDT)
- Alabama: EOC a Level I (Full Activation). Governor issued state of emergency September 8 (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- North Carolina: EOC at Level III (Partial Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- **South Carolina:** EOC at OPCON 1 (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT))

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - USVI/PR:
 - Region II coordinating evacuation of roughly 2,500 tourists (1,000 St. John, 1,500 St; Thomas) from the USVI (Region II, Operations and Logistics call, September 9, 12:00 a.m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000088

 DHS waived Merchant Marine Act of 1920 ("Jones Act") allowing international vessels to dock at American seaports; Acting DHS Secretary approved request effective September 8 (ESF 1 Update, September 8, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- USVI and PR:
 - There is a need for more land mobile radio assets in the USVI. MERS is currently identifying what radios in their cache can be shipped for use. Secret Service has also identified a cache of radios that could potentially be used as an additional option (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
 - The priority for the telecommunications industry partners in PR and St. Croix is refueling generators to keep Land Mobile Radio for first responders and cellular infrastructure operational
 - The focus for telecommunications industry in St. Thomas and St. John is restoration of the broadband network and towers. Repairs are currently underway (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:13 p.m. EDT)
 - Cell Towers (Tower status is result of voluntary reporting, the same number of towers do not report everyday):
 - St. Croix: 29 of the 40 (72%) cell towers are in service (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - St. John: 3 of the 12 (25%) cell towers are in service (ESF-2 Update, September 8, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas: 12 of the 57 (21%) cell towers are in service. Communication off the island remains sporadic, indicating possible switch outages (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: 1,226 of the 1,758 (69%) cell towers are in service. Cell coverage in PR is functional, however, 20% of the operational towers are on backup power and will require refueling in the next 1 to 2 days (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)
 - PR Public Service Answering Points (PSAP) are operational, however 911 for cellular phones is not functional (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:13 p.m. EDT)
- o CONUS:
 - MERS and MCOV are supporting and staged to support FEMA IMAT, US&R, ESF-8 NDMS, and ISB teams on site in FL, GA, and SC (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:11 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering
 - USVI
 - 8 of 11 requested generator installations assessments completed, one of which was a water treatment plant, to determine size requirements for generators. Assessments are ongoing; USACE to confirm the time expected to complete the remaining assessments tonight (ESF-3 Update, September 9, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Advanced Echelon (ADVON) Teams conducting inspections in St. Thomas by rotary wing (ESF-3 Update, September 8, 2017, 12:53 p.m. EDT)
 - o PR
 - Currently 73 FEMA generators in PR (ESF-3 Update, September 9, 2017, 12:43 p.m. EDT)
 - 350,000 cubic yards of debris has been identified to be cleared (Senior Leader VTC, September 9, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - o FL
 - Blue Roof mission: two roofing Planning and Response Teams (PRT) are fully staffed and ready to deploy as needed (ESF-3 Update, September 9, 2017, 12:13 p.m. EDT)
 - Lake Okeechobee: Local Government Liaison and a senior Water Manager are deploying to the South FL Water Management District (SFWMD) to monitor conditions at the Herbert Hoover Dike (Lake Okeechobee) and provide expert status updates. They are due to arrive after the storm passes (ESF-3 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-4: Firefighting
 - Initiated preliminary assessment of fire department impacts in PR and USVI (ESF#4 SitRep, September 9, 2017, 9:14 a.m.)
 - USVI: Based on the preliminary information received from Incident Management Team (IMT), fire stations on St. Thomas and St. Johns appear to be the most severely affected. Assessments are ongoing
 - Two fire stations have reported serious structural damage
 - Three additional fire stations are closed or operations are compromised due to lack of water and electrical power
 - PR: Assessments of fire stations in PR are ongoing; no damage reported to date (ESF#4, Email RE: Fire assessment bullets, September 9, 2017, 2:30 p.m.)

 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000089

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Developed requirements for activation of 2 separate Individual Assistance Technical Assistance contracts to support additional shelter staffing in the areas impacted by Irma
- o USVI/PR
 - St. Thomas
 - Salvation Army: Hundreds of prepared meals and clean up kits being distributed in communities throughout Northeast of the island; FEMA working through U.S. Department of State to coordinate transportation of four generators and other Salvation Army assets from Philadelphia, PA to St. Thomas via barge along with other FEMA assets (ESF-6, September 9, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix
 - Salvation Army: Disaster relief workers are trying to coordinate travel to St. Thomas with local ferries and/or Mercy Ships, but communication has been challenging
 - 37 American Red Cross personnel are awaiting transport to USVI (American Red Cross Update September 9, 3:00 p.m.)
 - PR
 - Salvation Army: Working with Department of Health on sheltering and feeding 40 individuals on dialysis (ESF-6, September 9, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
- o FL
 - Salvation Army: 3,787 meals served
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief: Pre landfall preparation has staged 7 kitchens with capabilities of 100,000 meals (to expand up to 6 additional kitchen sites to increase meals to 175,000 per day); also prepared to assist with debris removal
 - American Red Cross planning assumptions for FL
 - Evacuation shelter population 300,000
 - Post impact sheltering at 72 hours 30,000
 - Post impact sheltering at 10 days 9,000
 - Community feeding: 900,000 meals a day for 450,000 people (2 meals a day).
 - Shelter Feeding: 60,000 meals a day for 30,000 people (2 meals a day).

o GA

- Salvation Army: Supporting feeding at 18 locations in GA; capacity: 25,500 meals per day
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief: 6 kitchens ready to prepare 40,000 meals, can be expanded with in the week up to 550,000 meals; also prepared to assist with debris removal.
- American Red Cross planning assumptions:
 - Evacuation shelter population -- 20,000
 - Post impact shelter population at 72 hours 12,400 people
- AL: Salvation Army supporting feeding at two locations (Selma and Dothan); capacity: 43,500 meals per day
- Carolinas: Salvation Army has 13 mobile feeding units (19,500 meals per day) in NC and seven Mobile feeding units (10,500 meal per day) in SC (ESF-6, September 9, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o USVI
 - 162,000+ liters of water; 163,000+ meals on site
 - 57,000+ infant and toddler meals scheduled for the next few days
 - 1.7M liters of water; 1.1M meals being delivered after the storm passes (ESF-7, September 9, 2017, 1:35 p.m. EDT)
 - Air bridge is up and running to move supplies island to island via air
 - Sea bridge is delayed 72 hours due to Hurricane Jose (new time of arrival currently unknown) (ESF-7, September 9, 2017, 1:35 p.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright will depart from Philadelphia, PA on September 12 and estimating arrival at St. Thomas September 15; Wright will be bringing 45 40-foot containers of food, 20 vehicles (16 cars and 4 vans), and a Polaris. Ship is capable of making potable water for distribution to the general population (RSS Update, September 9, 2017, 11:29 a.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - 592,000+ liters of water; 5448 PEMA98 50266; 1515 FEMA 98 502666; 1515 FEMA 98 50266;
- 57,000+ infant and toddler meals scheduled for the next few days (ESF-7, September 9, 2017, 1:35 p.m. EDT)
- Florida:
 - 9.9M+ liters of water; 4.8M+ meals on site
 - 3M liters of water; 2M meals being delivered September 9
 - 4.8M liters of water; 3M meals being delivered September 10 (ESF-7, September 9, 2017, 1:35 p.m. EDT)
 - Supply chains at Incident Support Base ready to meet state requirements. Potential limitation is traffic.
 - Infant/toddler kids provision solution: one third en route, remaining two-thirds estimated to arrive by September 15
 - GSA reports 414 federally owned or leased buildings in the current path of the storm (90 buildings closed) (GSA liaison, September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- o GA:
 - GSA reports 21 federally owned or leased buildings in the path of the storm with 13 closed (GSA liaison, September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- USVI and PR:
 - Teams in San Juan, PR: 3 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), 1 Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT), and 1 Health and Medical Task Force (HMTF) (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 12:20 p.m. EDT)
 - Eight fixed wing air ambulances are supporting PR and USVI.
- o CONUS:
 - FL:
 - State is looking to source 1,000 medical experts using a broad recruiting strategy across EMAC, Medical Reserve Corps
 - FEMA is activating it's home health aide contracts to send 250 aides to work in shelters in FL
 - Red Cross is recruiting nurses through its channels, although a final number is not yet available (HHS/ASPR, September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - As of today, FL requested 200 medical experts via EMAC
 - Teams in FL: 1 Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) in Fort Myers; Deploying to Orlando: 4 DMATs (from Atlanta, GA), 2 DMATs (from TX), 7 DMATs (from Dulles Airport, VA to either Gainesville or Orlando)
 - This includes approximately 500 doctors and medical experts being transported from Dulles Airport by DOD air on September 9. (RSS Chief Update, September 9, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)
 - 23 hospitals are reported closed
 - 204 healthcare facilities and 18 hospitals are evacuating (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
 - 20 ambulances are stationed at Manatee Memorial Hospital and are evacuating patients (ESF-8 Update, September 9 2017, 2:35 a.m. EDT)
 - GA:
 - 32 healthcare facilities and 13 hospitals evacuated (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
 - 1 IRCT in Atlanta (staging); 1 IRCT in Valdosta; 1 Mobilization Team in Atlanta (ESF-8 Update, September 9 2017, 12:20 p.m. EDT)
 - SC:
 - 140 healthcare facilities in coastal counties evacuating [F6] (ESF-8 Update, September 9, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- At request of Region IV, 12 NIMS type 1 US&R task forces and three Hazardous Materials Equipment Push Packages were activated to stage in either Florida or Georgia, some moving to stage in Florida today
- O USCG forces pre-positioned to enable post-storm response support for FL, helicopter-equipped cutters positioned both behind Irma and in the north. USCG National Command Center has arranged for additional phone lines to ensure all rescue and assistance calls are answered and resources deployed in conjunction with the State of FL and Federal SAR partners (ESF-9 Update, September 9, 2017, 12:43 p.m. EDT).
- ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
 - o USVI/PR
 - Preliminary reports from a few regulated oil and chemical facilities in PR have reported no damage.
 A list of high risk facilities has been compiled and instances of regulated facilities that suffer
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000091

- damage will be prioritized for subsequent ground assessment. Specifically, no significant damage reported at former Hovensa refinery and Limetree Oil Terminal on St. Croix
- Superfund sites: One lead cleanup site is unaffected and cleanup operations resumed on September 8th, on generator power; a second site containing a drinking water filtration system for community is not operational due to power outage. The EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator is looking at alternative options to restore filtration
- USCG is currently conducting aerial surveys of pollution and contaminated debris
- As of September 9th, the USCG National Response Center has received 5 reports of actual or potential pollution related to Hurricane Irma

o CONUS

In advance of Irma, EPA has developed a list of approximately 150 regulated oil and chemical facilities, 38 Superfund sites, and 51 waste water treatment plants of potential concern, within Florida's southernmost 100 miles. These lists are refined further based on Irma's path, storm surge, and 100/500-year flood map predictions (ESF-10 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:37, a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o USVI
 - There are approximately 95 National Register of Historic Places sites located within the US Virgin Islands. (ESF#11, SitRep, September 8, 2017, 4:58 p.m. EDT)
 - No power at 6 DOI facilities; All personnel are accounted for at those locations (DoI Update, September 8, 2017, 11:42 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: ESF-6 coordinating with ESF-11 concerning potential need for technical assistance on carcass disposal options if requested from PR (Mass Care Update, September 9, 2017, 1:00

o FL

- FL: National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition assets are staged in and around Florida and prepared to support both Florida and Georgia with animal assessment teams, animal search and rescue teams, animal transport teams, and animal sheltering teams
- USDA is sourcing resource requests to support Florida post-storm to address animal issues, including a
 pet shelter liaison (ESF#11, Email SitRep 09092017, September 9, 2017, 2:14 p.m.)
- USDA is evacuating coastal animal shelters from inland FL (ESF-11 update, September 8, 2017, 12:10 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI
 - Priority restoration of power for the airport, hospital and adjacent buildings on St. Thomas has begun; restoration of the airport will provide power to VITEMA
 - Randolph Harley Power Plant on St. Thomas has two backup generators. One generator has been repaired and is operational; the other is in nonworking condition
 - St. Thomas will begin storing power in priority order: airport feeder, hospital feeder, water plant (ESF 12 Update, September 8, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- PR: DOE is working with the utilities, the Electricity Sub-Sector, FEMA, and other interagency partners facilitating the movement of mutual aid crews to the island (ESF 12 Update, September 8, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- o CONUS:
 - FEMA has pre-deployed Disaster Initiated Review (DIR) Team to F. Turkey Point Nuclear Plant and St. Lucie Nuclear Plants will not completely shut down based on Irma's current path. Hurricane force winds are not expected at these plants based on the current forecasted storm track. (ESF-12 Sitrep, September 9, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o PR:
 - Three Quick Response Teams (QRTs) are deployed to San Juan PR in support of ESF 8 & ESF 9 operations in Puerto Rico and USVI. The third (US Forest Service) QRT arrived night of September 8 (ESF#13 SitRep, September 9, 2017, 11:12 a.m.)



o CONUS:

- Seminole Tribe in Florida specifically requested Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement support through FEMA. BIA will coordinate with DOI's Office of Law Enforcement and Security to fulfill the request (DoI Update, September 8, 2017, 11:42 p.m. EDT)
- One QRT was deployed to Eglin AFB and linked to US&R for airlift deployment into south Florida post landfall
- One QRT was flown to Orlando, FL to provide security for the two prepositioned DMATs
- Eight QRTs (200 FLEOs), five mobile bunk houses, and six mobile command vehicles will stage at Moody Air Force Base (AFB). Moody AFB initiating a Staging Area today and is expected to be operational at 12:00 p.m. EDT September 10. Twenty additional QRTs will be on stand-by at their home bases (ESF#13 SitRep, September9, 2017, 11:12 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o FL
 - Administrator Long and Tom Fanning, the Chair of the Electric Sector Coordinating Council and CEO of Southern Company participated in joint industry call today (9/9/17) at 3PM to address power issues related to residents and business in Hurricane Irma's path that could expect to be without power for up to three weeks. (ESF-15 update September 9, 2017, 1:17 p.m. EDT)
 - Misinformation and rumors related to Hurricane Irma and evacuations has been observed. In response,
 ESF-15 has stood up a dedicated rumor control page for Irma to combat those early. (ESF-15 update September 9, 2017, 1:17 p.m. EDT)
 - Social Media Conversation: An increasing number of people are reporting that they will not evacuate because of issues, with traffic, gas, and the sheer size of the storm (ESF-15 update September 9, 2017, 1:17 p.m. EDT).

• U.S. Coast Guard

O Post storm operations in PR/USVI continue and mission focus is transitioning from rescue to port recovery, environmental response and salvage operations (USCG Update, September 9, 2017, 12:33 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- The USS Iwo Jima, USS New York, and USS Abraham Lincoln departed Norfolk on September 8, 2017 with Defense Support of Civilian Authorities package and are prepared to support, where required.
- USS Oak Hill and USS Kearsarge on station and supporting relief operations in USVI
- Pursuing solutions to provide a temporary ground medical treatment facility on St. Thomas, USVI to augment the damaged hospital as a 24-72 hour holding facility until patients can be transported via the airport.
- Placed Defense Support of Civil Authorities Category I, II and III SAR forces, strategic and vertical lift, planning, communication and medical capabilities on orders to prepared to deploy to facilitate a timely response following IRMA's CONUS landfall (DoD Update, September 9, 2017, 2:42 p.m. EDT)
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM):
 - Supporting SOUTHCOM mission to evacuate American Citizens from St Martin using Air National Guard and DoD Title 10 assets (DoD Update, September 9, 2017, 2:42 p.m. EDT)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Received MA for \$19M to lease up to 51 generators; 31 generators being delivered to McGuire/Dix/Lakehurst, NJ to date by 9 September
 - Delivering 1.2M meals a day for 10 days starting September 11, 2017, to Ellenwood, GA
 - Delivering and distributing total of 300,000 gallons of gasoline and diesel by September 9th
 - Continuing to divert remaining meals dedicated for Harvey to Maxwell AFB, AL in support of Irma
 (DoD Update, September 9, 2017, 2:42 p.m. EDT)
- Civil Air Patrol (CAP):
 - CAP flew 2 aircraft (aerial photography) over St Thomas, VI; specifically, provided images and assessment of damage Schneider and Kimelman Cancer Institute, solar panel field, Cyril E. King Airport, and Water and Power Authority Station
 - CAP relocating two additional Cessna 182 crews from the mainland, estimated time of arrival in PR of 1600, September 8, 2017, and expects to be operational on September 9, 2017, for a total of three aircraft for imagery flights (DoD Update, September 9, 2017, 2:42 p.m. EDT)

National Guard

- USVI:

- A Quick Reaction Force (QRF) moved to St. Thomas to assist local police
- Joint Expeditionary Team (JET) has re-established stable communications and is sending regular SITREPs

o FL:

- 25 shelters being opened by guard elements, some in response to the westerly track shift of Irma
- Coordinating additional EMACs. Continue integration of 38th Infantry Division into the command team in FL. Complete reception for SC and AL Battalions expected to arrive prior to landfall (NGB Update, September 9, 2017, 12:56 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- FEMA approved National Park Service (NPS) helicopter transport to deliver emergency personnel and supplies to Saint John (VIIS). 12 personnel, to include a US Public Health Services official specializing in water treatment, arrived September 8 to clear the roads for emergency services and conduct assessments.
- St. Croix: Staff will deliver emergency supplies to St. John and conduct additional evacuations via a concessionaire's vessel today pending port approval. Christiansted National Historic Site is closed with an anticipated reopening date of September 11, pending electrical power restoration
- USVI National Park: FEMA is coordinating with local assets to move a 13 person NPS debris clearance and initial assessment team from San Juan to Saint John. The team will transport supplies and deliver critical parts to equipment to enable access to impacted areas (Dol Update, September 8, 2017, 11:42 p.m. EDT)

o PR:

- US Geological Survey Coastal and Marine Science Center (CMSC) has 13 personnel in the field today in Puerto Rico making discharge measurements and performing gauge repairs
- There are two Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) 20-person crews onsite in Puerto Rico, which are working in partnership with the Forest Service's onsite response personnel to begin to clear roads and debris. The IMT is conducting initial stabilization and will be working with Special Operations Response Team (SORT) reconnaissance. FWS staff are accounted for at Culebra and Vieques National Wildlife Refuges, but facilities are without power (DOI, NRCC SitRep, September 9, 2017, 1:53 p.m.)

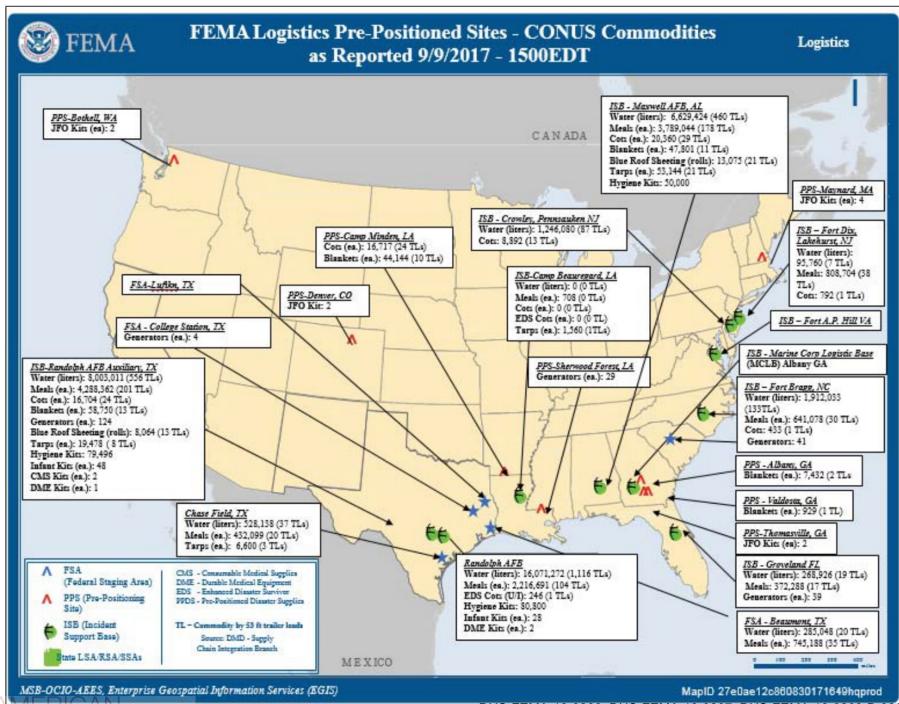
o CONUS:

- FL: Forecasts indicate potential for widespread dune erosion and areas of dune overwash, particularity in Florida. (DOI, NRCC SitRep, September 9, 2017, 1:53 p.m.)
- GA: NPS is staging a Type 2 IMT in Atlanta, GA to manage all Irma activities, including damage assessment coordination and resource requirements (DoI Update, September 8, 2017, 11:42 p.m. EDT)

• Department of State (DoS)

o 567 persons evacuated and evacuations of American citizens on St. Martin are ongoing (DOS email, September 9, 2017, 4:48 p.m. EDT)

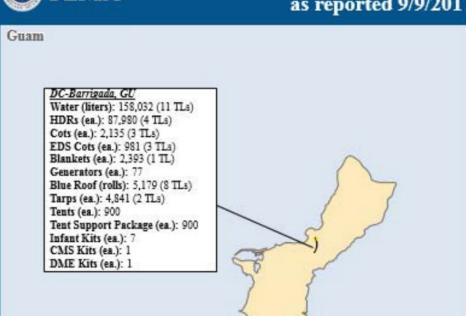


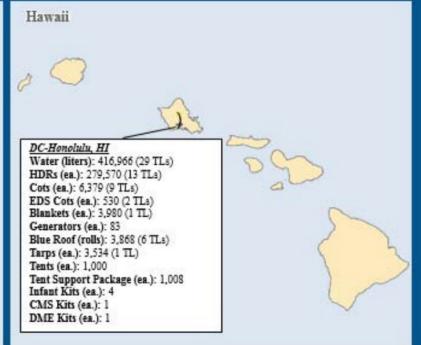


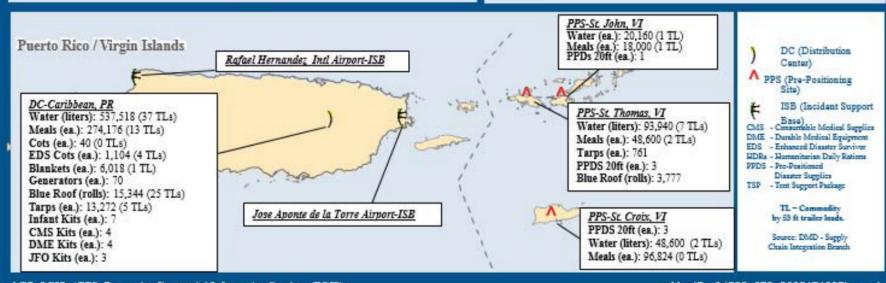


FEMA Logistics OCONUS Commodities as reported 9/9/2017 - 1500EDT

Logistics







MSB-OCIO-AEES, Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (EGIS)

MapID e8d095a572a0825171627hqprod





9/09/17 12:00

FEMA

Nashville

TENNESSEE

Huntsville

ALABAMA

Perisacola Parama

Montgomery

Tuscaloosa

Chattanooga

Columbia

Knozville

Atlanta

Hurricane Irma FEMA US&R Resources

15 FEMA US&R Type I Task Forces, 1,301 Personnel

FEMA US&R Operations



St Augustine FL

US&R LNOS

- Region II RRCC Colts Neck, NJ
- Region IV RRCC Atlanta, GA
- FL State EOC Tallahassee, FL

GA Staging

Warner Robbins AFB

- Type 1: NV-TF1, PA-TF1, TN-TF1, WA-TF1
- HEPP: MD-TF1

Florida

- Eglin AFB
 - Type 1: CA-TF3, CA-TF8, NE-TF1, NJ-TF1
- Orange County Convention Center
 - Type I: AZ-TF1, CA-TF1, CA-TF4, CO-TF1
 - HEPP: CO-TF1, IN-TF1

Puerto Rico / Virgin Islands

- Red IST Advance Team
- Type 1: NY-TF1, VA-TF1
- Modified Type 1: VA-TF2 (61 personnel)
- MRP CST-LF: CA-TF6, MA-TF1
- MRP-CST-HRD: MO-TF1
- MRP-Logistics: MA-TF1

US&R Resources in Reserve 11 Teams

Greensboro

Charlotte CAROLINA

CAROLINA Mythe Eleant

Charleston

Beach

Jacksonville

Daytona Beach

Odando

Tampa St. Pereisburgo FLORIDA NORTH

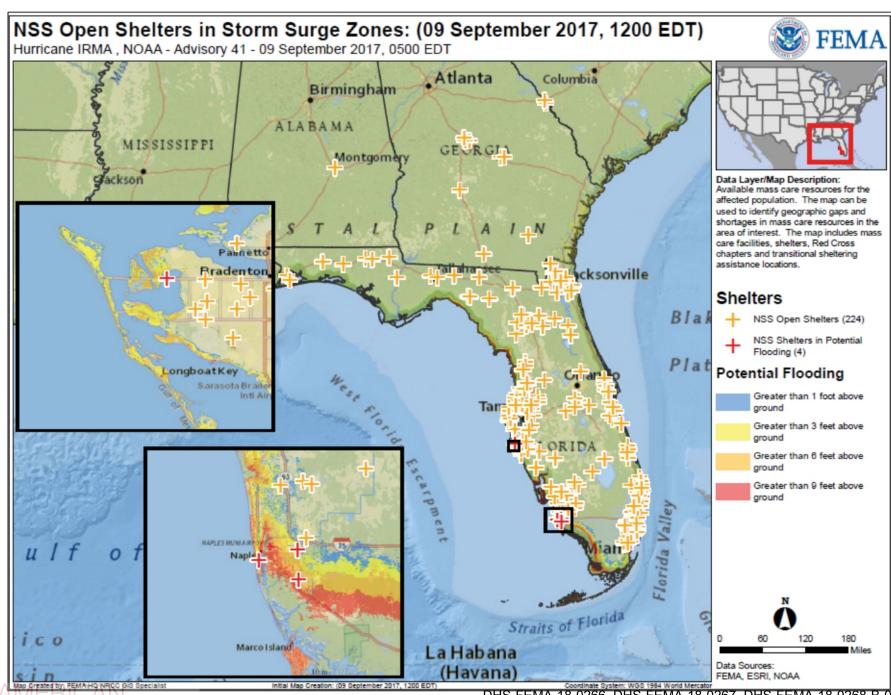
CA-TF2, CA-TF5, CA-TF6, CA-TF7, IN-TF1, MA-TF1, MD-TF1, MO-TF1, OH-TF1, UT-TF1, & TX-TF1





DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000097

VERSIGHT



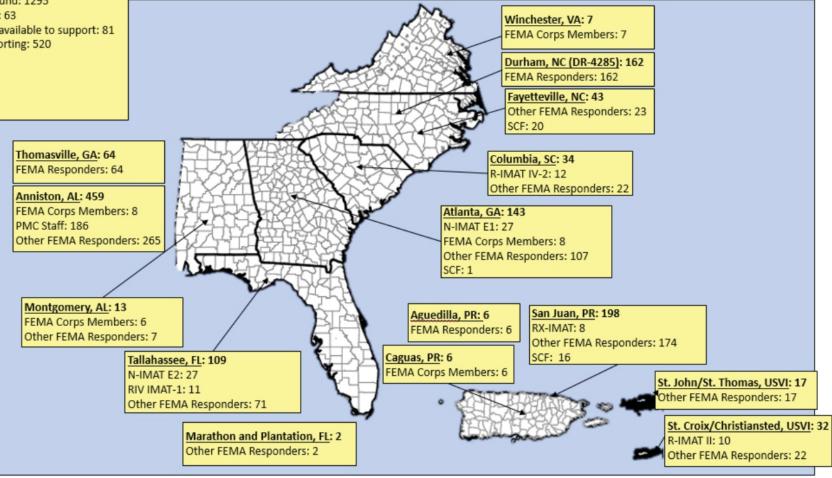
DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000098

Total FEMA Supporting Hurricane Irma Actions Responders on the Ground: 1295 FEMA Staff on Standby: 63

FEMA Corps Members available to support: 81 Other FEMA staff supporting: 520

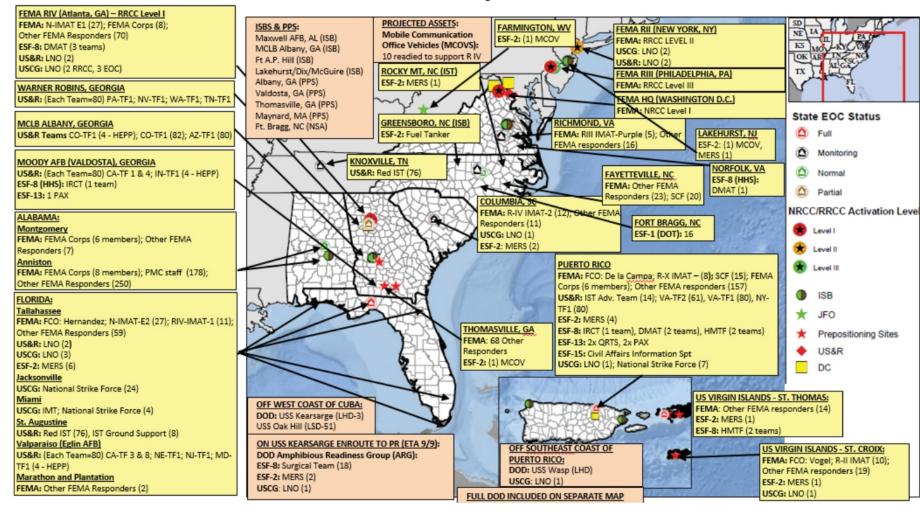
R1 RRCC: 13 R2 RRCC: 99 R4 RRCC: 146 NRCC: 262

Hurricane Irma - FEMA Responder Laydown (as of Sep 9, 2017 1400)





Hurricane Irma - Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 9, 2017 0500)





Senior Leadership Briefing Hurricane Irma

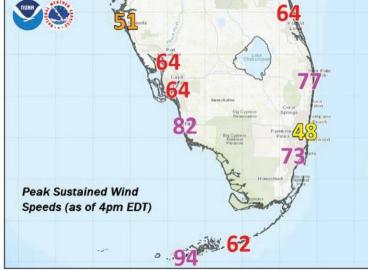
Sunday, September 10, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

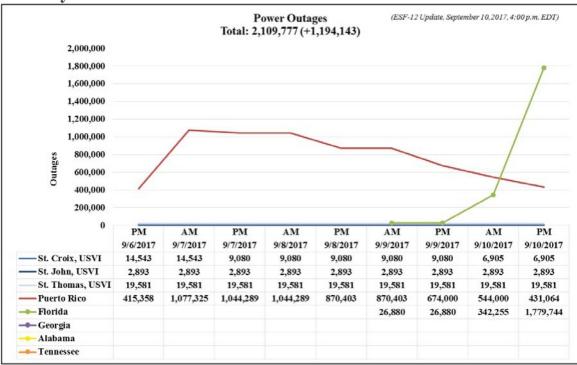
At 5:00 p.m. EDT, Hurricane Irma was located near Naples, FL, with maximum sustained winds of 110 mph. The eye of Irma should move near or over the west coast of the Florida Peninsula through Monday morning. Irma should then move inland over northern Florida and southwest Georgia Monday afternoon. While weakening is forecast, Irma is expected to remain a hurricane at least through Monday morning.

Peak wind gusts (as of 5:00 p.m.) include 142 mph at Naples Airport, 130 mph at Marco Island, 122 mph in Lely, and 120 mph at Big Pine Key. Hurricane conditions are continuing across portions of southern Florida, with tropical storm and hurricane conditions expected to spread northward through Monday. There is a danger of life-threatening inundation from rising water moving inland from the coastline, particularly from Captiva and Cape Sable where water is expected to reach 10 to 15 feet above ground if the peak surge occurs at the time of high tide. Irma is expected to produce rainfall amounts of 8 to 20 inches, locally 25 inches, from the Florida Keys to southeast Georgia through Wednesday. There is a high risk for flash flooding across these areas through late tonight. Moderate to major river flooding is forecast with the greatest risk across Pasco to Sarasota Counties, FL. A few tornadoes are also possible through Monday across the Florida Peninsula to eastern South Carolina. (NOAA Update, September 10, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)





Impact Summary:





• U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (USVI/PR)

- Fatalities: four in USVI; three in PR (Region II Update, September 10, 2017, 3:18 p.m. EDT)
- o Shelters:
 - USVI: Six shelters open with a population of 376, USVI shelters report enough food for 1-2 days; the
 day time feeding numbers are 2-3 times shelter population number (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m.
 EDT)
 - PR: Five shelters open with a population of 69 (Region II RA Update, September 10, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- O Hospitals:
 - USVI: Schneider Regional Hospital in St. Thomas is closed, fully evacuated; 40 patients transferred to Guayama Municipality (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
 - PR: One hospital closed; 6 of 67 hospitals running on generator power (Region II RA Update, September 10, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)

Schools/Businesses:

- PR: Schools and government offices remain closed (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
- o Curfews: St. Thomas and St. John 6 p.m. to 12 p.m. daily (Region II Update, September 10, 2017, 3:18 p.m. EDT)

Critical Infrastructure:

- Power:
 - USVI: 6,905 customers on St. Croix are without power (31% of customers). No customers on St. Thomas (19,581) or St. John (2,893) have power. These islands are interconnected and served by one electric grid (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT).
 - PR: 431,064 (35%) customers without power; DOE working with PR and FEMA for mutual aid plan for power restoration (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- Airports:
 - USVI: St. Thomas is closed except for hurricane and military operations due to fence line repairs and will not open until at least September 12; all others are open (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
 - The Airspace Coordination Area (ACA) for USVI was reissued and is in effect until September 20, 2017; a special notice to airmen was issued on September 10, 2017, requiring extreme caution when operating aircraft within the vicinity of St. Thomas and St. Croix (FAA Update, September 10, 2017, 2:08 a.m. EDT)
 - Air tower in St. Thomas airport is inoperable, a mobile tower will be set up September 12 to provide air traffic control service (ESF 1 Update, September 10, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: All airports now open (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
- Ports:
 - All ports in PR are open with the exception of Guayama, which is open with restrictions. Christiansted, St. Croix; Cruz Bay, St. John; and Redhook, St. Thomas are open with restrictions. Charlotte Amalie Harbor, Crown Bay Terminal, and Sandfill Terminal in St. Thomas are open. Fredericksted, St. Croix and all other ports in St. Thomas are closed (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 11:01 a.m. EDT)
- Roads:
 - USVI: St. John Preliminary reports indicate major damage on coastal roads, especially Coral Bay Road Route 107; further information on St. John pending the reopening of ferry service from St. Thomas (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI: St. Thomas Road damage is difficult to fully assess due to downed debris and downed power lines; USVI Power Authority is working to remove/reestablish poles/lines (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI: St. Croix Road damage assessed as minimal (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: All interstates and major roads are open; damage assessments are ongoing and no damage has been reported at this time (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 1:11 a.m. EDT)
- Water:
 - USVI: 341,514 clients without potable water service; 280,845 are due to electrical power failure; facility assessments are ongoing (ESF-10 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:37, a.m. EDT)
 - PR: 88% of water restored in PR with additional restorations ongoing; estimated 154,084 people without potable water service; PR Aqueduct and Sewer Authority has set up drinking water stations throughout the island to support this need; 117,033 are due to electrical power outages (DOE SITREP #33, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Fuel/Gas:
 - USVI: Normal supply chain from PR to St. Thomas is operational. Delivery trucks are able to move fuel from terminals to gas stations. The constraint currently is that only gas stations with backup generators can pump gas. Staff on the island are currently reporting four gas stations are up and running on generators. DOD is also providing fuel for responders (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:36 p.m. EDT)
- Public transit:
 - USVI: No power; transit is not in operation at this time (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:29 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: Services slowly resuming
 - Ferry service remains closed (Region II Rolling Brief, September 10, 2017, 2:59 p.m. EDT)
 - Pail: Tren Urbano realth of the Reservited Control of the Reservited Reservit

• Bus: Puerto Rico Metropolitan Bus Authority and First Transit systems are back to normal operations, but no service after 6:00 p.m. EDT due to unsafe traffic conditions after dark (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:29 p.m. EDT)

Florida

Evacuations:

- Mandatory full or partial evacuations in place for at least 37 counties, including Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Glades, Gulf, Hendry, Hernando, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lee, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Sumter, Taylor, Volusia, and Wakulla
- Voluntary full or partial evacuation in place for at least 13 counties: Alachua, Baker, Bay, Bradford, Columbia, Desoto, Hardee, Highlands, Jefferson, Lake, Leon, Okeechobee, and Osceola (Region IV update, September 10, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Shelters: 460 shelters open with a population of 127,332 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)
- **Hospitals:** 46 hospitals are reported closed; 7 hospitals are reported as evacuating; 20 ambulances are stationed at Manatee Memorial Hospital (located south of Tampa) and are evacuating patients (HHS/ASPR Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Schools and Businesses: All public schools K-12, states colleges and universities, and state offices closed through September 11, 2017 (FL Department of Education, September 10, 2017, 4:00 a.m.)

Critical Infrastructure:

- Power: 1,779,744 (18%) customers without power, concentrated in Miami-Dade (~750k), Palm Beach (250k), and Broward (~530k) counties (DOE SitRep #34, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - The DOE Argonne National Lab prediction model estimates there will be 4,985,000 customer outages across FL, AL, GA, and SC based on the current path of Hurricane Irma (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

Airports:

- The Airspace Coordination Act (ACA) for southern Florida in effect until September 20, 2017; an ACA for northern Florida in effect until September 20 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:30 a.m. EDT)
- Closed: Orlando Sanford Int'l (SFB), Tampa Int'l (TPA), St. Petersburg/Clearwater Int'l (PIE), Key West (EYW), Sarasota/Bradenton Int'l (SRQ), Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood Int'l (FLL), Melbourne Int'l (MLB), Boca Raton (BCT), North Perry (HWO), Marathon Int'l (MTH), Pompano Beach (PMP), Kissimmee (ISM), Orlando (MCO), Naples (APF), and Albert Whitted (SPG) airports
- Closed except for emergency aircraft/military operations: Opa-Locka Executive (OPF), Miami Int'l (MIA), Miami Executive (TMB), Vero Beach (VRB), and airports (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 10:04 p.m. EDT)
- No Air Traffic Control Service: Orlando Executive (ORL), Treasure Coast (FPR), Witham Field (SUA), Brooksville (BKV), Jacksonville Exec (CRG), and Page Field at Fort Myers (FMY) (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- Ports: Ports: All ports in FL are closed with the exception of Pensacola, which is open to outbound traffic only (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 11:01 a.m. EDT)

Roads/Bridges:

- Road closures: Port of Miami Tunnel; US1 in Key Largo due to water on roadway (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:08 p.m. EDT)
- Congestion on major roadways decreasing with speeds returning to normal highway limits (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:18 p.m. EDT)
- The Sunshine Skyway Bridge in Tampa, FL is closed (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 9:21 a.m. EDT)
- Federal Highway Administration providing 150 structural engineers to perform bridge inspections on the 2,000+ structures in the state of Florida (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 11:38 a.m. EDT)
- Railways: Florida East Coast Railroad and CSX railroad have moved all trains out of impacted area.
 Operations shut down for all FL commercial and passenger railroads on September 9 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 9:32 a.m. EDT)
- Public Transit: Nearly all Southern FL transit operators have suspended operations unless being used for evacuations or shelter support (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:27 a.m. EDT)



• Seminole Tribe of Florida

O Shelters: Six shelters open, population fluctuating around 85 (*Tribal Liaison, September 10, 2017, 1:55p.m. EDT*), three are running on generator power (*Tribal Liaison, September 10, 2017, 10:54 a.m. EDT*),

• Miccosukee Tribe

- No cell phone service. Currently using satellite for phone and internet. No utility power currently, using generator for power (*Tribal Liaison, September 10, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT*)
- The Tribe requested support for dewatering pumps in main reservation area, and Indian Health Service
 have readied cots, blankets, chain saw, generators, and de-watering pumps for shipment. The Tribe
 evacuated special medical needs tribal members to hospitals off-reservation (Dol SitRep, September 10, 2017, 1:55 p.m)

Georgia

- **Evacuations:** Governor issued mandatory evacuations for all areas east of I-95, all of Chatham County, and some areas west of I-95 effective September 9; construction activities suspended to facilitate evacuations (ESF-1 SitRep, September 10, 2017, 9:24 a.m., EDT)
- O Shelters: 29 shelters open with a population of 3,871 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)
- **Hospitals**: 4 hospitals are partially evacuated, 3 are currently evacuating, 1 has evacuated, 3 are unable to contact (HHS/ASPR SitRep, September 10, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• Critical Infrastructure:

- Airport: Savannah airport resumed limited commercial operations (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Roads/Bridges:
 - All I-75 southbound express lanes opened in the northbound direction at no charge until further notice (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)
- Railways: Operations shut down in GA on September 9 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 9:32 a.m. EDT)
- Ports: All ports in GA are closed (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 11:01 a.m. EDT)

Alabama

- Evacuations: Governor has not yet issued a general evacuation (Region IV Trifold, September 10, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Shelters: four shelters open with a population of 303 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)
 - Ports: All ports in AL are open with restrictions (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 11:01 a.m. EDT)

South Carolina

- Evacuations: Mandatory evacuations of barrier islands issued September 9, includes Edisto Beach in Colleton County; Daufuskie, Fripp, Harbor, Hunting and Hilton Head Islands in Beaufort County; and Knowles and Tullifiny in Jasper County (ESF-1 SitRep, September 10, 2017, 9:27 a.m., EDT)
- O Shelters: three shelters open with a population of 245 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)
- Hospitals: 1 hospital closed; 5 long-term care facilities evacuated (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:59 p.m. EDT)
- Critical Infrastructure
 - Roads:
 - Heavy traffic flows continuing on interstates coming out of Georgia; (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:21
 p.m. EDT)
 - Ports: Charleston is open with restrictions (DOE SITREP #33, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Railways: Operations shut down in SC on September 9 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 9:32 a.m. EDT)

• North Carolina

- Shelters: Four shelters open with a population of 0 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)
- Critical Infrastructure:
 - Roads:
 - All lane closures on major NC routes, including Interstates, suspended beginning Friday, September 8 at 7:00 p.m. EDT to accommodate evacuees impacted by the hurricane
 - NCDOT is coordinating with the SCDOT and the GDOT to handle evacuation traffic coming north on I-95, I-77, and I-26; NCDOT Incident Management Assistance Patrol (IMAP) will be working on all major north-south evacuation routes to assist motorists (ESF-1 Update, September 9, 2017, 11:21 p.m. EDT)

Tennessee

O Shelters: Five shelters open with a population of 36 (ESF 6 Update, September 10, 2017, 7:10 a.m. EDT)



Declaration Activity:

State/Region	Declaration	tion Declared Counties	
Region II		IA	PA
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All
Puerto Rico	9/10: <i>DR-4336</i>	2 counties	2
Region IV		IA	PA
Florida	9/10: <i>DR-4337</i>	9 counties	All (67 counties)
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	1	All (46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation)
Georgia	9/7: EM-3387	-	30 counties
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>	-	Whole Tribe

(Office of Response and Recovery Update, September 10, 2017, 3:22 p.m. EDT)

• The President amended FEMA-4335-DR-VI and authorized a 90 percent Federal cost share for debris removal and a 100 percent Federal cost share for emergency protective measures for 30 days from the start of the incident period, and then a 90 percent Federal cost share thereafter (Office of Response and Recovery Update, September 9, 2017, 11:27 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Personnel I	Deployed	Department/Agency	Personnel	Deployed
FEMA – Deployed	1,655	(+313)	National Weather Service- NOAA	343	(-20)
FEMA – Other Support	527	(0)	National Guard	11,109	(+7,175)
Urban Search & Rescue	1,346	(+45)	DOD – Title 10	3,607	(0)
Health and Human Services	669	(+336)	General Services Administration	8	(0)
Department of Transportation	25	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	166	(+37)
United States Coast Guard	1,318	(+551)	Department of the Interior	92	(0)
DHS – NPPD	80	(+48)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	41	(+21)
Department of Energy	23	(0)	Small Business Administration (SBA)*	0	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	8	(0)	Transportation Security Administration*	14	(-2)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	197	(-265)	Housing and Urban Development*	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	382	(+280)	Department of State	0	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	107	(+60)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	142	(+58)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement*	0	(0)		21 970	(10 (40)
Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(+11)	Total	21,870	(+8,648)

*Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 10, 2017 3:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- Recovery
 - o Individual Assistance registrations in USVI total 274, which is approximately 2.1% of total forecast and 0.63% of total households in the disaster area (*Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 10, 2017, 1:04 p.m. EDT*)
 - o Individual Assistance registrations in PR total 40, which is approximately 2% of total forecast and 0.6% total households (*Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 10, 2017, 3:27 p.m. EDT*)



- Surge staffing continues for FEMA's Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls from three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 3,238 call center agents are expected to be online today (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 10, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- 359 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members are deployed/deployed pending check-in & training in support of Hurricane Irma (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 10, 2017, 7:30 a.m. EDT)

• Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

- Flood insurance: Policies in Force in projected path of Irma: Approximately 2.3M (FIMA Update, September 10, 2017, 2:13 p.m. EDT)
- Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	1	1
IV	FL	92	26
IV	GA	2	1
IV	SC	0	2

(EMAC SitRep #32, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• Commodities table: Moved to end of document

FEMA Region II:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESF 1,3,6, 8,12,13,& 15 (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT locations:
 - o Region II IMAT-A in St. Croix; Region II IMAT-B in St. Thomas and PR; Region II IMAT-C in PR
 - O Region X IMAT: San Juan, PR (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands
 - o EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared and National Guard activated
 - O (Region II Sit Rep, September 9, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico
 - EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared and National Guard activated (Region II Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region III:

- RRCC returned to Watch/Steady State on September 9 (Interagency VTX., September 9, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- VA State EOC activated to Monitoring status, state of emergency declared (FEMA Daily Ops Briefing, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 10, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- HQ National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC (Tribal Liaison, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region III IMAT arriving at AL EOC (Daily Ops Brief, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC and Region IV IMAT-2 at SC EOC
- Region IV Liaison Officers at FL, SC, GA, NC, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (FEMA Daily Ops Brief, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Florida
 - O EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 9, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL Department, September 5, 2017, 7:44 p.m. EDT)
 - o FEMA Initial Operating Facility operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- **Seminole Tribe of Florida:** EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs) (FEMA Tribal Liaison Update, September 10, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Seminole Tribe has multiple reservation areas throughout FL that are non-contiguous. Four reservations are in the direct path of Irma: Big Cypress, Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa (Tribal Liaison, September 9, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)
- Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation (Tribal Liaison, September 10, 2017, 3:32 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (FEMA NWC, September 10, 2017, 12:48 p.m. EDT)

- Alabama: EOC a Level I (Full Activation). Governor issued state of emergency September 8 and activated AL National Guard (Daily Ops Brief, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- North Carolina: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (FEMA NWC, September 10, 2017, 12:48 p.m. EDT)
- South Carolina: EOC at OPCON 1 (Full Activation) (FEMA NWC, September 10, 2017, 12:48 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - USVI/PR:
 - DHS waived Merchant Marine Act of 1920 ("Jones Act") allowing international vessels to dock at American seaports; acting DHS Secretary approved request effective through September 14 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:59 p.m. EDT)
 - CONUS anticipated impacts:
 - DOT Maritime Administration (MARAD) has a vessel in Charleston, SC currently storing 11 small boats and three vehicles in support of the USCG. The vessel is loaded and ready to ride out the storm, and will be unloaded once the storm passes (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Requests for Federal Rail Administration (FRA) to open the emergency relief docket for emergency waiver requests are anticipated once the storm passes (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- o USVI/PR:
 - Maynard Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) airlift from Westover Air Force Base, MA to St. Thomas is underway. One C-17 has landed in St. Thomas; two others are in flight and expected to land in St. Thomas today. MERS assets and personnel will support US&R teams, NDMS, and IMATs with land mobile radio capability so teams can communicate in the absence of local cellular and phone infrastructure (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:17 p.m. EDT)
 - The focus for telecommunications industry in St. Thomas and St. John is restoration of the broadband network and towers; repairs are currently underway (ESF-2 Update, September 9, 2017, 2:13 p.m. EDT)
 - Cell Towers (tower status is result of voluntary reporting, the same number of towers do not report everyday):
 - St. Croix: 11 of the 40 (27.5%) cell towers are out of service
 - St. John: 9 of the 10 (90%) cell towers are out of service
 - St. Thomas: 45 of the 57 (78.9%) cell towers are out of service; communication off the island remains sporadic, indicating possible switch outages
 - PR: 343 of the 1748 (19.6%) cell towers are out of service (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)

o CONUS:

- DHS Office of Emergency Communications (OEC), Emergency Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) Card has been issued for first responders for use when normal phone calls are not going through the congested wireline network. The card will be active until October 6 (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:58 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Communications Commission has activated the Disaster Information Reporting System for FL. Data will start to come in on September 11 (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- MERS and Mobile Communications Office Vehicle assets assigned to support FEMA IMAT, US&R, ESF-8 NDMS, and Incident Staging Base teams on site in FL, GA, and SC (arrived September 10). They are waiting for the storm to pass to identify gaps (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:20 p.m. EDT)
- The United States Secret Service (USSS) offered, and FEMA accepted on September 10, 500 public safety radios (scheduled for disposition) for Hurricane Irma Response. The MERS Electronic Maintenance Shop will process the radios and ship, when ready, to the teams engaged in Regions II and IV, as appropriate (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o USVI
 - US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) preparing to support Temporary Housing requirements; preliminary assessments indicate over 90% of 50,000 structures on St. Thomas and St. John had damage (ESF-3 Update, September DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000108

 Generator Pre-Installation Inspection Teams relocating to St. Thomas, where most of the emergency temporary power needs are (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)

o PR

- 5 Debris subject matter experts (SMEs) assisting PR with the development of debris management & removal plan; 350,000 cubic yards of debris has been identified to be cleared (ESF-3 Sit Rep, September 10, 2017, 9:13 a.m. EDT)
- Hydro survey operations ongoing where water conditions permit due to Hurricane Jose (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 11:31 a.m. EDT)
- An Infrastructure Assessment SME is engaged with FEMA and EPA to provide technical assistance regarding water/wastewater infrastructure. Deployment date is still unknown (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 11:29 a.m. EDT)

o FL

- USACE Power teams are pre-positioned in Groveland and Tallahassee, FL and are prepared to respond
 (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- \$30M Direct Federal Assistance Temp Roofing mission assignment in place; activating Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Teams (PRTs) and Advanced Contract Initiative (ACI) contractors
- \$3M amendment to Federal Operational Support debris mission assignment to activate Debris PRT and ACI Contractor to respond to requests for emergency route clearance in place (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:33 a.m. EDT)

o GA

SC Power Mission cancelled. Power team diverted to GA to provide temporary power via generators.
 An additional power team alerted to support the southeastern states post-storm (ESF-3 Update, September 10, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- USVI: Based on the preliminary information received from Incident Management Team (IMT), fire stations on St. Thomas and St. Johns appear to be the most severely affected; assessments are ongoing. Firefighting capability has not decreased and there are no request for assistance (Region II Update, September 10, 2017, 3:18 p.m. EDT)
- FL: Received request to assist the Seminole Nation to provide 300 radios and one communications technician; request currently in process and has not been fulfilled (ESF-4 Update, September 10, 2017, 5:30 p.m. EDT)
- CONUS: Received requests for an Incident Management Team (IMT) to preposition in GA to manage search and rescue teams, and for an IMT to preposition in GA to manage saw crews for emergency road clearance (ESF#4 SitRep, September 10, 2017, 1:16 p.m.)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o Initial estimates of structures with damages due to wind from modeling-based assessments identified 430,000+ structures in PR and 16,000+ structures in USVI exposed to hurricane force winds. All structures in St. Thomas estimated to be exposed to Category 4+ winds, and nearly all structures in St. John estimated to be exposed to Category 5 winds (FEMA GIS Spot Report, September 10, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Civil Air Patrol (CAP)'s PR Wing completed two photo sorties on September 9 of critical infrastructure.
 On September 10, three sorties are planned to be flown to complete coverage of St Thomas, St John, and Water Island.
- Amendment approved for extending CAP mission assignment to September 20 for Aerial Photography for USVI/PR (DoD Update, September 10, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

o USVI

 Salvation Army: Serving meals and providing clothing at restaurant St. Thomas due to corps/community center being destroyed. Unmet Needs: Working with USDA to acquire food to support operations. Trying to secure padlocks and chains to safeguard equipment and supplies.

o PR

Salvation Army: FEMA is working to coordinate transportation of 4 generators from Philadelphia to St. Thomas via barge along with other FEMA assets. Expecting to house 80 more individuals at The Salvation Army Kroc Center who have been evacuated from a health center in Guayama, Puerto Rico.

o FL

American Red Cross (ARC) – planning assumptions for FL (same planning assumptions as 9/9/2017)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000109

- Evacuation shelter population 300,000
- Post impact sheltering population at 72 hours 30,000
- Post impact sheltering population at 10 days 9,000
- Community feeding: 900,000 meals a day for 450,000 people (2 meals a day)
- Shelter Feeding: 60,000 meals a day for 30,000 people (2 meals a day)
- Requirements have been identified for Personal Assistance Services and ESF-6 is actively working the
 acquisition package and funding requirements.
- Sheltering
 - Based on an expected maximum shelter population of 140,000, ESF-6 projects possible shortfalls in shelter staffing and the ability to sustain a long term feeding mission. To address these shortfalls, ESF-6 is identifying contingency staffing contracts.
 - The following shelters as having the highest populations according to the American Red Cross:
 - Largo High School: Largo, FL (2,904)
 - Seminole Ridge High School: Loxahatchee, FL (2,241)
 - o John I. Leonard High School: Greenacres, FL (2,105)
 - o Manatee High School: Bradenton, FL (2,000)
 - o Palm Beach Gardens High School: Palm Beach Garden, FL (1,820)

Feeding

Salvation Army: currently 32 Mobile feeding units (with total 48,000 meal capacity) along with supporting equipment are already positioned and ready to deploy once the storm passes. More than 3,000 trained volunteers and personnel to support response efforts. In addition, 43 Mobile feeding units (total feeding capacity of 64,500) are being pre-staged to support Florida. Estimated arrival is September 14.

o GA

Salvation Army: supporting feeding at 18 locations in GA; capacity: 25,500 meals per day

o AL

 Salvation Army: supporting feeding at two locations (Selma and Dothan); capacity: 43,500 meals per day. (ESF-6 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o USVI: 210,294 meals and 115,200 liters of water currently pre-positioned
 - Maritime Sea Bridge timelines extended because of projected storm activity; revised timelines are:
 - Conquistador barge will depart from Pennsauken, NJ on 9/11, arrival in San Juan estimated for 9/15. Bringing 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and a currently unknown amount of generators (aiming for 35, being worked with the Defense Logistics Agency)
 - SS Wright will depart from Philadelphia, PA on 9/12, estimated arrival in St. Thomas on 9/16. Bringing 903,000 meals, 20 GSA vehicles (to be used by FEMA and federal partners), and an MCOV for communications. Upon arrival, it will be utilized for responder housing and has 325 berthing units
 - Third sea bridge is inter-island, moving commodities from the distribution center in Puerto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix
 - Air Bridges are operational and not expected to be impacted by storm activity.
 - Passenger air bridge: mission assignment in effect for Department of Defense airplanes to move federal responders and their vehicles to San Juan
 - Commodity air bridge: a Boeing 767 plane flying meals daily from Houston to San Juan. Each trip brings in 90,000 meals. 270,000 meals delivered to date. Expecting eight more trips over the next four days (ESF-7 update, September 10, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- o PR: 289,000 meals, 532,00 liters of water, and 70 generators currently pre-positioned
- o FL 584,136 meals, 382,542 liters of water, and 110 generators currently pre-positioned
 - The following commodities are available to move to Florida if needed:
 - AL: 7,116,434 meals, 9,779,517 liters of water, and 45 generators
 - NC: 1,296,313 meals, 3,075,790 liters of water, and 87 generators
 - NJ: 176,904 meals and อเสราะย์เพิ่มใช้เซาวัย6 พิบิศร-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000110

- No Incident Support Bases (ISB) or Federal Staging Areas (FSA) are noted as at risk due to Hurricane Irma's current track.
- Action plan being executed to pre-position commodities from the ISB Randolph (in Texas) to Fort Bragg NC, North Field SC and Forest Park GA Staging. On track to move between 9/11 and 9/13 until it is safe to move into FL. Course of actions being worked to support FL if land routes are impacted by the storm.
- No known shortfalls for availability of and delivering durable medical equipment (DME) and consumable medical supplies (CMS) resources (ESF-7 update, September 10, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- USVI and PR:
 - 3 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), 1 Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT), and 1 Health and Medical Task Force (HMTF) are supporting operations (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:39 a.m. EDT)
- o FL:
 - Over 300 DMAT personnel arrived yesterday; 1 Service Access Team (SAT), 1 IRCT Forward, 1
 Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Assessment Team (DMORT), and 1 Mobilization Team
 (MOB), and 1 Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) are in Orlando, FL (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:19 p.m. EDT)
 - FL reported dialysis patients were treated at open dialysis centers pre-storm in preparation for closures (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:35 p.m. EDT)
 - 9 Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) have been activated to offer functional needs support to patients at an
 evacuation staging area, support health/medical services in shelters, water distribution services, and
 other general needs (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:19 p.m. EDT)
- O GA: 1 IRCT in Valdosta (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- USCG has 34 operational aircraft across FL, PR, GA, AL, and LA. The USCG has 44 operational cutters operating in the FL and Caribbean areas. USCG has 74 operational small boats in FL and PR (ESF-9 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)
- O USVI/PR:
 - With the assistance of NORTHCOM, the Incident Support team cache arrived in PR via airlift September 9. Three US&R task forces are deployed to Puerto Rico.
 - Additional resources deployed for the Caribbean, include US&R Mission Ready Packages consisting
 of Live-Find Canine Search teams, Human Remains Detection Canine Search Teams, and Logistics
 Teams
 - USCG has completed 47 life-saving missions today, 53 total (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)
- o CONUS:
 - 12 FEMA US&R task forces are deployed to Region IV and are prepositioned in FL and GA. All have an embedded Type 1 Swiftwater Rescue Team
 - USCG forces are positioned as closely as is safely possible to enable post-storm response & support for the State of FL, and have helicopter-equipped cutters positioned both behind Hurricane Irma and to the north to assist with SAR after impact.
 - USCG National Command Center has arranged for additional phone lines to support USCG District 7
 Command Center to ensure all rescue and assistance calls are answered and resources are deployed in conjunction with the State of Florida and Federal Search and Rescue partners (ESF-9 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- o USVI/PR
 - USCG Captain of the Port San Juan transiting to St. Thomas on September 11 to oversee commencement of ESF-10 salvage operations for approximately 1,000 recreational boats/related fuel discharges. USCG, private salvage, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and US Navy assets assisting
 - Region II received post-Irma reports from five regulated sites: Superfund, Removal, and Oil Sites. All
 5 sites report minimal impacts, with some sites reporting power loss (ESF-10 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:17 p.m.
 EDT)



CONUS

- Region IV assisting the State of FL in the formation and deployment of 12 Hazardous Assessment Response Teams with appropriate resources to conduct assessments at targeted hazardous substance and oil facilities (ESF-10 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- Crystal River, a decommissioning nuclear power plant, has "hot" fuel on site in cooling ponds. Cooling ponds are protected and designed for Category 5 hurricanes with 30 foot storm surge. Hurricane Irma should be a Category 3 with 10-15 foot storm surge as it passes over Tampa and Crystal River. FEMA does not anticipate an issue, but is monitoring the situation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (FEMA Technical Hazards Division Update, September 10, 2017, 9:30 a.m. EDT)
- USCG has 31 National Strike Force personnel deployed and currently staged in Opa Locka, FL and Mobile, AL to conduct post storm hazmat assessments with support from other locations (ESF-10 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and HHS are coordinating on policy related to evacuation of pets and other animals from the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other Caribbean nations and importation to the United States (ESF#11 SitRep Email, Situation Report, September 10, 3:15 p.m.)
- National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition assets are staged in and around FL prepared to support both Florida and Georgia with animal assessment teams, animal search and rescue teams, animal transport teams, and animal sheltering teams
- USDA sourcing resource requests to support FL post-storm to address animal issues, including a pet shelter liaison (ESF-11 SitRep, September 9, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI:
 - ESF #11 is coordinating with FEMA and VITEMA to support a request from the St Thomas Humane Society for pet assessment teams, pet sheltering teams, and pet food/supplies to meet pet support needs on St. Thomas
 - ESF #11 is coordinating with Salvation Army for USDA Foods to address food shortfalls at a fixed feeding site on St. Thomas

GA:

• GA has requested deployment of animal search and rescue, and animal sheltering teams from the National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition (ESF#11 SitRep Email, Situation Report, September 10, 3:15 p.m.)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI
 - DOE, FEMA, and industry partners continue to coordinate in order to supply the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (WAPA) with necessary equipment for restoration efforts (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:29 p.m. EDT)
 - WAPA requested commodities for restoring power to St. Thomas. On-site representatives from Region II (FEMA Infrastructure, Department of Energy and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) are verifying the request and developing a course of action to procure requested commodities and capabilities (FEMA Infrastructure Assets Update, September 10, 2017, 3:37 p.m., EDT)
 - One generator is operational in St. Thomas providing power to airport and hospital; a diesel generator
 is providing power to one pumping station, and working to get two additional pumping stations up via
 generator by September 11 (ESF-12 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)

o PR:

■ DOE is facilitating the movement of mutual aid crews to the island with utilities, Electricity Sub-Sector, FEMA, and other interagency partners; a formal request has not been made by the PR Electric Power Authority (PREPA) to ESF-12 for assistance (DOE Sit Rep Update, September 10, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)

o FL:

- FL Power and Light has 16,000 personnel from over 30 states on standby to aid power restoration efforts and stood up 22 staging sites in order to expedite restoration
- Turkey Point and St. Lucie nuclear plants will not completely shut down based on Irma's current path, hurricane force winds are not expected at these plants based on the current forecasted storm track (DOE SITREP #33, September 10, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)



• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o USVI/PR
 - Four QRTs deployed to San Juan PR in support of ESF 8 and ESF 9 operations in Puerto Rico and USVI (ESF-13 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:24 p.m. EDT)

o CONUS

- Total of 12 quick reaction teams (QRTs) with 300 federal law enforcement agents (FLEOs) have been deployed to Moody Air Force Base and will arrive September 10 to be in-processed and given all required personal protective equipment needed for potential upcoming missions. Federal law enforcement officers are arriving in Moody AFB today will be deputized as needed in order to prepare for operations post landfall
- An additional four QRTs are being deployed to report to Moody AFB on September 12, 2017. Another
 14 QRTs are on standby to be deployed to support operations if needed (ESF-13 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:24
 p.m. EDT)
- ESF #13 FST deployed a logistics team to Orlando, FL to establish a Forward Operating Base (FOB) at or near ESF #8 and ESF #9 forward deployed assets (ESF-13, September 10, 2017, 10:07 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- General Electric offered large power generation units to Regions II and IV to support disaster operations. They have been connected to FEMA logistics in the Regions
- Royal Caribbean coordinating with United States Coast Guard for entry into Key West following Irma's landfall; they have provisions on-board to support survivors
- National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC) is identifying waivers for movement, time, and weight that will be needed from a variety of industries for the initial response and restoration of utility service for Florida through the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF). As these become available, these will be posted on the NBEOC dashboard for private sector stakeholders
- Social Media:
 - Residents across the state of Florida are being asked to settle in for the storm and stay off of the streets. Officials are saying the time to get to shelter is quickly closing
 - Reports of damage and power outages are increasing from Florida residents
 - People continue to use social media to search for loved ones who live in USVI or were visiting the area (ESF-15 Liaison, September 10, 2017, 2:27 p.m.)

• U.S. Coast Guard

- o USVI
 - As of 1:00 p.m. on September 9, 2017 the USCG has saved 2 lives to date
 - USCG Sector San Juan is fully mission capable with assets operating normally
 - Coast Guard Cutter Valiant arrived in St. Thomas on September 10 to serve as a USCG base of operations
 - USCG continues to coordinate helicopter and boat transport of personnel to St. Thomas for damage assessment and response needs. A USCG liaison officer arrived on the USS Kearsarge on September 9 to integrate USCG operations with Department of Defense air, surface and logistics efforts in PR/USVI
 - Search and rescue communications (Rescue 21) antennae on Ramrod Key and Islamorada are inoperable
 - Post storm operations in PR/USVI continue and mission focus is transitioning from SAR to port recovery, environmental response and salvage operations
- o CONUS
 - Several CG units executed Continuity of Operations (COOP) to Martinsburg, WV and the cities of Opa Locka, Manatee and Orlando, FL (USCG Update, September 10, 2017, 2:25 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)
 - o USS Iwo Jima, USS New York, and USS Abraham Lincoln positioned off northeast coast of Florida
 - USS Iwo Jima and USS New York expect to be off the Florida Keys on September 12, depending on weather avoidance actions; USS Abraham Lincoln expected to arrive tonight or early September 11 and will be prepared to cophstremation of the prepared to cophstrematical
- US Army is prepositioning 100 High Water Trucks in order to rapidly support the Florida National Guard requirements after Hurricane Irma passes
- USS Oak Hill and USS Kearsarge on station and supporting relief operations in USVI (DoD Update, September 10, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
- Pursuing solutions to provide a temporary ground medical treatment facility on St. Thomas, USVI to augment the damaged hospital as a 24-72 hour holding facility until patients can be transported via the airport
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 31 high-capacity generators delivered to Lakehurst, NJ and 11 high-end generators delivered to Groveland, FL in support of Hurricane Irma
 - Increased meal delivery mission assignment to \$159M to include meals-ready-to-eat (MREs) and shelf-stable meals
 - · Continuing to divert remaining meals dedicated for Harvey to Maxwell AFB, AL in support of Irma
 - Delivering 1.2M commercial meals daily to Ellenwood, GA from September 11 to 20, 2017
 - Providing 5M meals-ready-to-eat to North Field, SC (DoD Update, September 10, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - Delivered 300K gallons of motor gasoline and diesel at Robbin AFB, GA on September 9; receiving requirements to issue fuel to first responders and agencies (DoD Update, September 10, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard

- o USVI:
 - Virgin Islands National Guard (VING) providing care, sheltering, and presence patrols for relief and security. Both airfields are open to military and relief aircraft
 - Air National Guard personnel evacuating civilians from St. Martin, and PR is preparing for 600 evacuees from St. Martin
 - Joint Engagement Team (JET) personnel have arrived to assist VING
 - Moved 40 personnel of the Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) to St. Thomas to assist local police departments
 - Supporting St. Croix with 30 personnel in an unarmed QRF
- o PR
 - Puerto Rico National Guard (PRNG) conducting post storm damage assessments, reporting no new unmet requirements the last 12 hours. They are continuing damage assessments and cleanup operations
 - An estimated 1,200 citizens evacuated in the last 24 hours
- o FL:
 - Three brigade-sized Joint Task Forces (JTF) are postured to protect the forces and immediately respond post Irma landfall, two are expected to arrive in the next 24 hours, and the third in the next 48 hours. National Guard (NG) is coordinating an EMAC force flow plan for Division, Brigade, and Battalion headquarters. Current priorities are support for shelters and evacuations throughout the state and ensuring Joint Task Force- Florida personnel and equipment are protected
 - In the process of completing reception, staging, onward movement and integration (RSOI) for South Carolina and Alabama Battalions. South Carolina Battalions will assist with transport, and will remain on standby to assist local authorities after impact. Alabama Battalions consist of a Military Police Battalion and a Chemical Battalion
 - 193 shelters are open currently all by guard elements, some in response to the westerly track shift of Irma (NGB Update, September 10, 2017, 12:29 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- USVI/PR:
 - U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) reports 5 stream gauges in PR damaged or destroyed
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS): Two 20-person crews partnering with Forest Service personnel onsite to begin clearing roads and debris; Incident Management Teams will mobilize four Heavy Equipment Task Forces to clear roads and debris
- o CONUS:
 - 10 USGS personnel have deployed 41 surge sensors and seven rapid deployment gauges in GA
 - FWS reports 70 of 157 stations in the storm track are closed to the public as of September 10 (DoI SitRep, September 10, 2017, 1:55 p.m)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000114

- Two Special Operations Response Team teams will assist with reconnaissance and post-storm assessments down the east and west coasts of FL (Dol SitRep, September 10, 2017, 1:55 p.m)
- U.S. Department of State (DoS)
 - Over 1,200 U.S. citizens have been evacuated from Saint Maarten. Evacuations resumed the morning of September 10 once Hurricane Jose effects were no longer an issue (DoS update, September 10, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 - o USVI/PR
 - The CBP Air-Marine Branch has conducted 24 missions with 19.5 hours in flight for SAR (3 lives saved to date). CBP assets including two Black Hawk Helicopters, one A-Star Helicopter, and ten Air-Marine Flight Crew Personnel continue to conduct SAR, transport, and reconnaissance missions in the USVI and PR.
 - A P3 Airplane transporting 15 Border Patrol Special Operations Search and Rescue / Medical Personnel to Puerto Rico from McAllen, TX will be arriving 5:00 p.m. EDT on September 10 in Puerto Rico
 - Eight United States Border Patrol Agents will arrive in the USVI later today to assist with relief and recovery efforts
 - CBP deployed 25 Special Response Team operators, arriving at 6:00 p.m. EDT to the Eglin AFB, FL September 10 support ESF-1 (CBP Force Laydown Update, September 10, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)

Commodities Table

The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident. All commodities in CONUS are available for Florida, if needed.

Virgin Islands	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,687,296	1,427,518	210,924	210,924
Water	1,164,418	1,219,800	115,200	115,200
Cot	300	8,950	0	0
CUSI	100	84	0	0
Sheeting	28	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site/Distribution Center
Meal	1,300,000	0	0	289,000
Water	0	0	0	532,000
Generators	0	35	70	70
Alabama	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	27,749,447	2,397,080	10,506,051	9,779,517
Meal	11,453,243	1,686,803	9,856,629	7,116,434
Tarp	118,248	8,365	102,726	102,726
Blanket	53,676	0	53,676	47,801
Hygiene	50,000	0	50,000	50,000
Sheeting	42,965	672	14,981	15,379
Cot	20,385	0	20,984	19,496
Other	500	0	0	0
Generators	205	5	218	45



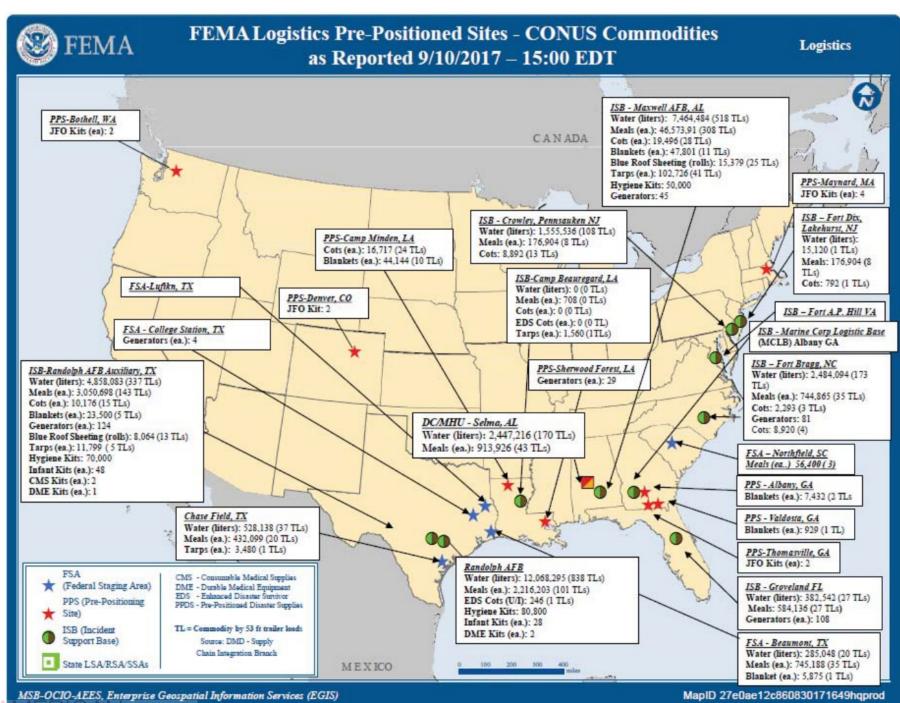
Florida	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	540,288	17,136	584,136	584,136
Water	375,552	35,280	382,542	382,542
CUSI	668	0	0	0
Generators	299	6	110	110
Georgia	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,000,000	0	0	0
Fuel	50,000	0	0	0
North Carolina	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	3,000,000	221,767	3,094,942	3,075,790
Meal	1,500,000	115,177	1,313,449	1,296,313
Blanket	40,000	4,761	22,885	0
Tarp	25,000	10,240	8,920	8,920
Other	500	0	0	1
Generators	94	0	83	87
CUSI	0	13	0	0
Cot	0	384	2,005	2,293
THU	0	0	0	11
New Jersey	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,386,696	935,064	1,036,152	176,904
Hygiene	20,000	9,496	0	0
Water	16,128	142,848	1,539,552	1,458,912
Cot	10,000	978	9,684	9,684
Other	200	0	0	0
Generators	45	1	1	0
South Carolina	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	9,866,316	232,718	0	0
Water	1,800,000	1,249,867	0	0
CUSI	70	0	0	0

The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory.

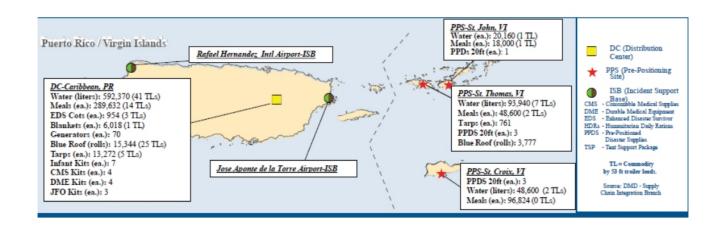
Puerto Rico	Ordered To State/Territory	Shipped To State/Territory
Cot	2,150	2,252
Water	3,600	3,600
Virgin Islands	Ordered To State/Territory	Shipped To State/Territory
Meal	500,000	0
Water	500,000	0
Florida	Ordered To State/Territory	Shipped To State/Territory
Meal	2,000,000	408,241
Water	5,548,384	294,456
Georgia	Ordered To State/Territory	Shipped To State/Territory
Meal	602,592	51,696
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Water	957,456	52,800
Tarp	3,004	1,664
Cot	300	864

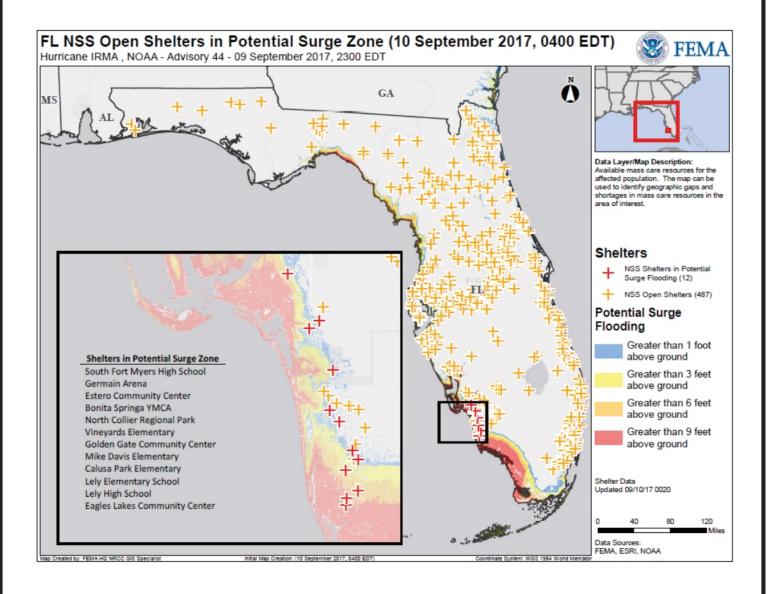
(ESF 7 Update, September 10, 2017, 4:45 p.m. EDT)





DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000118





Total FEMA Supporting Hurricane Irma Actions Responders on the Ground: 1655 FEMA Staff on Standby: 16 FEMA Corps Members available to support: 81 Other FEMA staff supporting: 527

SCF: 3

R1 RRCC: 12 R2 RRCC: 95 R4 RRCC: 154 NRCC: 266

Tallahassee, FL: 141 N-IMAT E2: 27 RIV IMAT-1: 11

SCF: 1

Other FEMA Responders: 102

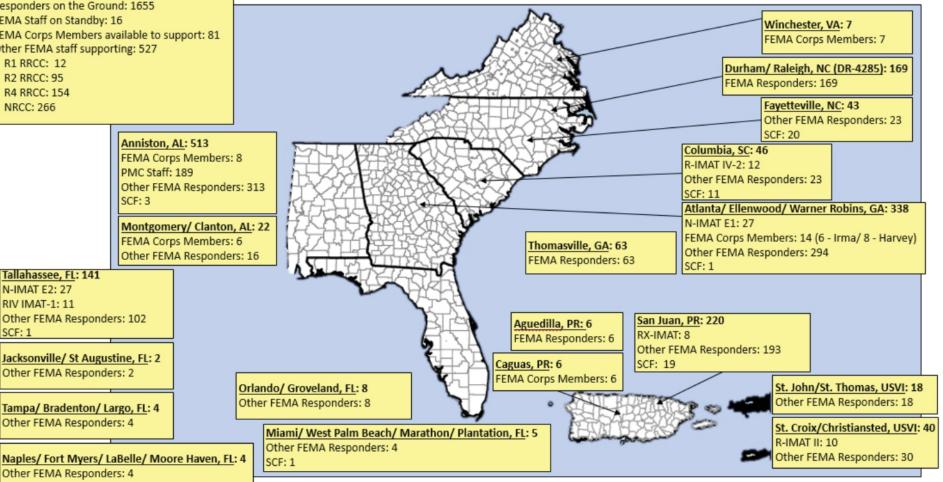
Other FEMA Responders: 2

Other FEMA Responders: 4

Jacksonville/ St Augustine, FL: 2

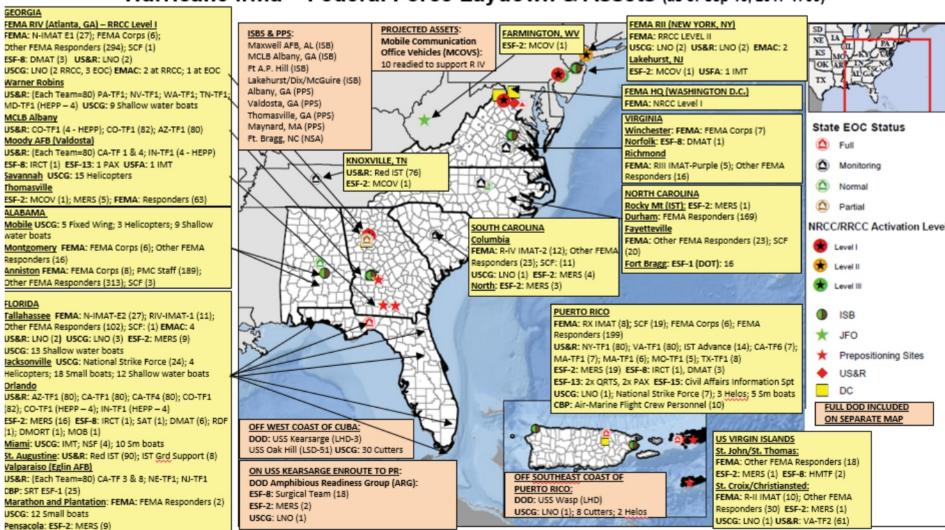
Tampa/ Bradenton/ Largo, FL: 4 Other FEMA Responders: 4

Hurricane Irma - FEMA Responder Laydown (as of Sep 10, 2017 1400)





Hurricane Irma - Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 10, 2017 1700)





Senior Leadership Briefing

Tropical Storm Irma

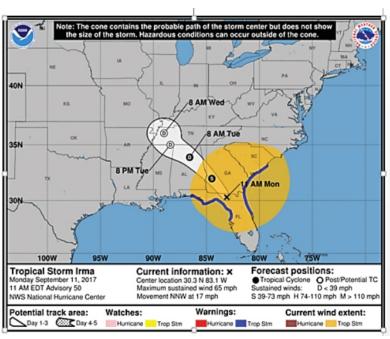
Monday, September 11, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

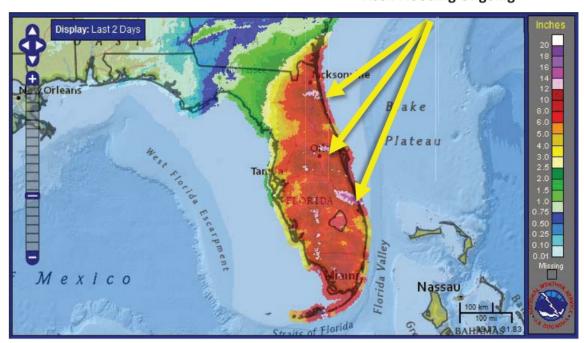
As of 2:00 p.m. EDT, Hurricane Irma has weakened to a tropical storm and has maximum sustained winds of 65 mph with higher gusts. The center of Irma was located 75 miles east of Tallahassee, Florida. A general track toward the north northwest is expected through Tuesday towards southern Georgia later today and into southern Alabama Tuesday morning. Slow weakening is forecast over the next 24 hours and Irma is expected to become a Tropical Depression on Tuesday.

Strong tropical storm force winds with gusts to hurricane force will be possible today over much of northern Florida extending northward into Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Winds of this magnitude may cause tree and powerline damage with power outages possible. Irma will produce additional rainfall amounts of 3 to 6 inches, locally up to 10 inches as it tracks northward today and tonight. The heavy rain will lead to flash flooding of low lying areas from northern Florida into much of Georgia and South Carolina. Rivers are expected to rise to Major and locally record levels especially within the Tampa and Jacksonville Florida metro areas over the next several days leading to inundation of homes and businesses.

(NOAA Update, September 11, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)



Flash Flooding Ongoing



DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000122

Impact Summary:

			Populatio	n Impacts		
State/ Tribe	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals / Healthcare Facilities	Evacuations	Other
USVI	4	Shelters: 6 Pop: 376	St. Thomas - 19,574 (-7) St. John - 2,893	1 evacuated/	N/A	St. Thomas and St. John curfew 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.
			St. Croix - 6,905			St. Croix schools will open 9/12
PR	3	Shelters: 6	368,682 (-62,382)	1 closed; 6 on	N/A	Schools and government offices
I K	,	Pop: 154	(23% of territory)	generator power	IN/A	remain closed
	Not officially	Shelters: 580 (- 10)		51 closed	37 counties mandatory	At least 20 cities/ counties have implemented curfews during varying dates between 9/10 and 9/13. Generally curfews last overnight
FL	reported by state. Media reports up to 2	Pop: 184,139 (- 8,191)	6,117,024 (+317,024) (59% of state)	49 evacuated	13 counties voluntary	State offices in all 67 counties are closed today. As of now, offices in 6 counties will be closed on Tuesday
		Shelters: 4	No Power at			T 11 (T 11 1D)
Seminole Tribe	0	Pop: 172 (+87)	Brighton & Hollywood reservations	Not Reported	No orders	Leaking at Immokalee and Big Cypress shelters
Miccosukee Tribe	Not Reported	Shelters: 1 Pop: 20	No Power	Not Reported	Not Reported	Senior center is providing food for Tribal members and first responders
		Shelters: 34		6 evacuated/	All areas	State government offices closed Monday and Tuesday
GA	N/A	Pop: 5,902	866,682 (+272,682) (9% of state)	closed; 5 shelter in place	areas west of I-95, 1 county	GA has announced some school closures until 9/12
SC	N/A	Shelters: 23	184,471	140	Mandatory for barrier	State government buildings closed in 25 counties and schools closed in 43 counties
sc	N/A	Pop: 571	(7% of state)	140 evacuating	islands in 3 counties	SC is currently assessing vulnerable dams
NC	N/A	Shelters: 5	N/A	Not Reported	N/A	
NC	11/71	Pop: 33	IN/A	Not Reported	11/71	
TN	0	Shelters: 4	N/A	Not Reported	N/A	
		Pop: 131	- "- "			
AL	N/A	Shelters: 19	N/A	Not Reported	N/A	Multiple school closures.
NL	14/71	Pop: 364	1.0/23	Trot Reported	IN/A	All state offices and buildings are closed Monday
As of:	3:28 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	11:41 a.m.	9/10 7:00 a.m.	9.11 8:30 a.m.

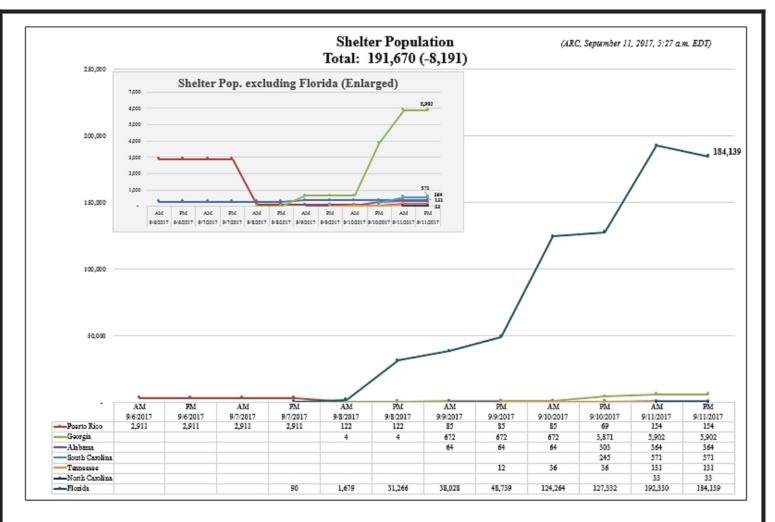


		Inf	frastructure Im	pacts		
State/ Tribe	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water
USVI	Closed: 4; Emergency only: 1; No ATC: 1	3 closed; all othes open/open with restrictions	All closed due to power outage	St. Thomas and St. John major damage on coastal roads; St. Croix: Minimal damage	Normal supply chain operational; 4 gas stations open on generators	341,514 without water
PR	Open: San Juan	All open/open with restrictions	Ferry: Relief only; Rail: Tren Ubano closed; Bus: Open dawn to dusk	All interstates/major road open	Not Reported	61,980 (-276,015) without water
FL	Closed: 11; Open for Emergency Aircraft: 4; Open without Air Traffic Control: 6	All closed; with the exception of Pensacola	Rail: No service	Debris blocking US-1 south of Marathon, FL	Not Reported	Not Reported
Seminole Tribe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Reported	Not Reported	Boil water notice
GA	All airports open with exception of the ones south and on the coast.	All closed	Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority suspended all rail, bus, and paratransit services Monday.	Sidney Lanier Bridge (SR 25) and Talmadge Memorial Bridge (US 17) closed; I- 75 contraflow Northbound	Not Reported	Not Reported
NC	All open	All Open	Rail: CSX Rail closing along I-95 corridor	Not reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
SC	All open	All Open	Rail: Closed	Not reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
AL	All open	All open with restrictions	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

(OCSO Email, RII, ESF-6, ESF-12, ESF-8, RIV, Tribal Affairs Liaison Updates, September 11, 2017) (ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, September 11, 2017)







Declaration Activity:

State/Region	Declaration	n Declared Counties	
		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance
Alabama	9/11: <i>EM-33</i> 89		All 67 counties and Poarch Creek Indian Tribe
Florida	9/10: DR-4337	9 counties	All (67 counties)
Puerto Rico	9/10: DR-4336	2 counties	2
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>	-	Whole Tribe
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	-	All 46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation
Georgia	9/7: <i>EM-3387</i>	-	93 counties

(FEMA, Email, Amendment No. 1 to FEMA-3387-EM for Georgia, September 10, 2017 7:22 p.m.)

• FEMA amended the emergency declaration for GA, FEMA-3387-EM, adds 63 counties for debris removal and emergency protective measures under the Public Assistance program (FEMA Email, Amendment No. 1 to FEMA-3387-EM for Georgia, September 10, 2017 7:22 p.m. EDT)



Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency Personnel Deployed			Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed	
FEMA – Deployed	2,042	(+256)	National Weather Service- NOAA	343	(0)
FEMA – Other Support	544	(+11)	National Guard	13,962	(-3,436)
Urban Search & Rescue	1,351	(+5)	DOD – Title 10	3,732	(-4,102)
Health and Human Services	873	(+21)	General Services Administration	20	(+2)
Department of Transportation	25	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	220	(-19)
United States Coast Guard	510	(0)	Department of the Interior	207	(0)
DHS – NPPD	80	(+27)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	27	(-23)
Department of Energy	9	(-12)	Small Business Administration (SBA)	0	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	7	(-2)	Transportation Security Administration	253	(+146)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	503	(-165)	Housing and Urban Development*	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	372	(0)	Department of State	19	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	24	(-83)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	266	(+124)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	73	(+73)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(0)
			Total	25,473	(-7,177)

*Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 11, 2017, 5:20 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) activated at Level I (24/7) (NRCC Update, September 11, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- National IMAT East-2 at FL EOC and National IMAT East-1 is deploying to FL EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Personnel mobilization center established at Anniston, AL to mobilize FEMA responders (FOD update, September 9, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Recovery

State/Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area
U.S. Virgin Islands	641	4.9%	1.48%
Puerto Rico	508	26%	7.6%
Florida	7,585	1%	0.3%

(Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 11, 2017, 1:03 p.m. EDT) (Open Disaster Summary, September 11, 2017, 1:02 p.m. EDT)

- Surge staffing continues for FEMA's Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls from three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,330 call center agents are expected to be online today (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 11, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- 376 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members are deployed/deployed pending check-in & training in support of Hurricane Irma (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 11, 2017, 7:30 a.m. EDT)
- Ten joint Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams are identified and ready to deploy, an additional 13 teams may deploy after Monday (RIV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration
 - Flood insurance: Policies in Force in projected path of Irma: Approximately 2M (across AL, FL, GA, SC, PR and USVI) (FIMA Update, September 11, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)



• Mutual Aid (EMAC Sit Rep #35, September 11, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	2	1
IV	FL	110 (+6)	26
IV	GA	2	1
IV	SC	0	2

FEMA Region II:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESF 1,3,6, 8,12,13, 15 (Region II Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT locations:
 - o Region II IMAT-A in St. Croix; Region II IMAT-B in St. Thomas and PR; Region II IMAT-C in PR
 - O Region X IMAT: San Juan, PR (Region II Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands
 - EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared and National Guard activated (Region II Sit Rep. September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico
 - EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared and National Guard activated (Region II Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation), RRCC operating on generator power (Region IV Update, September 11, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- HQ National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Region III IMAT deployed to AL EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC and Region IV IMAT-2 deploying to GA EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers at FL, SC, GA, NC, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Florida
 - o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Shift Change Brief, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
 - O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL DEM, September 11, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - o FEMA Initial Operating Facility operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida: EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs), Region IV tribal liaison at tribal EOC
 - Immokalee, Brighton, and Big Cypress Reservations on generator power; communications down on Brighton reservations (Region IV Shift Change Brief, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation. Power is out but FEMA has been in contact and is putting together a team to support ops and logistics for the tribe (FEMA email update, September 11, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- Alabama: EOC a Level I (Full Activation); planning to lift mandatory evacuations September 12 (Interagency VTC, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Level I (Full Activation), 159 counties under the Emergency Declaration (Georgia EM&HS, September 11, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- North Carolina: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Shift Change Brief, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- South Carolina: EOC at OPCON 1 (Full Activation) (Region IV Shift Change Brief, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o USVI/PR:
 - A Delta flight was chartered and evacuated 184 Americans from St. Thomas and brought them to Detroit, MI (RII Update, September 11, 2017, 5:20 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas: Official assessments have not yet taken place due to access issues road damage (ESF-1 Update, September 11, 2017, 4:45 p.m. EDT)
 - St. John: major damage on coastal roads has been reported, no other assessments have been able to take place yet; St. Croix is reporting minimal road damage (ESF-1 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:50 p.m. EDT)

 DHS waived Merchant Marine Act of 1920 ("Jones Act") allowing international vessels to dock at American seaports; acting DHS Secretary approved request effective through September 14 (ESF-1 Update, September 10, 2017, 12:59 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Of the 11 Airports closed in FL, Miami International, planning to reopen September 12 at 4:00 p.m. EDT. Opa-Locka Executive (planning to reopen September 15 at 4:00 p.m.), Miami Executive (planning to reopen September 15 at 4:00 p.m.), and Vero Beach (planning to reopen September 12 at 10:00 p.m.) have exceptions for emergency/military operations (FAA Update, September 11, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- FL road assessments are underway. US-1 is open from Homestead to Marathon, but closed south to Key West. It may take several days to assess the damage (ESF-1 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:50 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is leaning forward to fulfill identified FL Department of Transportation (FDOT) need for post-storm bridge inspectors. FDOT has identified 158 employees and contractors, 73 of whom are in an immediate deployment status. Remainder can be deployed within two weeks
- FDOT activated available debris removal and bridge/road inspection contracts (ESF-1 Update, September 11, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)
- o GA: Public Transportation: Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority suspended all rail, bus, and paratransit services Monday (R-IV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Federal Communications Commission activated the Disaster Information Reporting System for all counties in FL, PR, and USVI; data being received for PR/VI; FL outage reporting begin September 11 (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- Initial damage assessments and restoration activities to communications infrastructure is underway in FL,
 GA, and AL.
- o USVI/PR
 - Maynard Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) airlift from Westover Air Force Base, MA to St. Thomas is underway; two C-17s in St. Thomas, one diverted to McGuire AFB arrived in St. Thomas September 10 (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
 - FEMA accepted an offer from U.S. Secret Service on September 10 for 500 public safety radios; MERS Electronic Maintenance Shop will process the radios and ship to teams engaged in Regions II and IV. The radios are due to arrive at Fredrick MERS September 12 (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:47 p.m. EDT)
 - Cell tower status (voluntary reporting, the same towers do not report everyday): 28% lost in St. Croix;
 90% outages in St. John; 67% outages in St. Thomas; 30% outages in PR (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:46 p.m. EDT)

o FL

- In FL, there are 27 PSAPs effected, 14 of which are down with no re-routes (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 3:32 p.m. EDT)
- 27.4% of cell sites in the disaster area in Florida are out of services. Counties with 50% or greater of cell sites out include: Collier, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Miami-Dade, and Monroe (FCC DIRS SitRep, September 11, 1:00 p.m.)
- Coordination to obtain transportation waivers from states throughout Region IV for oversized loads is underway. Additionally coordination is underway to allow communications carriers to follow ESF-12 bucket trucks into areas that are being restored (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- DHS Government Emergency Telecommunication System(GETS)/Wireless Priority Service fully functional; DHS Office of Emergency Communications issued Emergency GETS Card PIN # to share among all first responders to maximize use of wireline priority services when normal phone calls are not going through congested networks; the card will be active until October 6. (ESF-2 Update, September 10, 2017, 2:58 p.m. EDT) An extension has been requested for an additional 30 days (Region IV SitRep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- MERS and Mobile Communications Office Vehicle assets assigned to support FEMA IMAT, US&R, ESF-8 NDMS, and Incident Staging Base teams on site in FL, GA, and SC arrived and awaiting assignment based on where gaps are identified (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)



o GA

Priority fueling request for Intelsat generators continues being worked. Intelsat maintains several network hubs nationwide and has requested 12,000 gallons of diesel fuel at the Ellenwood, GA location to keep networks functional in the event of power outage. The local fuel supplier has limited distribution to 4,000 gallons and an impact analysis is underway in the event the request is not met (R-IV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

o USVI

- Assessments of critical facilities initiated in St. Thomas. Another Critical Public Facilities team is on stand-by and is prepared for deployment (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- USACE has received prioritized assessment requests from FEMA. The majority of temporary power support will be on St. Thomas. Awaiting shipment of generators with an expected arrival date of September 16 (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- Blue Roof Mission: USACE Temporary Roofing Planning and Response Team (PRT) arrived in USVI. The PRT conducted an assessment of high priority critical facilities in St. Thomas (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

o PR

- Five Debris subject matter experts (SMEs) assisting PR with plan for debris management. Debris assessments have been initiated in northeast PR (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- Hydro survey operations ongoing. Survey results will indicate if dredging is required to fully restore federal navigation channels (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- Two Temporary Emergency Power Planning and Response Teams are in USVI and PR. Assessments of FEMA assigned generators in PR has been initiated (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- A supplemental Infrastructure Assessment Team arrived and is engaged with FEMA and EPA to
 provide technical assistance regarding water/wastewater infrastructure (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 12:56 p.m.
 EDT)

o FL

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is coordinating with FL Department of Environmental Protection on water-sector response capabilities and reporting expectations for water infrastructure status (ESF-10 Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
- Debris Planning and Response Team (PRT) is supporting FL. The primary focus is to support poststorm mobility for first responders and removal routes from shelter locations to major state highway arteries (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- Blue Roof Mission: Two temporary roofing SMEs deployed to FL State EOC. Another two USACE Temporary Roofing PRTs are on alert for potential deployment (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
- USACE Power teams are in Groveland and Tallahassee, FL and are prepared to respond (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- USACE dredges are stationed near impacted region and are prepared to deploy (ESF-3 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)

Miccosukee Tribe

■ Two water pumps are being delivered today by USACE (ESF-3, September 11, 2017, 4:40 p.m. EDT)

o GA

• ESF-4: Firefighting

O USVI: Assessments of fire departments continue, no shortfalls at this time (ESF-4 Update, September 11, 2017, 4:40 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- One Type III Incident Management Team (IMT) from Pennsylvania in transit to stage at Lake City, FL to manage chain saw teams; four more teams are on standby (ESF-4 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:40 p.m.)
- One FDNY All Hazards IMT has arrived at Lake City, FL and is pending mission assignment (ESF-4 Sit Rep, September 11, 2017 2:55 p.m. EDT)



- Coordinating request to assist the Seminole Nation to provide 300 radios and one communications technician; request is pending fulfillment once weather conditions allow (ESF-4 Update, September 11, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- o GA: One IMT from New York in transit to GA to stage at Moody AFB for managing search and rescue teams and saw crews for emergency road clearance (ESF-4 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:40 p.m.)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- O USVI/PR: Civil Air Patrol: 2 aircraft, 22 personnel, 3 imaging sorties completed over USVI, images uploaded to FEMA site (CAP Update, September 11, 2017 3:51 p.m.)
- o FL:
 - State of Florida and DOT working on overland assessments (Senior Leader VTC, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Working with USACE and NOAA to conduct surveys of water ways and what reconstitution needs currently exist (USCG Update, September 11, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)
 - USCG fixed wing damage assessment flight occurred this morning with USCG Atlantic Area Commander, Vice Admiral Schultz and Governor Scott, who surveyed Florida critical infrastructure and the Florida Keys (USCG Update, September 11, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- ESF-6 coordinated with Region IV Donations Management staff to identify warehouse locations, shortfalls, and limiting factors that might impact warehousing capacity for donations management efforts.
 - Relayed offers of private sector donations of warehouse space to complement existing warehousing efforts to Region IV.
- PR: Salvation Army: expecting to house 80 more individuals at The Salvation Army Kroc Center who have been evacuated from a health center in Guayama, PR.
- USVI: Salvation Army: FEMA Regional Contracting Officer coordinated with a local propane/fuel
 vendor to have the St. Thomas facility added as part of the daily mission runs. FEMA is working through
 the territory to coordinate transportation of four generators from Philadelphia, PA to St. Thomas via barge
 along with other FEMA assets.
- o FL:
 - Transitional Shelter Assistance has been requested to provide a mechanism for survivors to move from a congregate to a non-congregate facility such as hotels or motels. ESF-6 is working with the Region IV on long term housing options for FL.
 - ESF-6 projects possible shortfalls in shelter staffing and the ability to sustain long term feeding mission; ESF-6 is negotiating with contract providers to establish mass care support capabilities.
 - Salvation Army:
 - Currently 32 Mobile feeding units (with total 48,000 daily meal capacity) along with supporting equipment are already positioned and ready to deploy once the storm passes. Estimated arrival is September 14.
 - More than 3,000 trained volunteers and personnel to support response efforts.
 - Salvation Army working on a potential airlift to move assets from Jackson, MS to Marathon, FL to support feeding operations; beginning to mobilize resources on September 11.
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief currently has the capacity to provide 238,000 meals using 15 kitchens.
- GA: Salvation Army supporting feeding at 19 locations in GA; capacity: 28,500 meals per day; able to maintain this level of feeding as long as required.
- AL: Salvation Army supporting feeding at two locations (Selma and Dothan) (ESF-6 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- 668 infant toddler kits ordered and projected to begin shipping today. 36 units of durable medical equipment and 34 consumable medical supplies resources are shipping today. All are shipping to Northfield, SC for distribution to impacted areas
- Seminole Tribe of Florida identifying location for points of distribution (PODs) (*Tribal Liaison, September 11, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT*)
- o USVI:
 - 210,294 meals and 115,200 liters of water currently pre-positioned (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 10:49 p.m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000130

- Maritime Sea Bridge:
 - 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and 31 generators on Conquistador barge from Pennsauken, NJ with estimated arrival in San Juan, PR September 18
 - 903,000 meals, 23 GSA vehicles, and an MCOV being shipped on SS Wright, estimated arrival in St. Thomas on September 19; ship has 325 berthing units and will be used for responder lodging
 - Third sea bridge is inter-island. Today, there are responders moving from San Juan Airport to St. Thomas and St. Croix (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m EDT)
- Air Bridges:
 - Passenger air bridge operational for Department of Defense airplanes to move federal responders and vehicles to San Juan, PR
 - Commodity air bridge: a Boeing 767 plane continues to fly meals daily from Houston to San Juan; each trip brings 90,000 meals; 360,000 meals delivered to date; expecting six more trips over the next three days; (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- Additional commodities are being loaded onto a separate vessel in NJ to support USVI/PR
 - 252,720 meals and 1,570,656 liters of water. Expected to depart NJ September 12 and arrive in PR on or around 9/18 (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - All federally owned buildings in St. Croix resuming normal operations September 11 (R2 RFI Response, September 11, 2017, 12:57 p.m.)

o PR:

- 161,968 meals and 70 generators are currently on hand (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- All federally owned buildings resuming normal operations September 11 (R2 RFI Response, September 11, 2017, 12:57 p.m.)

o CONUS:

- FL: 584,136 meals, 382,542 liters of water, and 112 generators are currently on hand (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- AL: 8,296,569 meals, 10,785,325 liters of water, and 45 generators are currently on hand (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- No Incident Support Bases (ISB) or Federal Staging Areas are reporting damage as of today; ISBs are experiencing tropical storm force winds, with Maxwell ISB closed today; expected to resume operations September 12 with loads planned to move to Orlando. Monitoring potential for flooding at airport gate
- Fuel deliveries to FL are pending subsidence of tropical storm force winds
- Moving commodities from the ISB Randolph, TX to Fort Bragg NC, North Field, SC, and Forest Park, GA staging areas today. This will continue until commodities are no longer needed (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Commodities from Fort Bragg are moving to FL today, with expected arrival on September 12. Vehicular traffic returning to FL may affect/delay arrival times (RSS Meeting, September 11, 2017, 10:00 a.m.)
- No known shortfalls for availability of and delivering durable medical equipment and consumable medical supplies resources (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- Federal buildings closed on September 11: FL 413 (all), GA 102 (+89), SC 3, AL 27, USVI 2
 (GSA update, September 11, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

o USVI and PR:

- 3 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), 1 Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) are supporting operations (ESF-8 Update, September 11, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. State Department stated that 1,200 American citizens have been evacuated from St. Maarten on September 10. However, relief flights have been suspended due to poor weather from Hurricane Jose (HHS SitRep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

\circ FL:

■ Teams in Orlando: 2 Service Access Teams (SAT), 1 IRCT Forward, 1 Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Assessment Team (DMORT), and 1 Mobilization Team (MOB), and 3 Rapid Deployment Force Teams (ESF-8 Update, September 11, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)



- 9 Medical Reserve Corps have been activated to offer functional needs support to patients at an evacuation staging area, support health/medical services in shelters, water distribution services, and other general needs (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 3:19 p.m. EDT)
- The initial 100 ambulances assigned to FL have been sent out. Additionally there are 200 ambulances, 3,500 paratransit seats, and 25 aircraft (15 rotary wing, 10 fixed wing) are staged in support of FL (FEMA, September 11, 2017, 4:06 p.m. EDT)
- o GA:
 - 1 IRCT in Valdosta (ESF-8 Update, September 10, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida
 - Many need medical assistance teams for triage and transport of tribal members to other areas and hospitals, depending on impact severity of impacts on tribal lands (Tribal Liaison, September 11, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
- o SC:
 - Hilton Head Hospital evacuated and closed, Beaufort Memorial hospital shelter in place, Coastal Carolina Hospital shelter in place (R-IV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o USVI/PR
 - Three FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) task forces and ESF-9 partner agencies continue search and rescue operations on St. Thomas, St. John, and the two islands off of PR. Search operations 95% complete on St. John
 - USCG Sector San Juan is coordinating with cruise ships and interagency to evacuate tourists from St.
 Thomas
- CONUS
 - Twelve task forces and three Hazardous Materials Equipment Push Packages staged in FL or GA; Four
 of the eight task assigned to FL and have begun operations per direction from the State and Region IV
 - USCG forces are reconstituting Coast Guard air facilities in Miami, FL and Clearwater, FL. 23 inbound flights scheduled for today for post-storm assessment and response. Helicopter-equipped cutters en route to FL Keys from south and northeast, and will arrive September 12
 - USCG has 37 operational aircraft across FL, PR, GA, AL, and LA. USCG has 44 operational cutters operating in the FL and Caribbean areas. The USCG has 74 operational small boats in FL and PR (ESF-9 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:19 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- o USVI/PR
 - PR: EPA continues to assist the local water and health departments in prioritizing drinking water facilities needs for Federal assistance. Currently, two communities have been identified in need of generators.
 - The USCG Sector San Juan Federal On-Scene Coordinator has arrived in St. Thomas to manage ESF-10 response operations
- o CONUS
 - EPA prioritized 90 superfund sites within FL to identify vulnerabilities to Irma. Only one groundwater site was found to be of high vulnerability in the event that flooding occurred. At this time the site is not affected by flooding. EPA has coordinated the removal of sampling waste at one site.
 - EPA and USCG are providing assistance to the FL participating in Hazardous Assessment Response Teams to ground truth the status of prioritized hazardous substance hazards and oil facilities.

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o USVI/PR:
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are coordinating on policy regarding evacuation of pets and other animals from USVI, PR, and other Caribbean nations and importation to United States (ESF#11 SitRep Email, Situation Report, September 10, 3:15 p.m.)
 - GreaterGood.org/Rescue Bank donated pet food and pet supplies to support commodity distribution and pet sheltering operations; initial supply in Puerto Rico; additional food and supplies available to ship to USVI pending tranbhsteemA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000132

• St. Thomas Humane Society requested pet assessment teams (immediate priority), pet sheltering teams, and pet food/supplies to meet pet support needs, teams are currently being mobilized to fulfill request, arrival date unknown (ESF-11 Update, September 11, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

o CONUS:

- FL requested 15 individuals for an animal task force; ESF-11 is planning to fulfill request by September 13 (ESF-11 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)
- Response by National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition teams staged in and around FL (animal assessment, animal search and rescue, animal transport, and animal sheltering) is pending subsidence of tropical storm conditions. Teams staged in GA can assist in FL, as necessary (ESF-11 Update, September 11, 2017, 9:45 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

USVI

- Generator Mission: St. Thomas airport, hotel, Yacht Haven area, and the area around Long Base substation are energized (ESF-12 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)
- American Fuels in PR is sending three 6,000 gallon trucks leaving today to St. Thomas. An additional ten 6,000 gallon trucks for St. Thomas and two 6,000 gallon trucks for St. Croix are scheduled to leave PR on September 13 (ESF-12 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)
- PR: PR Electric Power Authority (PREPA) continues to assess distribution system in order to identify whether additional assistance is needed (ESF-12 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)

o FL

- Restoration will focus first on power plants, damaged transmission lines and substations, followed by critical facilities such as hospitals, emergency services, communications, and water treatment plants; residential restoration will be prioritized for areas with the largest number of customers (Source: Florida Power and Light, September 10, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- Timelines: Within the first 48 hours, damage assessments and field assessments should be completed providing county-specific restoration estimates; temporary power missions will begin as soon as debris is cleared from major supply routes; debris clearance begins as soon as winds drop below 35 mph (Source: Florida Light and Power, September 10, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- Florida Power and Light (FPL) has 17,000 personnel from over 30 states on standby to aid power restoration; FPL stood up 22 staging sites to facilitate expedite restoration (ESF-12 Sit Rep September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m., EDT)
- Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 are under "hot shutdown". Unit 3 will be assessed for restart pending a preliminary capability assessment by FEMA; no schedule for restart yet for Unit 4 due to non-emergency valve malfunction (ESF-12 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)
- St. Lucie Unit 1 began a precautionary power down from 100% to "hot shutdown" due to degraded conditions in the switchyard that might lead to a loss of offsite power. The degraded conditions in the switchyard may have been a result of the buildup of salt. St. Lucie Unit 2 remains at 100% power (FEMA RIV, September 11, 2017, 8:18 a.m. EDT)

o GA

- GA Power has mobilized 3,400 personnel to respond and aid restoration efforts (ESF-12 Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Hatch Nuclear Power Plant (Baxley, GA) have started preparatory safety procedures for potential storm impact; Reactor Unit 1 and 2 remain at 100% power R-IV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- AL: Farley Nuclear Power Plant (Dothan, AL) continues adverse weather preparations; Reactor Unit 1 and 2 remain at 100% power (R-IV Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o USVI/PR:
 - ESF-13 personnel in San Juan, PR and St. John report the "usual" amount of petty crime normally associated with St. John. Reports from the field state that 80% of USVI police force has returned to duty.
 - Anticipated EMAC request for 100 officers from the NYC police department or NJ state police for USVI (ESF-13 Update, September 11, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 130 prisoners have been supposeted a 182026 from Stellans 026 ft to HSOFEMA-18-0268-B-000133

- Region II is meeting this afternoon with National Guard and local police department to maximize amount of guards, patrol, and visual aid to residents (Acting Regional Administrator Rabin, September 11, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Four quick reaction teams (QRTs) deployed to San Juan, PR in support of ESF-8 and ESF-9 operations in PR and USVI (ESF-13 Update, September 11, 2017, 10:10 a.m. EDT)

o CONUS

- Law enforcement staging camp at Moody AFB, GA is operational. Federal law enforcement officers (FLEO) began arriving September 10 and are being placed in mission ready status. 158 FLEOs are prepared for missions
- Seminole Nation is expected to submit a resource request form for approximately 125 FLEOs to provide ESF-13 assistance
- ESF-13 Field Support Team deployed a logistics team to Orlando, FL to establish a Forward Operating Base (FOB) at or near ESF-8 and ESF-9 forward deployed asset
- Quick Response Teams:
 - Two additional QRTs were added to increase to 19 deployed to Moody AFB, GA and will continue to arrive through September 13
 - One QRT was is providing security for two DMATs that are pre-staged in Orlando, FL
 - One QRT was diverted to Eglin AFB, FL and linked to US&R for airlift deployment into south Florida post landfall
 - Fourteen additional QRTs on stand-by at their home station (ESF-13 Update, September 11, 2017, 10:10 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

 United States Coast Guard (USCG) continues to support a ESF-15 request fulfilled on September 9 to provide USCG mass communications/public affairs specialist support to the National Joint Information Center. (ESF-15 Liaison, September 11, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)

USVI/PR

■ Two cruise ships will be transporting Americans on September 12; the first ship will be moving 1,200 individuals from St. Thomas to Miami, FL and the second ship will pick up 200 individuals from St. John and another 500 from the British Virgin Islands and bring them to PR. Additional cruise ships that are reach out to assist should be coordinated through USVI tourism agency (RII External Affairs Update, September 11, 2017, 5:20 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Two USCG fixed wing damage assessment overflights occurred with senior USCG and elected officials onboard including USCG Atlantic Area commander, Florida Governor Scott; and USCG District 7 Commander Rear Admiral Brown and Florida Senators Rubio and Nelson, and Congressman Curbelo (USCG Update, September 11, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)
- A significant supply chain issue exists with a shortage of animal grain impacting the second largest industry in the state that contributes \$104B to the economy. The Food and Agriculture Sector Coordinating Council is coordinating with the American Railroad Association on a solution to ensure feeding of livestock can continue with product coming from outside the state.
- NBEOC coordinated with more than 350 stakeholders today across all sectors on issues including power, coordination of commodities/supplies, medical equipment and access and reentry issues in anticipation of the coming response and resumption of business in FL.
- NBEOC connected Royal Caribbean Cruises with the USCG to coordinate the delivery of provisions to Key West, FL (ESF-15 Liaison, September 11, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)

U.S. Coast Guard

 USVI/PR: USCG aircraft and cutter fleet in PR and USVI providing maritime security, continuing port assessments, and transporting supplies, equipment, USCG and interagency teams to St. Johns and St. Thomas for life safety and life sustaining missions



- o FL:
 - USCG will assess and develop plan to reconstitute critical maritime search and rescue (SAR)
 communication towers as degraded capabilities are anticipated due to storm damage in FL Keys and
 west coast of FL
 - Two USCG buoy tenders en route to impacted areas in south FL for port recovery efforts to include assessing and addressing critical aids to navigation (USCG Update, September 11, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USVI/PR:
 - USNORTHCOM and USTRANSCOM moving an Army Medical Support Company, two Critical
 Care Air Transport (CCAT) teams and the En Route Casualty Care System (ERPSS)-10 from St.
 Croix to St. Thomas to establish temporary medical facilities, mission assignment for sourcing
 surgical capability is anticipated to enhance the ability to provide temporary medical support services
 - FL:
 - USS Abraham Lincoln is now positioned off the southern coast of FL and ready for operations. The
 USS Iwo Jima and USS New York are expected to be off the southern coast of Florida by September
 12
 - 33 of 100 High Water trucks are en route to Florida from Ft. Bragg, NC, with the remaining to follow
 - Search and Rescue (SAR) resources from Moody AFB (GA), Patrick AFB (FL), Davis Monthan AFB (AZ), Nellis AFB (NV), and Fort Campbell (TN) are all prepared to support operations in FL
 - Coordination is ongoing with the Salvation Army in order to transport one of their mobile kitchens via Strategic Airlift from Mississippi to Key West, FL
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 31 generators delivered to Lakehurst, NJ and 11 high-end (1-2 megawatts) generators delivered to Groveland, FL in support of Hurricane Irma
 - Twenty-eight of 31 forward shipped by FEMA to USVI and PR
 - Additional 40 high-end generators (1.2-1.8 megawats) requested for support to FL and GA
 - Increased meal delivery mission assignments to a total of \$159M to include meals-ready-to-eat (MREs) and shelf-stable meals.
 - Diverted remaining meals dedicated for Harvey to Maxwell AFB, AL in support of Irma
 - Delivering 1.2M commercial meals daily to Ellenwood, GA September 11-20; deliveries began on time
 - Providing 5 million MREs to North Field, SC from September 12 to 15
 - Delivered 300,000 gallons of motor gasoline and diesel at Robbin AFB, GA on September 9; receiving requirements and developing joint solutions support to issue fuel to first responders and agencies
 - Received Distribution Order to move 70,000 gallons of motor gasoline and 160,000 gals of diesel from Fort Hood, TX to Robins AFB, GA (DoD Update, September 11, 2017, 2:08 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard

- o USVI: National Guard personnel supporting in USVI to improve communications capabilities as part of the Joint Incident Site Communication Capability (JISCC) NGB verbal update, September 11, 2017, 4:08 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - Puerto Rico National Guard conducting post storm damage assessments, reporting no new unmet requirements the last 24 hours. They are continuing damage assessments and cleanup operations (NGB verbal update, September 11, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)
 - An estimated 12,000 citizens evacuated from PR to CONUS in the last 48 hours (NGB verbal update, September 11, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)
- CONUS
 - C-26 flights began today to support airlifts for logistics
 - EMAC support will begin for FL September 12, based on mission requirements (NGB Update, September 11, 2017, 1:57 p.m. EDT)



• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- O USVI/PR:
 - Eight US Geological Survey (USGS) personnel are making discharge measurements, repairing gauges, and flagging for additional measurements. Two streamgages are damaged and 3 streamgages have been repaired.
 - National Parks Service sent a seven person law enforcement (LE) team from northeast region to relieve VI National Park LE team. NPS teams conducting damage assessments and debris clearance from roads (DoI SitRep, September 11, 2017, 2:46 p.m.)

o FL:

- At least 31 USGS stream gauges and 10 groundwater stations are not reporting due to either lack of communications, inundation, or damage. Numerous gauges are reporting flows above current rating curves or above peak of record and will be the priority for discharge measurements as weather conditions allow
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to activate two task forces, one from NC and one from MS. The NC task force will deploy to east and west coasts of FL, with delay expected for west coast. No arrival time estimate at this time
- FWS is preparing a Special Operations Response Team to stage on the FL eastern coast and conduct initial assessments once the storm passes. The team will then move toward the western side of the state. A FWS helicopter was released from Utah and will deploy to Leesburg, FL to deliver supplies or perform reconnaissance as needed. (Dol SitRep, September 11, 2017, 2:46 p.m.)

o CONUS:

- National Endowment for the Humanities is offering emergency grants (up to \$30,000) for cultural institutions impacted by Hurricanes Irma and Harvey in FEMA designated disaster areas for preservation of documents, books, photographs, art works, and historical objects damaged by the hurricanes and subsequent flooding (Dol SitRep, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m.)
- o NPS:
 - FL: All NPS parks are closed and employees have evacuated from the Florida Keys
 - GA: Cumberland Island National Seashore, Fort Frederica National Monument and Fort Pulaski National Monument are closed
 - SC: Congaree National Park is closed (Dol SitRep, September 11, 2:46 p.m.)

• U.S. Department of State (DoS)

 DoS Hurricane Response Task Force tracking at least 1,450 evacuees to date from St. Maarten by air and 317 evacuees by ship (DoS Update, September 11, 2017, 3:59 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- O USVI/PR:
 - Conducted 10 transport missions for federal personnel, including four Special Agents from Postal Service to conduct search and rescue (SAR) for three missing Postal employees, who were located safe on September 11. CBP assets including two Black Hawk Helicopters, two A-Star Helicopter, and ten Air-Marine Flight Crew Personnel continue to conduct SAR, transport, and reconnaissance missions. (CBP Update, September 11, 2017, 11:04 a.m. EDT)
 - Assisted FBI in search of two missing employees.
 - Four Information Technology personnel deployed to PR, St. Thomas, and St. Croix. They estimate 2-3 days to restore broadband connection in St. Thomas

o FL:

- P-3 Airplane with eight Air-Marine Flight Crew personnel and MQ9 Predator (Unmanned Aircraft System) conducting reconnaissance, damage assessment, and picture/video missions, including providing real-time video feedback to the NRCC
- 36 Border Patrol Swift-Water Rescue personnel deployed to FL and are actively performing SAR missions
- Remaining 263 Border Patrol Agents will deploy at 4:00 a.m. EDT on September 12 (CBP Update, September 11, 2017, 11:04 a.m. EDT)



Commodities Table

The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident.

PR	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,300,000	870,113	161,966	161,968
Water	106,000	0	0	0
Generators	0	35	70	70
CUSI	0	84	0	0

VI	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	1,705,418	25,200	115,200	115,200
Meal	1,687,296	4,032	210,924	210,924
Cot	300	150	0	0
CUSI	100	5	0	0
Sheeting	28	28	0	0

AL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	27,768,599	4,497,494	11,513,010	10,785,325
Meal	11,453,243	959,562	11,036,764	8,296,569
Tarp	118,248	3,880	110,567	112,707
Blanket	53,676	0	53,676	47,801
Hygiene	50,000	0	50,000	50,000
Sheeting	42,965	1,344	14,981	15,379
Cot	20,385	0	20,984	19,496
Other	500	0	0	0
Gen	205	5	218	45

FL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,390,288	541,142	584,136	584,136
Water	1,095,552	398,017	382,542	382,542
CUSI	668	24	0	0
Gen	299	4	112	112

GA	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,000,000	0	0	0
Fuel	318,464	0	0	0
Gen	30	30	0	0
TRANS	2	0	0	0

NC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	3,000,000	92,307	3,435,602	2,193,889
Meal	1,500,000	59,616	1,722,818	604,956
Blanket	40,000	21,947	22,885	0
Tarp	26,410	11,786	15,114	13,252
Other	500	0	0	1
Gen	94	0	83	57
THU	0	0	0	11
Cot	0	240	2,149	2,437
CUSI	0	DHS-FEMA-18-0266,3D	HS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS	S-FEMA-18-0268-B-000137 0

NJ	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,386,696	328,536	1,895,400	783,432
Hygiene	20,000	9,496	0	0
Water	16,128	31,104	1,651,296	1,570,656
Cot	10,000	978	9,684	9,684
Other	200	0	0	0
Gen	45	1	1	0

SC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	9,866,316	471,696	326,688	326,688
Water	1,800,000	1,228,375	606,694	606,694
CUSI	87	0	0	0

The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory

FL	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	3,290,240	408,241
Water	2,367,680	294,456

GA	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	957,456	912,624
Meal	602,592	628,416
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Tarp	3,004	1,664
Cot	300	864

PR	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	3,600	3,600
Cot	2,150	2,252

VI	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	500,000	0
Water	500,000	0
Cot	150	0
CUSI	25	0

(ESF 7 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)

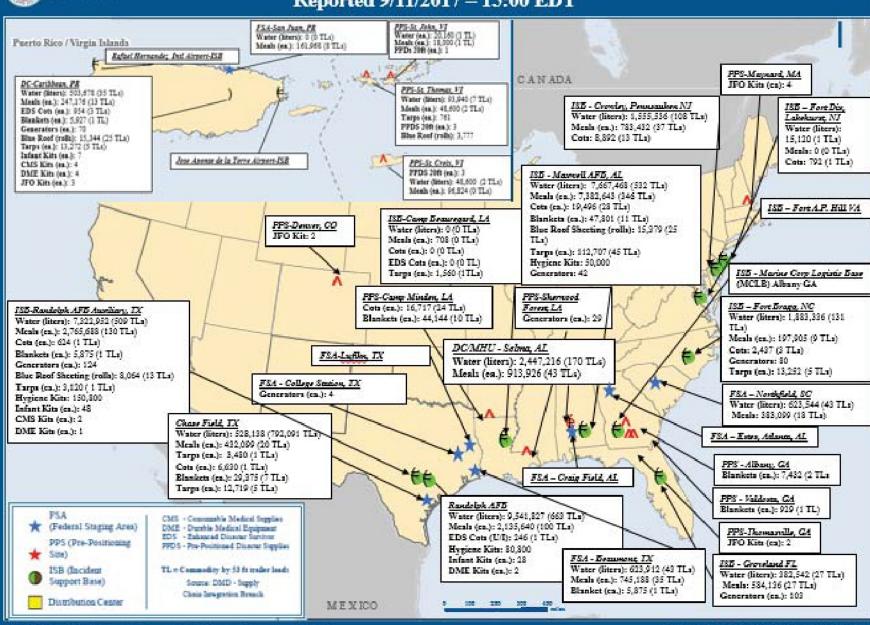




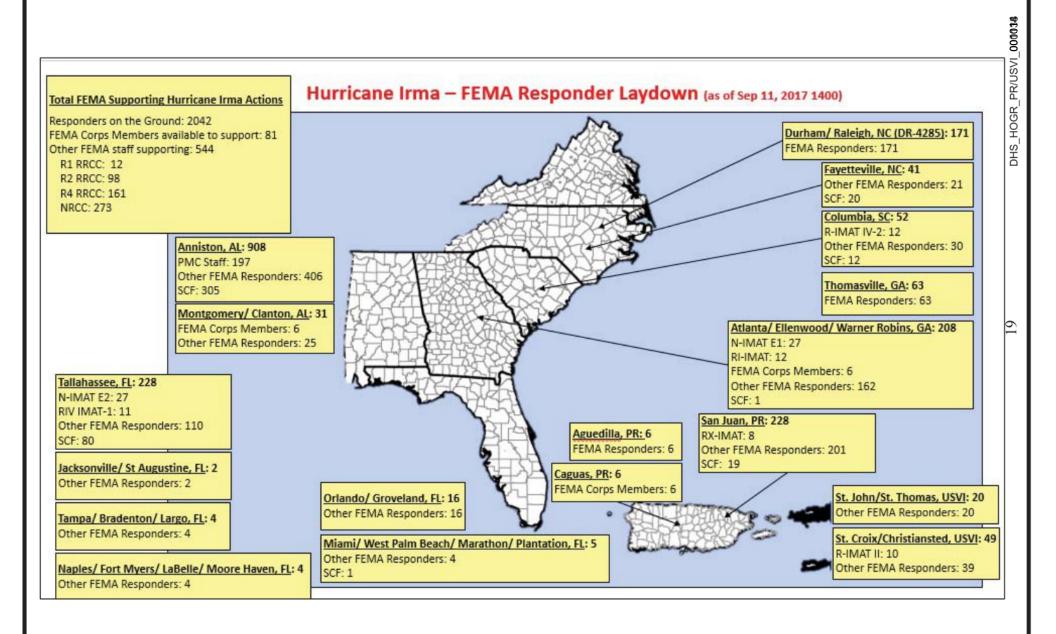
MSB-OCIO-AEES, Enterprise Geospatial Information Services (EGIS)

FEMA Logistics Pre-Positioned Sites - Commodities as Reported 9/11/2017 - 15:00 EDT

Logistics

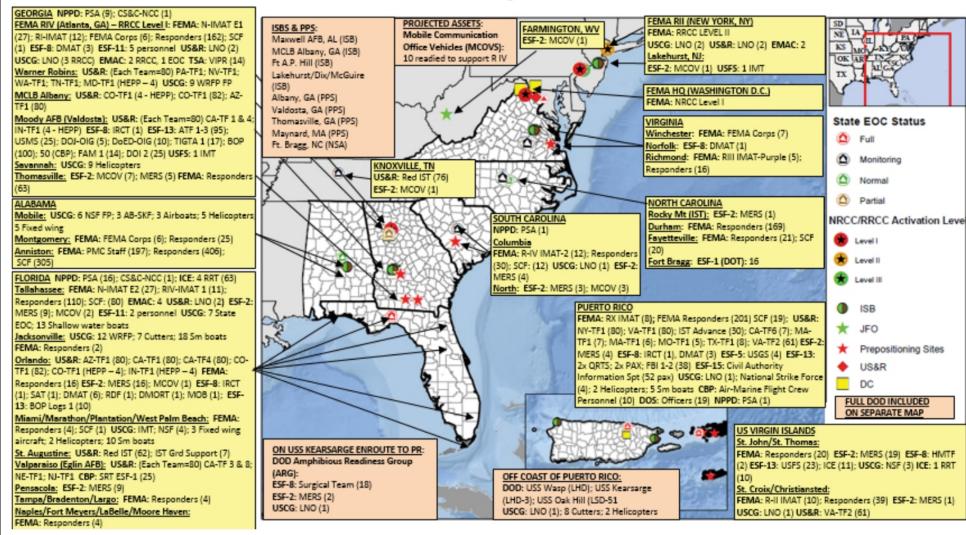


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Hurricane Irma – Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 11, 2017 1700)





Senior Leadership Briefing

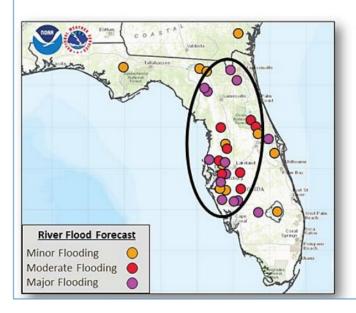
Post-Tropical Cyclone Irma

Tuesday, September 12, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

As of 2:00 p.m. EDT, Irma continues to lose tropical characteristics as it moves northwest towards the Tennessee Valley. Remnant rain bands are expected to produce an additional 1 to 2 inches of precipitation across portions of NC, northern MS, eastern AR and western TN/KY. Localized intense rainfall rates will lead to isolated flash flooding and rapid rises on creeks, streams, and rivers. Significant river flooding will continue across northern and central FL, where moderate to major flood levels could impact homes, businesses and state/county roads. Many locations will crest today; however, some of the slower responding basins may not crest until mid- to late week. Major river flooding should come to end by the end of the week or early next week. (NOAA Update, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Deterministic River Flood Forecasts



Key Points:

- Severity: Moderate-major flooding forecast; localized record flooding possible
- Greatest Risk: Northern and western Florida Peninsula, particularly from near Tampa Bay to Jacksonville
 - · Many gauges near peak crest
 - Slower-responding basins likely to crest by middle to late week
- Flooding likely to impact homes, businesses, and secondary roads

(NOAA Update, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Major Flooding (Florida): Recession Timing

Basin (North to South)	USGS Gauge Location (County)	Forecast to Recede Below Major Flooding
St. Mary's River	Macclenny (Baker)	Thursday (9/14)
North Fork Black Creek	Middleburg (Clay)	Wednesday (9/13)
Santa Fe River	Near Fort White (Gilchrist)	Early Next Week
Anclote River	Elfers (Pasco)	Wednesday (9/13)
Hillsborough River	Near Zephyrhills (Hillsborough)	Wednesday (9/13)
Alafia River	Lithia (Hillsborough)	Thursday (9/14)
Horse Creek	Near Arcadia (Desoto)	Wednesday (9/13)
Peace River	Arcadia (Desoto)	Until Further Notice
Palmdale Fisheating Creek	Palmdale (Glades)	Thursday (9/14)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000142

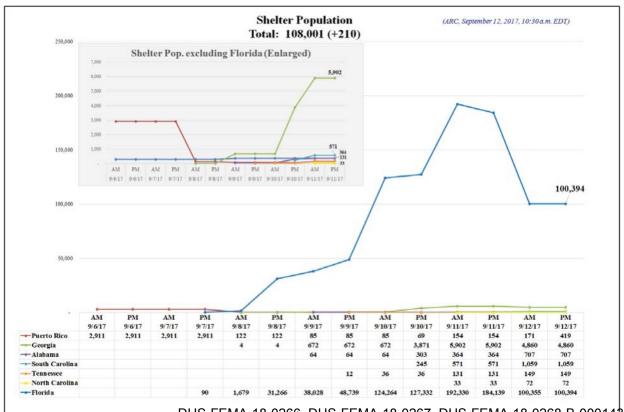
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Impact Summary:

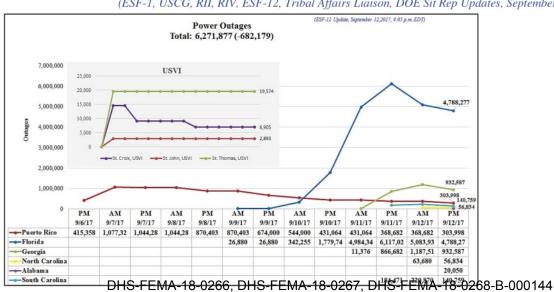
Population Impacts							
State/ Tribe	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other	
USVI	4	Shelters: 6 (-1) Pop: 248 (-128)	St. Thomas - 19,574 St. John - 2,893 St. Croix - 6,905	1 evacuated/ closed	N/A	St. Croix schools will open 9/12	
PR	3	Shelters: 14 (+7) Pop: 419 (+248)	303,998 (-64,684)	All operational; 117 outpatients transferred from USVI	N/A	Partial opening of schools and government offices that have power and water	
FL	2 (unconfirmed)	Shelters: 432 (-5) Pop: 100,394 (+39)	4,788,277 (-295,657)	18 closed (-15)	25 counties mandatory; 16 counties voluntary	At least 20 cities/counties have overnight curfews between 9/10-13 offices in 46 counties will be closed 9/12; schools closed in 44	
Seminole Tribe	0	Shelters: 5 Pop: 39	No Power at Brighton & Hollywood reservations	Not Reported	No orders	Leaking at Immokalee and Big Cypress shelters. Damage to Hollywood reservation Fire Department	
GA	3	Shelters: 34 Pop: 4,860	932,587 (-254,931)	6 evacuated (1 full, 5 partial)	Governor lifted mandatory	State offices closed 9/12; GA has announced some school closures until 9/12	
SC	1 (unconfirmed)	Shelters: 24 Pop: 1,059	140,759 (-80,111)	1 evacuated/ closed	Mandatory for barrier islands in 3 counties	State buildings closed in 25 counties and schools closed in 43 counties Assessing vulnerable dams	
NC	N/A	Shelters: 4 (-1) Pop: 72	56,834 (-6,846)	Not Reported	N/A		
TN	0	Shelters: 6 Pop: 149	5,000	Not Reported	N/A		
AL	N/A	Shelters: 30 Pop: 707	400	Not Reported	N/A	Multiple school closures.	
As of:	3:00 p.m.	5:22 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	12:26 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	1:27 p.m.	

5:22 a.m. 4:00 p.m. 12:26 p.m. 8:30 a.m. 1:27 p.m. (OCSO Email, RII, ESF-6, ESF-12, ESF-8, RIV, Tribal Affairs Liaison Updates, September 12, 2017)



	Infrastructure Impacts							
State/ Tribe	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water		
USVI	Open: St. Croix, St. John Emergency only: St. Thomas	St. Croix: 1 closed; 2 open/with restrictions St. Thomas: 2 open; 1 open with restrictions	St. Croix resuming service; no service in St. Thomas and St. John due to power outages	St. Croix – minimal road damages; St. Thomas/St. John – 70% roads are passable	Normal supply chain operational	St. Croix under a Drinking Water advisory due to the heavy rains; St. Thomas and St. John are under a Boil Water advisory		
PR	All open	Two (Guayama, Culebra) open with restrictions; all others open	Ferry: Relief only in Culebra, full service resumed in Vieques; Rail: Tren Ubano fully operational; Bus: Open dawn to dusk	Assessments show roads are fully accessible	No concerns	42,691 (-19,289) without water		
FL	All major airports open except Key West Int'l, Marathon Int'l, and Naples (closed except for emergencies)	All closed, except: Pensacola open; Tampa, Port Everglades, and Cape Canaveral open with restrictions	FL East Coast Railway will begin service 9/13	Most interstate and major state highways cleared. I-75 and I-95 are open.	Temporary fuel shortage is expected to lessen by the end of the week given today's port status	Boil water notices in effect for 48 jurisdictions in 24 counties		
Seminole Tribe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Reported	Not Reported	Boil water notice		
GA	All open except for Brunswick Golden Isles (closed except for emergency operations)	Savannah open with restrictions, and Brunswick closed	CSX will operate light traffic northbound only out of Waycross and Savannah	Assessments of roads continue as accessibility allows	Limited concerns (most gas stations have fuel)	Not Reported		
NC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: CSX Rail closed along I-95 corridor	Coordinating with SC and GA to handle re-entry traffic on I-95, I-77, I-26	No concerns	Not Reported		
SC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: Closed; public transportation suspended in Charleston and Sumter; no transit services through Lowcountry Regional Transit Authority	Assessments of roads continue as accessibility allows	No concerns	Not Reported		
AL	All major airports open	All open	Not Reported	Not Reported	No concerns	Not Reported		
As of:	2:52 p.m.	3:41 p.m.	2:56 p.m.	12:18 p.m.	9/11 4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.		

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, September 12, 2017)



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DHS_HOGR_PR/USVI_000048

Declaration Activity:

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State/Region	Declaration	Declared Counties				
State, Region	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
Region II						
Puerto Rico	9/10: <i>DR-4336</i>	4	12	75%		
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All	90% (Cat A) 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, then 90% thereafter		
Region IV						
Alabama	9/11: <i>EM-3389</i>		All 67 counties and Poarch Band of Creek Indians	75%		
Florida	9/10: <i>DR-4337</i>	16 counties	All (67 counties)	75% 100% (Cat B) for 30 days		
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>	-	Whole Tribe	75%		
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	-	All 46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation	75%		
Georgia	9/7: EM-3387	-	94 counties	75%		

(FEMA Email, Amendment No. 1 to FEMA-4336-DR for PR, September 12, 2017 5:30 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency Personnel Deployed		Department/Agency	Personne	el Deployed	
FEMA – Deployed	2,092	(+49)	National Weather Service- NOAA	121	(-222)
FEMA – Other Support	568	(+10)	National Guard	15,702	(-3,553)
Urban Search & Rescue	1,352	(0)	DOD – Title 10	15,385	(+7,990)
Health and Human Services	893	(0)	General Services Administration	19	(-1)
Department of Transportation	26	(+1)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	260	(+40)
United States Coast Guard	611	(+101)	Department of the Interior	209	(0)
DHS – NPPD	104	(+51)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	88	(+39)
Department of Energy	13	(0)	Small Business Administration (SBA)	0	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	7	(0)	Transportation Security Administration	253	(0)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	555	(-163)	Housing and Urban Development*	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	239	(0)	Department of State	19	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	40	(+16)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	144	(0)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	63	(-10)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(0)
			Total	38,774	(+4,348)

^{*}Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center activated at Level I (24/7) (NRCC Update, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FL Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and National IMAT East-1 arrived at FL EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- Personnel mobilization center established at Anniston, AL to mobilize FEMA responders (FOD update, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- Recovery (Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 12, 2017, 1:05 p.m. EDT) (Open Disaster Summary, September 12, 2017, 1:03 p.m. EDT)

State/Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area					
Region II								
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,077 (+197)	8.3%	2.5%					
Puerto Rico	969 (+199)	48.7%	14.6%					
Region IV								
Florida	31,981 (+14,077)	4.2%	1.3%					

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000145

- Surge staffing continues for FEMA's Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls from three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 3,579 call center agents are expected to be online today (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 12, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- 382 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members are deployed/deployed pending check-in & training in support of Hurricane Irma (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 12, 2017, 6:30 a.m. EDT)
- o 10 joint Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Teams are identified and are prepared to deploy, an additional 13 teams available to deploy (RIV Update, September 12, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Temporary Housing Strategy: Transitional Sheltering Assistance for 4337-FL has been activated for the Individual Assistance declared counties. There are 5,681 households eligible, 24 households are currently checked in (65 individuals)
- Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration
 - Approximately 2 million policies in force across AL, FL, GA, SC, PR, and USVI (FIMA Update, September 12, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- Mutual Aid (EMAC Sit Rep #38, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	2	1
IV	FL	119 (+1)	32 (+0)
IV	GA	2	1
IV	SC	0	3 (+0)

FEMA Region II:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESFs 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, and 15 (FEMA HQ Update, September 12, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI
- FEMA Region X IMAT in San Juan, PR (FEMA HQ Update, September 12, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (FEMA HQ Update, September 12, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (FEMA HQ Update, September 12, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) (Interagency VTC, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- HO National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC (EMA Tribal Affairs Update, September 12, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC; and Region IV IMAT-2 arrived at GA EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep., September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers at FL, SC, GA, NC, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Florida
 - EOC at Level I (Full Activation) Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL DEM, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - FEMA Initial Operating Facility operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation; power is out (currently using generator power);
 experiencing flooding, downed trees, cresting canal levels, and severe wind gusts. FEMA is putting
 together a team to support operations and logistics for the tribe (FEMA email update, September 11, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT, Dol Update, September 12, 2017, 4:10 p.m. EDT)
- **Seminole Tribe of Florida:** EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs); Immokalee, Brighton, and Big Cypress Reservations on generator power; communications down on Brighton reservations with limited landline capacities; two shelters leaking; public safety buildings have roof damage beyond repair (FEMA Tribal Liaison Update, September 12, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT; DoI Update, September 12, 2017, 4:10 p.m. EDT)
- Alabama: EOC a Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- North Carolina: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o USVI/PR:
 - Mobile Air Traffic Control tower for St. Thomas Airport is currently being prepared for transport (ESF-1
 Update, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright will depart Philadelphia on September 12 at 2:00 p.m. EDT en route to St. Thomas to provide berthing and meals for emergency response personnel and to deliver relief supplies
 - A Jet Blue humanitarian flight was completed today from St. Thomas to CONUS (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- The remaining closed airports will re-open according to the following schedule:
 - Marathon International: September 15, 6:00a.m.
 - Naples: September 15, 8:00 a.m.
 - Key West International: September 16, 6:00 a.m.
- USACE mobilized contractors to South FL and are working with area shelters to identify debris
 removal requirements along roadways to shelters (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:24 a.m. EDT)
- A September 11 aerial assessment found that vehicles could not drive past the US-1 mile marker 75 due to debris on the road. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) conducted additional flyovers of I-75 and I-95 on September 12 to further assess road damage (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:17 p.m. EDT)
- Snake Creek Bridge and Plantation Key will be inspected today. Both bridges are north of Marathon,
 FL and will help identify the extent of damage and accessibility to the FL Keys (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- The original FL request for 150 structural engineers was pulled back. FL identified the ability to internally meet the requirement (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- USCG has now opened the port of Savannah, Port Everglades, Tampa and Port Canaveral with
 restrictions (daylight transit only). Joint USCG, USACE and NOAA port surveys continue in Tampa
 and Miami and are anticipated to be completed on September 12th. As surveys are completed, ports
 will be opened or opened with restrictions as requisite USCG Captain of the Ports deem the port safe
 for vessel traffic (USCG Update, September 12, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)

ESF-2: Communications

- O USVI/PR
 - FEMA accepted an offer from U.S. Secret Service on September 10 for 500 public safety radios; MERS Electronic Maintenance Shop will process the radios and ship to teams engaged in Regions II and IV; the radios arrived September 12 at Fredrick MERS and are undergoing reprogramming. The estimated time for radio deployment is 72 hours (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
 - Cell tower status (voluntary reporting, the same towers do not report everyday): 23% outages in St.
 Croix; 90% outages in St. John; 77% outages in St. Thomas; 19.4% outages in PR (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 8:31 a.m. EDT)
- o FL
 - Comcast opened free Xfinity wifi hotspots throughout the state to help residents and emergency personnel stay connected (FL DEM update, September 12, 2017, 12:00 EDT)
 - Initial damage assessments and restoration activities to communications infrastructure is underway in FL, GA, and AL. Lack of access to the FL Keys is impacting restoration efforts (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
 - 14 PSAPs remain down in, primarily in southern FL (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
 - 27.4% of cell sites in the disaster area are out of service; counties with 50% or greater of cell sites out include: Collier, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Miami-Dade, and Monroe (FCC DIRS SitRep, September 11, 2017, 1:00 p.m. FDT)
 - Coordination is still underway to allow communications carriers to follow ESF-12 bucket trucks into areas that are being restored (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)
 - DHS Government Emergency Telecommunication System (GETS) has been established to maximize use of wireline priority service is fully functional through October 6, 2017; an extension has been requested for an additional 30 days (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)



- MERS and Mobile Communications Office Vehicle assets assigned to support FEMA IMAT, US&R, ESF-8 NDMS, and Incident Staging Base teams on site in FL, GA, and SC arrived and awaiting assignment based on identified gaps (ESF-2 Update, September 11, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- GA: Disaster Information Reporting System activated for 20 counties. Activation has been requested for the counties that include the Atlanta area (ESF-2 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o USVI/PR
 - Infrastructure Assessments (IA) and Critical Public Facilities (CPF): Assessments of CPF in St.
 Thomas is ongoing. Two CPF teams have been alerted for deployment, if requested (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)
 - Debris Mission:
 - ESF-3 personnel accompanied damage assessment teams and are providing technical assistance to the PR island of Vieques; debris issues on the main island of PR will be locally addressed
 - An estimated 355,000 cubic yards of debris needs to be removed/managed on St. Thomas (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Temporary Emergency Power:
 - USACE Power Team assisted local entity and FEMA with the sizing and matching of generators from Staging Area to be installed by locals; majority of the power needs are in St. Thomas.
 - A 850 kilowatt generator arrived in St. Thomas today (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:19 a.m. EDT)
 - Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission:
 - Preliminary assessments indicate that over 90% of the 50,000 structures on St. Thomas and St. John damaged. Temporary Housing Management Cell is pending deployment to USVI (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:08 a.m. EDT)
 - Initial assessments in USVI estimate that 8,000-9,000 roofs damaged; majority of damaged roofs are metal, which will alter typical roofing mission response due to more materials being required (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:05 a.m. EDT)

o FL

- Infrastructure Assessments (IA) and Critical Public Facilities (CPF):
 - USACE Water/Wastewater subject matter experts (SMEs) coordinated a sub-tasking mission assignment for EPA to execute water/wastewater treatment facility assessments for FL and Tribal Nations, assessments are scheduled to begin today (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Emergency Power:
 - Coordination on temporary emergency power priorities is ongoing with FL. Contractor is mobilizing to Groveland, FL ISB (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:19 a.m. EDT)
- Blue Roof Mission:
 - Temporary Roofing Management Cell began mission scoping and activated USACE contractors. The planning scope includes a 29,000 temporary housing mission
 - In addition, USACE temporary roofing SMEs are coordinating a flyover of South Florida residential areas, currently scheduled for September 12 (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:05 a.m. EDT)
- Navigation Support:
 - On September 11, USACE and NOAA survey vessels conducted surveys at the Port of Everglades and the Port of Miami. Additional surveys are scheduled for Panama City Harbor and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway for September 12 (ESF-3 Update, September 12, 2017, 10:22 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- PA Incident Management Team (IMT) will demobilize from McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ to become available for redeployment at 1:00 p.m. EDT today
- o USVI:
 - Assessments of fire departments continue, no shortfalls at this time
 - One Type I National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) IMT has been identified as available to deploy to USVI pending a mission assignment (ESF#4 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)
 - Type 3 All Hazards IMT (AHIMT) from PA en route to support 19 two-person saw crews in Lake City, FL (ESF#4 Update, September 12, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)



 Seminole Tribe in Florida has damage to its Hollywood reservation Fire Department; the roof blew off and plumbing is backed up. Tribal LNO is en route to the Tribal EOC and will coordinate with Region IV (Tribal Liaison Update, September 12, 2017, 1:27 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

• FL: Civil Air Patrol (CAP) taskings expected to begin today at 4:30 p.m. EDT. Planning to fly over San Marco, Core City, River Side, Mandarin, and Grove Park. FL's priority for taskings is on search and rescue and visual route surveys over major traffic routes (specifically focused on US1 from Miami to Key West). Currently planning to perform five sorties (CAP Update, September 12, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Critical Needs Assistance is active today for all IA declared counties; provides a one-time \$500 payment per households displaced from their primary dwelling as a result of a disaster.
- Region II has received the arrival of Durable Medical Equipment (DMEs) and Consumable Medical Supplies (CMS) resources and are working with Virgin Island Territory Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) to identify shortfalls and anticipate Resource Request Forms (RRFs) and delivery locations September 13.

o FL:

- FL response efforts are focusing on shelter consolidation, feeding, and bulk distribution. No critical shortfalls related to feeding are reported.
- The shelters in FL with the highest populations include:
 - South Dade High School: Miami, FL (3,301)
 - South Dade Middle School: Homestead, FL (2,100)
 - Manatee High School: Bradenton, FL (2,000)
 - River Ridge Middle School/High School: New Port Rickey, FL (1,745)
 - Bayshore Elementary School: Manatee, FL (1,590)
- ESF-6 projects possible shortfalls in shelter staffing and the ability to sustain long term feeding mission; ESF-6 is updating the acquisition packet to reflect Region IV's staffing support needs under the IA-TAC contract, estimated completion on September 12 (ESF-6 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army: 17 canteens are deployed as of today (15 additional canteens are staged in FL); 26
 Salvation Army corps community centers are serving meals; more than 3,000 trained volunteers and personnel to support response efforts.
 - An additional 32 Mobile feeding units (total feeding capacity of 48,000) will arrive from surrounding states by Thursday to support operations
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief's initial six kitchens designated for the response in FL with a capacity of 130,000 meals a day are en route and should meet the standard of producing food within 72 hours of landfall. An additional nine kitchens with a capacity of 100,000 meals a day are standing by for use throughout the impacted area (ESF-6 SitRep, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- GA: Salvation Army supporting feeding at 19 mobile feeding units in GA; capacity: 28,500 meals per day; able to maintain this level of feeding as long as required.
- AL: Salvation Army supporting feeding at two locations (Selma and Dothan). Three canteens (4,5000 meals per day capacity) are on standby (ESF-6 SitRep, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o USVI/PR:
 - USVI: FEMA has provided to USVI 395,050 meals, 270,000 liters of water, and 1 generator to date (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT [generators in USVI were confirmed by ESF-7 at 2:00 p.m.)
 - 30 generators moved from San Juan, PR arrived in St. Thomas today; unloading and installation pending at this time (RSS Meeting, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - PR: 161,518 meals are currently on hand. FEMA has provided 3,600 meals to PR to date (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT [generators in USVI were confirmed by ESF-7 at 2:00 p.m.)
 - Maritime Sea Bridge:
 - Commodities are planned to be shipped from Randolph ISB to USVI September 13; Austin JFO plans to then consolidate remaining Randolph inventories to Seguin ISB (RSS Meeting, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)



- 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and 31 generators on Conquistador barge from Pennsauken, NJ with estimated arrival in San Juan, PR September 18
- 903,000 meals, 23 GSA vehicles, and an MCOV being shipped on SS Wright, estimated arrival in St. Thomas on September 19; ship has 325 berthing units and will be used for responder lodging (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- Air Bridges:
 - Passenger air bridge operational for Department of Defense airplanes to move federal responders and vehicles to San Juan, PR (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Commodity air bridge: flights continue from Houston, TX to San Juan; each trip brings 90,000 meals; expecting three flights on September 12 with an additional nine planned. Two C-130 transport planes are due to depart September 12 from Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX to PR with a total of 72,000 liters of water (ESF-7 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT and RSS Meeting, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- o CONUS: 8,849,456 meals, 14,348,260 liters of water, and 87 generators on hand in the Southeast. FEMA has provided 3,855,184 meals, 3,479,302 liters of water to states to date
- o FL: 488,712 meals, 365,478 liters of water, and 112 generators are currently on hand. FEMA has provided 3,226,768 meals and 2,566,678 liters of water to the state to date
 - Florida Division of Emergency Management State Logistics Response Center is operational (RSS Meeting, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - 164 total trucks are transporting commodities today from ISB Maxwell to FL in Law Enforcement Officer escorted convoys of 20 to Orlando Airport; 30 truckloads received at this time; further truckloads planned to move to Groveland, FL (one set of 42 truckloads, one of 78 truckloads)
 - Two sets of 40 truckloads from ISB Fort Bragg have diverted to Orlando Airport
 - USS Empire State (650 berths) is en route to support housing responders in FL; USS Kennedy is en route through straits of FL with estimated arrival time of September 14
 - ESF-7 is exploring COAs for commercial cruise ship to serve as responder housing
- Seminole Tribe of Florida identifying location for points of distribution (PODs); no mass care, food, or Red Cross assistance requested (Tribal Liaison, September 11, 2017, 9:13 p.m. EDT)
- o AL: 7,265,869 meals and 10,688,837 liters of water currently on hand.
 - ISB Selma Craig Field, AL is open and operational for support of FL and GA operations (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - NC: 341,473 meals, 2,150,409 liters of water, and 57 generators on hand. (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - SC: 551,544 meals, 1,163,536 liters of water on hand
- OGA: 201,858 meals and 30 generators on hand. FEMA has provided 628,416 meals and 912,624 liters of water to date (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - ISB Forest Park, GA is open and operational for support of FL and GA operations (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-7 pre-positioned 440,000 gallons of diesel and 70,000 gallons of motor vehicle gas Warner Robins Air Force Base for distribution across FL (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Federal buildings closed on September 12: FL 398 (-15), GA 159 (+11), SC 7 (-28), USVI 3, PR 1 (GSA update, September 12, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- USVI and PR:
 - 3 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), 1 Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT), and 2 Health and Medical Task Forces (HMTFs) are supporting operations (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 1:13 p.m. EDT)
 - Medical evacuations remain ongoing in USVI and PR on an as-needed basis (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- o FL:
 - Teams engaged: 1 IRCT, 1 Mobilization Team (MOB); 1 Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) Team, 1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT).
 - Teams staged in Orlando, FL: 10 DMATs, 3 Service Access Teams (SATs), 1 Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Assessment Team (DMORT).



- Teams en route: 1 DMAT (to Monroe County; awaiting transport); 1 DMAT (to Miami-Dade County; awaiting transport); 1 DMAT (to Lake, Lee, and Sarasota counties) (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 1:13 p.m. EDT)
- Teams are currently supporting missions to five medical special needs shelters. Additional missions are anticipated for support to Key West medical facility and casualty collection point in southern FL (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)
- There have been no requests from the states or territories for specific support regarding health care services for individuals requiring dialysis or support for durable medical equipment (DME) (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 1:13 p.m. EDT)
- The initial 100 ambulances assigned to FL are being utilized; an additional 200 ambulances, 3,500 paratransit seats, and 25 aircraft (15 rotary wing, 10 fixed wing) are staged in support of FL (ESF-8 Update, September 12, 2017, 4:06 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- For Irma response, 127 lives saved by the USCG; 53 pets were also rescued (ESF-9 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- o In total, USCG has 43 operational aircraft across FL, PR, and GA and 47 operational cutters in the FL and Caribbean areas. USCG has 59 operational small and shallow water boats in FL and PR
- O USVI/PR:
 - Primary, secondary, and targeted search operations continue on St. Thomas, St. John, and the island of Culebra (off of PR); to date, 1,141 people evacuated in those areas
 - Depending on air and sea bridge capabilities, USCG estimates that search and rescue operations in the Caribbean will be completed in two to four days
 - USCG Sector San Juan continuing coordination with cruise ships and interagency to evacuate tourists from St. Thomas
- o FL
 - 12 task forces committed to Region IV for search and rescue operations; four of the eight federal
 task forces assigned to FL have begun operations, primary focus of search and rescue teams is the
 FL Keys
 - USCG Cutters with embarked helicopters and rescue teams are off shore Key West, Marathon, and Northeast FL conducting post-storm operations; Air Station Miami and Clearwater are open and conducting overflights in support of USAR and assessment teams. Shallow water boats heavily engaged in rescue operations in flooded areas of Jacksonville, and rescued 115 people in the last 24 hours
 - Maritime distress monitoring (VHF-16) towers in the Key West area are not operational. One USCG cutter is providing search and rescue communication guard to Key West (ESF-9 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- USCG National Strike Force increased to 56 members with additional 9 members mobilized to support USCG Incident Management Teams; USCG National Response Center (NRC) received 24 reports of potential pollution caused by Hurricane Irma to date (USCG Update, September 12, 2017, 1:39 p.m. EDT
- o PR:
 - All PR Aqueduct and Sewer Authority waste water treatment plants (WWTP) are in service, however 15 of nearly 800 sanitary pump stations are overflowing sewage due to hurricane. EPA is coordinating visits to the pump stations, the Dorado WWTP, and the Culebra WWTP as soon as conditions allow
 - EPA reports about 4% of the population on the public water system in PR is without drinking water services; EPA working to contact approximately 60 of the private water facilities to verify status and approximately 25 have expressed a need. EPA will visit systems that did not respond September 13 to verify status
 - 22 of 23 Superfund NPL/Oil sites have been assessed, no issues report. One inspection remains to be conducted for an oil tank site in USVI; 12 out of 64 oil or chemical facilities on the ground assessments have been completed and no issues were identified.



- o FL
 - EPA: Six teams are deploying today to conduct rapid assessment of 90 Superfund remedial sites; three technical experts deployed to Tallahassee, FL to support USACE water sector mission
 - No major oil spills have been reported to date but there is widespread damage to boats in marinas and likely widespread smaller oil spills (ESF-10, September 12, 2017, 1:34 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o USVI/PR:
 - International Funds for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is sending an internationally experienced nineperson assessment team to USVI to perform assessments (ESF-11 Email, September 12, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Disease Control, Department of State, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are coordinating animal health entry requirements to expedite evacuation of US and other citizens from US and non-US jurisdictions in the region (ESF-11 Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 1:34 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) estimates that at least 5,000 pets are in FL shelters and additional pets are sheltered in other states in the region. FL is setting up a large shelter in Kissimmee for unattended pets separated from their owners (ESF-11 SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:34 p.m.)
- Non-profit organization Code 3 Associates is performing assessments for pet issues in Osceola County, FL (ESF-11 Email, September 12, 2017, 2:47 p.m.)
- FL requested 15 individuals for an animal task force; ESF-11 is planning to fulfill request by September 13, 2017 (ESF-11 Update, September 11, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)

CONUS

 American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) supporting one pet shelter in Miami-Dade County with 370 pets and a large pet shelter in SC (no number reported) (ESF-11 Email, September 12, 2017, 2:47 p.m.)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI/PR:
 - The procurement to deploy 30 crews and equipment for pole replacement, installation, and tree trimming for the Rio Grande municipality is awaiting specifics of the mutual aid agreement (ESF-12 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)
 - A generator arrived today in St. Thomas, and will be hooked up within 24 hours (ESF-12 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)
 - There are currently two generators online. The airport and hospital are still energized (DOE SitRep, September 12, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

o FL

- ESF-12 personnel in FL confirm no issues getting fuel for first responders (ESF-12 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)
- The two main ports that are used for delivering fuel, Port Everglades and Tampa, were partially reopened today. This should improve the temporary fuel shortage by the end of the week once fuel tankers unload, and deliveries are made to terminal racks, and then trucks deliver to gas stations. The only mitigating factor is debris clearance in roads (ESF 12 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)
- FPL estimates power restoration to most of the West Coast of FL by September 22 and to the East Coast by September 17. This does not include those impacted by tornadoes, flooding, and other severe conditions (DOE SitRep, September 12, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Florida is working closely with shippers and truckers in the state to resupply stations. Emergency supplies were pre-positioned and are being used to supply stations on major highways (ESF-12 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)

o GA

- Georgia Power began its first full day of full-scale damage assessments today (DOE SitRep, September 12, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA completed assessments of Turkey Point and St. Lucie nuclear power plants, no issues were found
 and both plants have both restarted. Crystal River, a decommissioning power plant, did not experience
 any significant storm damage (FEMA THD Update, September 12, 2017, 11:35 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o USVI/PR
 - Governor of USVI submitted the anticipated request for 100 officers from the NYC police department or NJ state police (NRCS Update, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Four quick reaction teams (QRTs) deployed to San Juan, PR in support of ESF-8 and ESF-9 operations in PR and USVI (ESF-13 Update, September 11, 2017, 10:10 a.m. EDT)

o CONUS

- Six DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Quick Response Teams (QRTs) are deployed to Orlando in support of ESF-13 to assist with search and rescue missions
 - ESF-13 is working to fulfill request from Seminole Tribe for a DOI BIA QRT to respond. Five QRTs are en route to Moody AFB, GA today. Two BIA radio technicians are requested to support DOI teams (DoI SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-13 submitted an amendment to increase funding support and equip 12 additional QRTs (300 FLEOs) and four mobile command vehicles who are providing force protection to federal responders in Region IV for 15 days
- 14 QRTs have moved south from the staging area at Moody Air Force base and are conducting security missions while five remain on the base for any additional requirements; 14 additional QRTs on stand-by at home station
- Region IV Incident Management and Assistance Team (IMAT) is submitting a request to have 125
 FLEOs support the Seminole Tribe (ESF-13, September 12, 2017, 12:56 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o USVI
 - USVI government providing information to the public via the USVI Department of Tourism website "usviupdate.com"; FEMA is promoting the site in interviews, press conferences and social media (ESF 15 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:12 a.m. EDT)
- o FL
 - Tribal Affairs: FEMA Tribal Liaison Officer and team are traveling to both Seminole Tribe and Miccosukee Tribe September 12 to support operations and coordinate logistics needs
 - Private Sector:
 - Walmart anticipates all facilities in FL will reopen by September 16, 35% are already open and they did not experience major structural damage. They expect perishable items to restart flow within 48-72 hours
 - FedEx has been warehousing cold chain and temperature sensitive medical supplies at their major sort locations and are sending these into theater on first flights. They also frontloaded fuel supplies ahead of the storm and is now moving them southbound out of Atlanta (ESF-15 update, September 2017, 4:36 p.m.)
 - Social media: Residents in Tampa are using #OpenNow to communicate businesses opening back up (ESF 15 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:48 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard

- USVI/PR: USCG continues to conduct evacuations of St. John and surrounding USVI and British Virgin Islands (American citizens) to St. Thomas with USCG cutters. Cruise ships will evacuate a mix of tourists and locals from St. Thomas to Miami (upon port re-opening) and PR with Norwegian Sky and Majesty of the Seas, respectively
- o CONUS:
 - USCG will assess and develop plan to reconstitute critical maritime SAR communication towers as
 degraded capabilities are anticipated due to storm damage in the FL Keys and west coast of FL.
 Preliminary damage assessments identified that all USCG SAR communications towers in the FL Keys
 are inoperable. USCG has stationed a cutter off the FL Keys to monitor maritime hailing and distress
 calls
 - USCG fixed wing aircraft conducted transport of a Disaster Medical Assist Team (DMAT), Disaster Survivor Assist Team (DSAT), US&R team and USCG personnel from Orlando to Key West in support of life safety/sustaining operations in the FI Keys (USCG Update, September 12, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000153

• U.S. Department of Defense

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):USVI/PR:
 - USNORTHCOM and USTRANSCOM moving an Army Medical Support Company, two Critical
 Care Air Transport (CCAT) teams and the En Route Patient Staging System (ERPSS)-10 from St.
 Croix to St. Thomas to establish temporary medical facilities, mission assignment for sourcing
 surgical capability is anticipated to enhance the ability to provide temporary medical support services
 - 26th Marine Expeditionary Until continuing food and water distribution missions, route clearance, patient movement, and is assisting in the opening the St Thomas airfield
 - The Civil Affairs Information Support Element arrived in St. Thomas to distribute emergency messages in support of response operations in USVI

o FL:

- The USS Abraham Lincoln is in station near FL Keys and conducting helicopter operations, including providing supplies to forces opening Marathon airfield
- USS Iwo Jima and USS New York arrived in station near FL Keys, which will enable the onward movement of USS Abraham Lincoln up the FL West coast
- Airfields at Patrick and MacDill AFB were in better condition than expected, and search and rescue forces are at both locations, including US Army HH-60 helicopters and search and rescue from PR
- Army North moved trucks toward Camp Blanding and Marine Force North postured to move fuel and supplies to designated search and rescue airfields in the South
- Naval Air Station Key West currently has unlimited daytime C-130 & rotary wing capabilities. A
 U.S. Air Force airfield assessment team arrives today to determine if the airfield is C-17 capable.
 NORTHCOM expects an update from the airfield assessment team the evening of September 12
- US Transportation Command (USTRASNCOM)
 - Movement of the 602nd Area Support Medical Company (ASMC) to St. Thomas:
 - Initial elements of the 602nd ASMC arrived; there are four additional flights and the final flight is scheduled to arrive at 11:30 a.m. EDT September 13
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 31 generators delivered to Lakehurst, NJ and 11 high-end (1-2MW) generators delivered to Groveland, FL in support of Hurricane Irma; Twenty-eight of 31 forward shipped by FEMA to USVI/PR; Additional 40 high-end generators (1.2-1.8 megawatts) requested for support to FL and GA
 - Delivering 1.2M commercial, shelf-stable meals daily to Ellenwood, GA September 11-20, 2017
 - Delivered 300K gallons of motor gasoline and diesel at Robbin AFB, GA on September 9; receiving requirements and developing "joint solutions" support to issue fuel to first responders and agencies; potential 250,000 requirement for diesel and motor gas throughout SE United States
 - Providing 5M meals-ready-to-eat to North Field, SC from September 12 to 15, 2017 (DoD Update, September 12, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard

- o USVI/PR
 - Proving security and support for 11 shelters in USVI and PR
 - Supported the evacuation of 1,585 U.S. citizens from St. Martin
 - National Guard personnel supporting in USVI/PR to improve communications capabilities as part of the Joint Incident Site Communication Capability; successfully delivered on September 12
- CONUS
 - Assisting with curfews in Miami, Tampa, Ft. Lauderdale, and much of South FL to prevent looting and providing security and support for 467 shelters across FL, SC, and AL
 - EMAC support began for FL September 12, and will continue based on mission requirements (NGB Update, September 12, 2017, 1:08 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
 - USVI/PR
 - National Park Service (NPS) Eastern IMT mobilized to USVI to coordinate debris removal for access to park areas

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000154

13 5:50 PM

■ US Geological Survey (USGS) Puerto Rico office continues to run on generator power and is closed to the public; retrieved all nine surge sensors on September 11, with analysis ongoing (Dol SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- The NPS Eastern IMT is mobilizing in Atlanta, GA today. A total of 70 resources have been ordered to assist with recovery operations in the Hurricane Irma-affected southern FL and Caribbean national parks. 20 advance team members expected to arrive in Homestead, FL today, with remainder expected to arrive September 14
- NPS reports partial accounting of employees at Big Cypress National Park (all but one accounted), and Everglades National Park (164 of 340 employees accounted for) (Dol SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- USGS: 31 stream gages and ten groundwater stations are not reporting; numerous gages reporting
 flows above current rating curves or above peak record and will be priority for discharge
 measurements; plans to retrieve storm surge sensors September 13 (Dol SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- GA: USGS reports 52 surge sensors and ten Rapid Deployment Gages (RDGs) fielded; surge sensors will be retrieved today
- SC: USGS reports 67 surge sensors and ten RDGs are fielded; surge sensors will be retrieved tomorrow September 13 (DoI SitRep, September 12, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)
- Bureau of Land Management: Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse has no power and restoration is estimated to be 24 hours (Dol Update, September 12, 2017, 4:10 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 - o USVI/PR:
 - The San Juan Disaster Assistance Recovery Team unit arrived at 2:00 p.m. EDT September 12 to support security, relief, response, recovery, and business resumption in St. Thomas
 - Caribbean Air & Marine Branch is supporting relief and recovery efforts in PR and USVI. 45 rescue and logistical missions have been completed to date, during which five lives have been saved
 - o CONUS:
 - 79 CBP Officers along with 13 vehicles (including two trucks) and eight Border Patrol mobile medical units, staged at Panama City, FL for further deployment to provide assistance to those in need as identified; an additional 36 Border Patrol BORSTAR medical personnel are staged in Dothan, AL for a total of 115 DART team members.
 - P3 Airplane and flight crew continue flying missions in the Florida Keys for critical infrastructure and damage assessments
 - 48 Office of Field Operations (OFO) Officer and Border Patrol BORSTAR Agent Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART) deployed to Marathon Key, FL to Incident Command Post
 - One OFO Special Response Team (SRT) is currently deployed to Eglin Air Force Base, FL; 25 USBP Agents are deployed to Moody Air Force Base, GA; 7 Surge Capacity Force Volunteers deployed to Anniston, AL to supplement CBP response to Hurricane Irma (CBP Update, September 12, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Table

• The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident at Federal Staging Areas and Incident Support Bases. This list does not include Distribution Centers (DC), and therefore does not include commodities located at the DC in Atlanta, GA.

USVI	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,186,624	0	210,924	0
Water	667,000	0	115,200	0
Sheeting	15,000	0	0	0
CUSI	70	0	0	0



PR	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,511,999	683,469	348,610	168,518
Water	2,014,000	0	0	0
Cot	6,500	4,116	0	0
Gen	30	31	0	0
CUSI	0	0	280	282

FL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,680,528	17,136	584,136	488,712
Water	2,063,232	35,280	382,542	365,478
Fuel	70,000	0	0	0
CUSI	686	90	0	0
Gen	339	49	112	112

GA	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,000,000	0	201,858	201,858
Fuel	318,464	0	0	0
Gen	58	0	30	30
Trans	2	0	0	0

NC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	3,287,378	19,152	3,796,133	2,150,409
Meal	1,676,904	17,136	1,942,202	341,473
Blanket	40,000	0	44,832	21,947
Tarp	26,410	0	26,900	25,038
Other	500	0	0	1
Gen	94	0	83	57
Cot	0	0	2,389	2,677
CUSI	0	0	13	13
THU	0	0	0	11

SC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	9,866,316	1,626,298	551,544	551,544
Water	1,800,000	671,533	1,163,536	1,163,536
CUSI	87	0	0	0

AL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	27,768,599	6,729,490	12,884,932	10,668,837
Meal	11,453,243	308,592	11,910,790	7,265,869
Tarp	118,248	5,926	110,567	112,707
Blanket	53,676	0	53,676	47,801
Hygiene	50,000	0	50,000	50,000
Sheeting	42,965	2,016	14,981	15,379
Cot	20,385	0	20,984	19,496
Other	500	0	0	0
Gen	205	5	218	0



The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory.

USVI	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	861,596	395,050
Water	653,618	270,000
Cot	450	300
CUSI	55	7
Gen*	30	1
Sheeting	28	28

PR	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	3,600	3,600
Cot	2,150	2,252

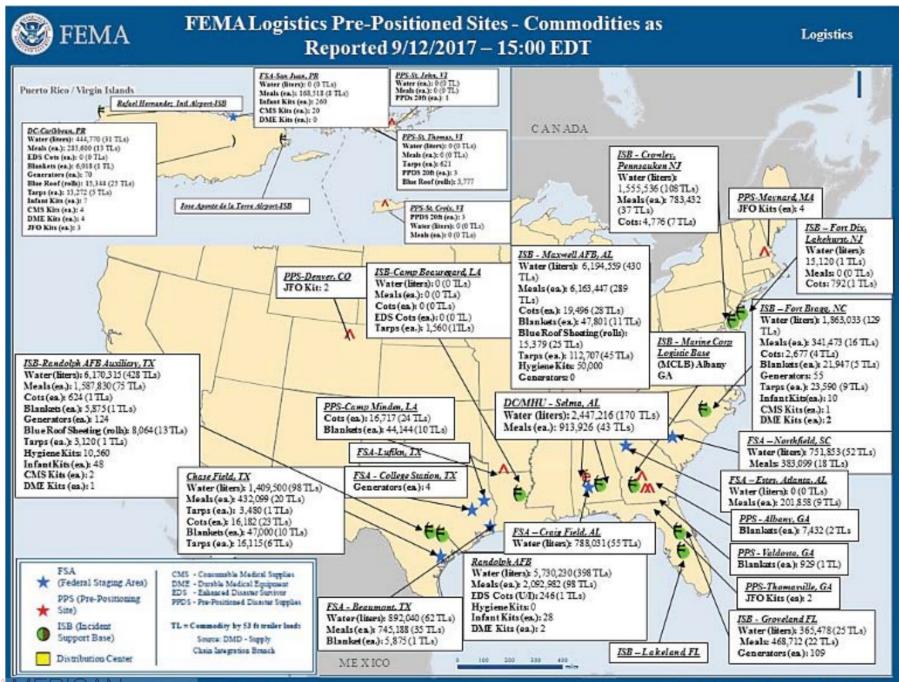
FL	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	2,095,424	3,226,768
Water	1,417,064	2,566,678
Blanket	1,000	5,875
Cot	500	624
Clothing	400	400

GA	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	957,456	912,624
Meal	602,592	628,416
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Cot	12,700	12,505
Tarp	3,004	1,664
JFO	1,450	1,428

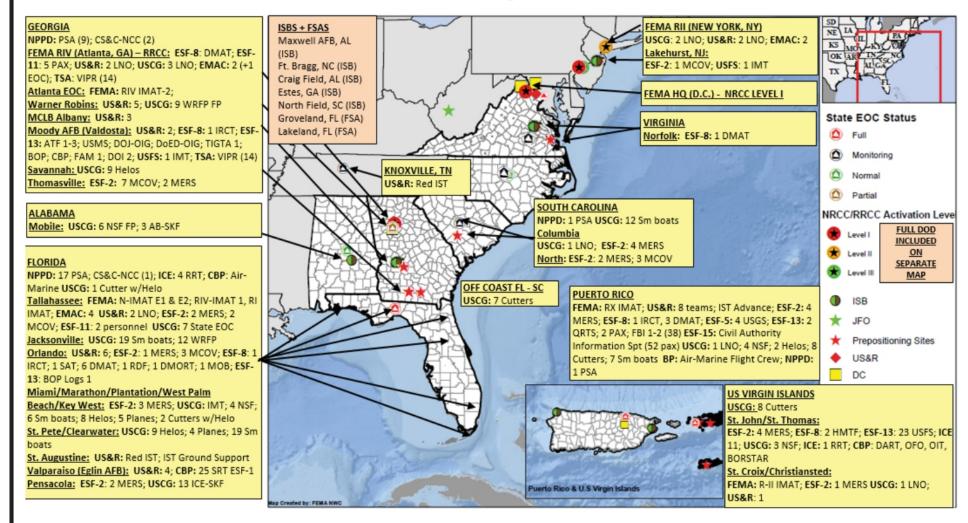
Note: Some commodities have been transferred to USVI; RSS is in the process of establishing formal accounting of commodities transferred to the territory.

(ESF 7 Update, September 12, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT [*generators in USVI were confirmed by ESF-7 at 2:00 p.m. EDT]

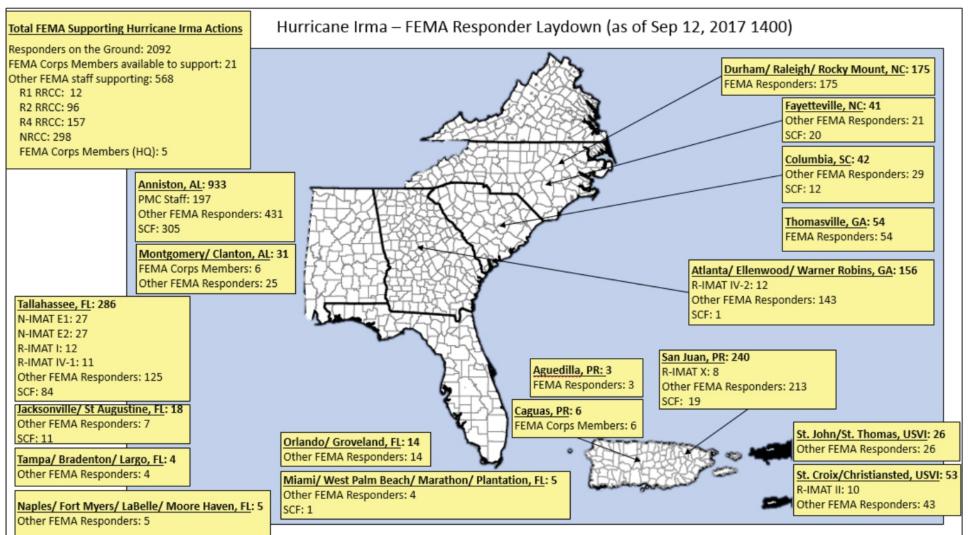




Hurricane Irma - Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 12, 2017 1700)









Senior Leadership Briefing Post-Tropical Cyclone Irma

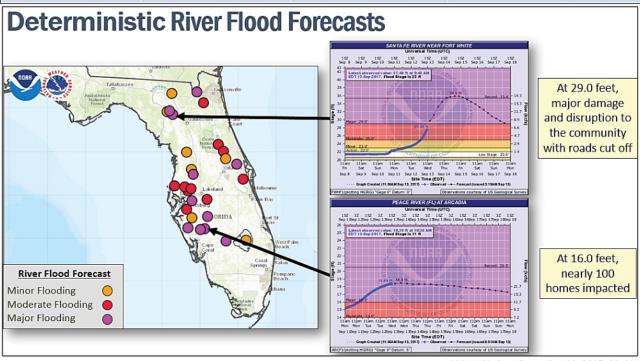
Wednesday, September 13, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Significant river flooding continues across the northern and western portions of the Florida Peninsula. Many basins have already crested with gradual recession expected for the next several days; however, slower responding basins will most likely crest either Thursday or Friday. Flood impacts likely to homes, business, and state county roads, especially in areas exceeding major flood stage. Most locations across the entire region should recede below Major Flood Stage by this weekend or early next week. Showers and thunderstorms will become more numerous starting Thursday and continuing into the upcoming weekend. This may result in cloud-to-ground lightning and locally gusty winds. Heat indices will be in the middle to upper 90s through the weekend which may result in heat-related stress. (NOAA Update, September 13, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)

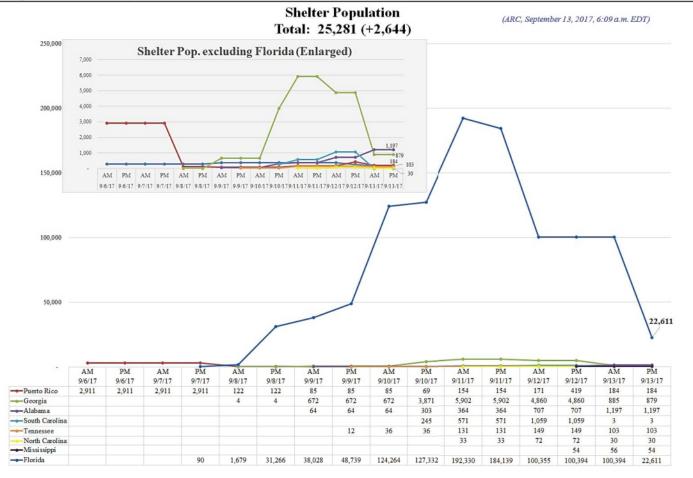
Major Flooding in Florida: Recession Timing

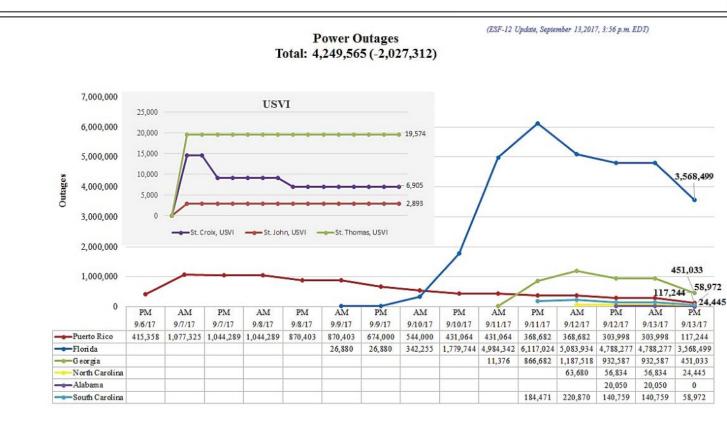
Basin	USGS Gauge	Forecast to Recede	Expected Impacts
	Location (County)	Below Major Flooding	
St. Marys River	Macclenny (Baker)	Thursday (9/14)	Trailers and houses threatened
Santa Fe River	Near Fort White (Gilchrist)	Early Next Week *Forecast to Exceed Record Flood Stage on Thursday	Major damage and disruption to the community with roads cut off
St. Johns River	Geneva (Seminole)	Early Next Week	Flooding of homes in low-lying areas
Alafia River	Lithia (Hillsborough)	Thursday (9/14)	Residences downstream of State Road 640 flooded
Horse Creek	Near Arcadia (Desoto)	Early Thursday (9/14)	Water impacts Royal Park Estates and Highways72 and 761
Peace River	Zolfo Springs (Hardee) Arcadia (Desoto)	Early Thursday (9/14) Until Further Notice	Nearly 100 homes impacted
Palmdale Fisheating Creek	Palmdale (Glades)	Thursday (9/14)	A few houses impacted



(NOAA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:46 a.m. EDT)

Impact Summary:





	Population Impacts						
State/ Tribe	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other	
USVI	5	Shelters: 5 Pop: 181	St. Thomas - 19,574 St. John - 2,893 St. Croix - 6,905	1 closed	N/A	St. Croix schools opened	
PR	3	Shelters: 4 Pop: 184	117,244 (-186,754)	All open, 1 on generator	N/A	Partial opening of schools and government offices that have power and water	
FL	12 (unconfirmed)	Shelters: 174 (-258) Pop: 22,611 (-77,783)	3,568,499 (-1,219,778)	10 closed (-8)	25 counties mandatory; 16 counties voluntary	Overnight curfews: 16 cities/counties; Offices: 12 counties closed 9/13; Schools: 42 counties to reopen by Friday 9/15, 19 counties to reopen Monday 9/18, 6 counties closed until further notice	
Seminole Tribe	0	Shelters: 4 (-1) Pop: 85 (+46)	No Power at Brighton & Hollywood reservations	Not Reported	No orders	Leaking at Immokalee and Big Cypress shelters. Damage to Hollywood reservation Fire Department	
GA	3	Shelters: 15 (-19) Pop: 879 (-3,981)	451,033 (-481,554)	6 closed (5 sheltered in place with 571 occupants)	Mandatory orders lifted by Governor for all six coastal counties; two permitting re- entry	53 schools closed through September 13, 5 counties closed through September 15 th .	
SC	4 (unconfirmed)	Shelters: 5 Pop: 3	58,972 (-81,787)	l evacuated/ closed	Barrier island evacuation orders lifted by governor; access to islands now at the discretion of local officials	All state buildings and most school districts open 9/13	
NC	N/A	Shelters: 5 Pop: 30	24,445 (-32,389)	Not Reported	N/A	N/A	
TN	0	Shelters: 7 Pop: 103	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	N/A	N/A	
AL	N/A	Shelters: 16 (-14) Pop: 1,197	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	N/A	Multiple school closures	
MS	N/A	Shelters: 1 Pop: 54 (-2)	N/A	Not Reported	N/A	N/A	
As of:	3:20 p.m.	2:20 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	September 12, 2017 8:30 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	

(ABC News, ESF-6 Support System, ESF-12, ESF-8, RIV, Tribal Affairs Liaison Updates, FL Division of Emergency Management, September 13, 2017)



			Infrastructure Ir	npacts		
State/ Tribe	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water
USVI	St. Croix open; St. Thomas closed except for emergency operations until September 20	St. Croix: 1 open, 1 open with restrictions, 1 closed due to security issues; St. Thomas: all open, 2 with restrictions	St. Croix resuming service; no service in St. Thomas and St. John due to power outages	Minimal damage in St. Croix; major damage in St. John; difficult to assess damage in St. Thomas due to downed power lines and debris	Normal supply chain operational	St. Croix under a Drinking Water advisory due to the heavy rains; St. Thomas and St. John are under a Boil Water advisory
PR	All major airports open	Guayama open with restrictions; all others open	Ferry: Relief only in Culebra, full service resumed in Vieques; Rail: Tren Ubano fully operational; Bus: Open dawn to dusk	All major roads open; no damage reported	No concerns	26,845 (-15,846) without water
FL	All major airports open except Key West Int'l, Marathon Int'l, Naples (closed except for emergency operations)	4 ports open, 7 open with restrictions, 2 closed	Norfolk Southern: all lines open, SunRail and CSX: rail support infrastructures damaged	I-75, I-10, and I-95 are open. All bridges along US-1 are safe for travel. US-1 is not open to the public. I-75 may be closed due to flooding	Most gas stations in major cities are without fuel; delivery of fuel to major fuel ports expected to resolve shortages	Boil water notices in effect for 32 counties
Seminole Tribe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Reported	Not Reported	Boil water notice
GA	All open except for Brunswick Golden Isles (closed except for emergency operations)	1 open, 1 open with restrictions	Damage assessments underway; rail operations heavily impacted by widespread power outages	Damage assessments underway; all I-75 southbound lanes reopened	Some fuel outages being reported throughout the state	Not Reported
NC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: Amtrak Crescent (five stations in NC) resumed service; damage assessments underway	Coordinating with SC and GA to handle re-entry traffic on I-95, I-77, I-26	No concerns	Not Reported
SC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: Damage assessments underway	Returning evacuees experiencing traffic congestion on I-75 south to FL	No concerns	Not Reported
AL	All major airports open	All open	Not Reported	Not Reported	No concerns	Not Reported
As of:	10:41 a.m.	2:47 p.m.	1:53 p.m.	3:15 p.m.	2:32 p.m.	4:00 p.m.

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, September 13, 2017)



Declaration Activity:

the state of the s	American Contract of	Declared Counties				
State/Region	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
Region II						
Puerto Rico	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	12 municipalities	75%		
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All	90% (Cat A) 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, then 90% thereafter		
Region IV						
Alabama	9/11: <i>EM-33</i> 89		All 67 counties and Poarch Band of Creek Indians	75%		
Florida	9/10: <i>DR-4337</i>	37 counties	All (67 counties)	75% 100% (Cat B) for 30 days		
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>	-	Whole Tribe	75%		
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	-	All 46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation	75%		
Georgia	9/7: <i>EM-3387</i>	-	94 counties	75%		

(FEMA Email, Amendment No. 3, Amendment No. 4, and Amendment No. 5 to FEMA-4337-DR for FL, September 13, 2017 2:19 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency		onnel loyed	Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed	
FEMA – Deployed	2,502	(+426)	National Weather Service- NOAA	34	(-9)
FEMA – Other Support	557	(+536)	National Guard	18,863	(+2,745)
Urban Search & Rescue	1,352	(0)	DOD – Title 10	13,198	(-2,187)
Health and Human Services	919	(-61)	General Services Administration	19	(0)
Department of Transportation	26	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	275	(+15)
United States Coast Guard	725	(+114)	Department of the Interior	208	(-12)
DHS – NPPD	176	(+72)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	88	(0)
Department of Energy	12	(-6)	Small Business Administration (SBA)	1	(+1)
US Department of Agriculture	7	(0)	Transportation Security Administration	298	(+14)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	672	(-46)	Housing and Urban Development	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	214	(-25)	Department of State	24	(+5)
Civil Air Patrol	26	(-14)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	156	(+12)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	62	(-1)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(0)
			Total	40,425	(+1,579)

*Number of Personnel Unknown/Not Reported (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center activated at Level I (24/7). Gold team will relieve Blue team 8:00 a.m. EDT, September 14 (NRCC Morning Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FL Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and National IMAT East-1 at FL EOC (Region IV Watch Unit Update, September 13, 2017, 6:00 a.m. EDT)
- Personnel mobilization center established at Anniston, AL has 1,000 staff ready to mobilize for Irma response (Daily Ops Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Administrator Long traveled from Washington, D.C. to both St. Thomas and PR September 12. Today, September 13 he is in PR and FL (FEMA Front Office Update, September 13, 2017, 12:33 p.m. EDT)



Recovery

State/Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area
Region II			
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,410 (+133)	10.9%	3.3%
Puerto Rico	1,444 (+178)	72.6%	21.8%
Region IV			
Florida	83,687 (+25, 653)	11%	3.3%

(Open Disaster Summary, September 12, 2017, 1:03 p.m. EDT)

- Surge staffing continues for FEMA's Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls from three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,513 call center agents are expected to be online September 13 (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 13, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA):
 - o 382 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members are deployed/deployed pending check-in and training in support of Hurricane Irma (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 12, 2017, 6:30 a.m. EDT)
 - O USVI: 9 DSA staff traveled from St. Croix to St. John to establish DSA presence on St. John (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - PR: DSA staff working in Culebra and Vieques municipalities
- Preliminary Damage Assistance (PDA):
 - Three Individual Assistance PDA teams in Carolina municipality, PR (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m.
 EDT)
 - Five Public Assistance PDA teams continuing assessments in the Puerto Rican municipalities of Quebradillas, Camuy, Barceloneta, Santa Isabel, Salinas, Yabucoa, Naguabo, Las Piedras, Jayuya, Comerio and Cataño
- Temporary Housing Strategy: Transitional Sheltering Assistance for 4337-FL activated for the Individual Assistance declared counties; 17,678 households are eligible, and 97 households (257 individuals) are currently checked in (ESF-6 Update, September, 13, 2017 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration
 - o More than 2.6 million policies in force across AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, PR, and USVI (FIMA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:40 p.m. EDT)
 - o FIMA has received the following number of flood insurance claims (these numbers are expected to continue to increase):
 - 9 claims have been submitted in USVI
 - 3 claims have been submitted in PR
 - 1 claim has been submitted in AL
 - Over 400 claims have been submitted in GA
 - Over 700 claims have been submitted in SC
 - Over 5,400 claims have been submitted in FL (FIMA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:40 p.m. EDT)
- Mutual Aid (EMAC Sit Rep #41, September 13, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	11 (+0)	3 (+0)
IV	FL	128 (+1)	32 (0)
IV	GA	1 (+0)	1 (+0)
IV	SC	0	3 (0)

FEMA Region II:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESFs 1, 3, 6, 8, 12, 13, and 15 (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI
- FEMA Region X IMAT mobilizing personnel to St. Thomas today (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDTHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000166

• **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated; the Dual Status Commander, COL Narciso Cruz, is approved by Secretary of Defense (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- HQ National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC supporting communications to four tribes outside of FL affected by Irma (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC; and Region IV IMAT-2 arrived at GA EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers at FL, SC, GA, NC, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Florida
 - o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL DEM, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - o FEMA Initial Operating Facility operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
 - O Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation; tribe still has no power and using generator. Tribal attorney is working to invite FEMA team to visit to reservation to help with damage assessments (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT) Fuel for generators is arriving September 14. Water plant that was down is now operational. Shelter population continues to fluctuate. Door-to-door damage assessments have been initiated
- Seminole Tribe of Florida: EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Big Cypress Reservation lost power and shelter is still leaking but is still functional and supporting tribal members; Tribe working with vendors to get Big Cypress reservation back up on power
 - Tribe has identified two locations for PODs: Brighton Reservation and Cypress Reservation (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
 - Operating four shelters with a total population of 39 members. The Brighton and Hollywood Reservations remain without power.
 - Tribal hospital loss some temperature controlled medications; request was submitted to supplement the stock of medications by Indian Health Services, Indian Health Services collected medication and is awaiting for truck to transport. Tribe is working with FEMA on the repair or replacement of hospital generator (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
 - Door-to-door damage assessments continue. Damage assessments to date show 10 to 15 homes per reservation with damages; all tribal government buildings have water damage (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- Alabama: EOC at Level III (Partial Activation), AL National Guard released from state duties (Interagency VTC September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- South Carolina: EOC is going from OPCON 1 (Full Activation) to OPCON 5 today (Interagency VTC September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- North Carolina: Eastern Band of Cherokee (North Carolina): A power outage affects approximately 400 tribal members in the communities of Big Y, Wolf Town, and Big Cove. The Tribe and the power company are clearing debris in the area. There are no unmet needs. (Dol SitRep, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m.) (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - O USVI/PR:
 - Mobile Air Traffic Control tower for St. Thomas Airport arrived and is operational. There is currently
 no change to the status of the airport (closed, except for emergency operations). The airport is
 scheduled to reopen September 20 (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:55 a.m. EDT)
 - Macro Company is refueling the generators diesel tanks in four Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) critical facilities at the San Juan Airport (Region II Rolling Summary, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)



o FL:

- Remaining closed airports scheduled to re-open as follows: Marathon Int'l on September 22 (+7 days);
 Naples on September 14 (-1 day); Key West Int'l on September 15 (-1 day) (FAA Update, September 13, 2017, 9:30 a.m. EDT)
- Two low altitude Temporary Flight Restrictions for Unmanned Aircraft Systems operations have been set in southern FL (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
- Emergency response utility vehicles (including bucket trucks) were given authorization to bypass all FDOT weigh station facilities until September 19. This weigh station bypass does not include loads that require permits to operate on FL roadways (Region IV SitRep, September 13, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Roads/bridges:
 - I-10, I-75, and I-95 are open and flyovers show no major damage
 - I-75 may close tonight and re-open September 17 (once water starts to recede and structural integrity to the bridge is determined) due to possible river flooding (NOAA Update, September 13, 2017, 3:54 p.m. EDT)
 - FDOT reports all 42 bridges along US-1 to FL Keys are safe for travel; US-1 remains closed to the public but open for emergency operations (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:37 a.m. EDT)
- Ports: Port Everglades now open without restrictions; joint USCG, USACE and NOAA continue surveys of remaining closed ports, and as surveys are completed, ports will be opened or opened with restrictions as requisite USCG Captain of the Ports deem the port safe for vessel traffic (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 3:18 a.m. EDT)
- SC: Road damage assessments show no major interstate highways are impacted (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:53 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- USVI/PR
 - AT&T has crews in USVI working to restore communications network; technicians are working with local utility and emergency management officials to restore service where power is being restored and safe access is possible (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Cell tower status (voluntary reporting, the same towers do not report everyday): 25.6% outages in St. Croix; 90% outages in St. John; 66.7% outages in St. Thomas; 14.5% outages in PR (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:44 a.m. EDT)
- o FL
 - PSAPs affected:
 - Total affected PSAPs: 29 (+2); down with no re-routes: 3
 - Up without Automatic Location Identification (ALI): 9; Re-routed with ALI: 9; Re-routed without ALI: 8 (Region IV SitRep, September 13, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Downed PSAPs are being analyzed with no timeline for restoration (ESF-2 Updated, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
 - 24.6% of cell sites in the disaster area are out of service; counties with 50% or greater of cell sites out include: Collier, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Miami-Dade and Monroe (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m.
 - ESF-2 and ESF-12 are sharing resources (debris removal and security services) and are aligning priorities to restore power and communication to customers (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Secret Service provided 500 public safety radios; undergoing reprogramming and expected to deploy to teams engaged in Regions II and IV September 15. Locations on where the radios are needed are currently being prioritized by Region IV and MERS personnel on the ground (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-2 is aware of the communications shortfalls for Tribes. The DHS National Coordinating Center for Communications (NCC) is coordinating with the private sector to prioritize repair of the cellular tower for the Seminole Tribe (Alligator Ally). Restoration efforts are ongoing (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 5:20 p.m. EDT)
- o GA: 10.5% of cell sites in the disaster area are out of service (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- USVI/PR
 - Temporary Emergency Power:
 - 69 generator pre-installation inspections have been requested, 17 of which have been completed. Assessments will continue as staff right-sizing and road conditions improve (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:21 a.m. EDT)
 - Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission:
 - Initial assessments in USVI estimate that 8,000-9,000 roofs damaged; majority of damaged roofs
 are metal, which will alter typical roofing mission. Additional materials will be required, especially
 plastic/tarping. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) contractor is prepared to assist with
 shingled, metal, and tile roofing requirements.
 - Resources are being designated and deployed for the roofing mission, but staged deployment has been requested due to a shortage of hotel rooms in USVI.
 - Expectations are that the first roof will be installed by September 20 (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:54 a.m. EDT)
 - Debris Mission:
 - Debris subject matter expert (SMEs) conducted initial debris assessments in PR and have proposed collection sites. The estimated 350,000 cubic yards of debris will be dealt with locally.
 - Debris SMEs in St. Thomas report 355,000 cubic yards of debris to remove. The lack of lodging in St. Thomas is creating a challenge for responders (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:37 a.m. EDT)
 - Command and Control (C2): Delivering Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) to support Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration operations being worked through movement control in PR and USVI with an expected arrival of September 15 (ESF #3 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:47 a.m.)

o FL

- Temporary Emergency Power:
 - USACE Power SMEs are deployed to the FL EOC. Four requests have been received (hospitals in Safe Harbor, Dunedin, Clearwater, and Palm Harbor). Two are currently undergoing assessments, one has commercial power restored and did not want an assessment, and one has a backup generator and did not want an assessment (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:21 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission:
 - Temporary Roofing SMEs are coordinating a flyover of South FL residential areas today to identify potential mission areas (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:54 a.m. EDT)
 - Blue Roof mission estimates are 40,000-60,000 homes in FL (Daily Ops Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Debris Mission:
 - USACE mobilized contractors to South FL and are working with area shelters to identify debris clearance requirements (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:37 a.m. EDT)
- Infrastructure Assessments (IA) and Critical Public Facilities (CPF):
 - USACE water/wastewater SMEs coordinated a sub-tasking mission assignment for the EPA to execute water/wastewater treatment facility assessments for FL and Tribes (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:50 p.m. EDT)
- Navigation Support:
 - USACE is deploying a survey vessel from Panama city site office to support surveying operations in the Tampa area on September 13 (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)
- o GA
 - Debris SMEs will conduct a joint air and ground debris assessment throughout GA today (ESF-3 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:37 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-4: Firefighting
 - o USVI/PR:
 - Assessments of fire stations continue in St. John and St. Thomas. Assessments are complete in PR and St. Croix; no shortfalls identified
 - One Type 1 National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) Incident Management Team (IMT) is en route to USVI expected to arrive September 16 (ESF-4 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)



o FL:

- Assessment of impacts on FL fire department and emergency operations have not been reported to date
- Type 2 All-Hazards Team from New York Fire Department, originally tasked with Urban Search and Rescue mission, is available and staged in Jacksonville, FL for logistics support mission assignment
- Seminole Tribe: requests to support commodity distribution and for 300 radios are pending; radios are available for distribution (ESF-4 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:25 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

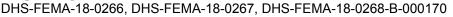
 Florida Wing Civil Air Patrol has 29 personnel currently deployed, along with five aircraft; one imaging sortie and three transportation sorties moving DLA critical contractor personnel to Pensacola, FL and estimated to be complete at the end of September 13 (CAP Update, September 13, 2017, 11:27 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Critical Needs Assistance is active for all IA declared counties; provides a one-time \$500 payment per household displaced from their primary dwelling as a result of a disaster
- o USVI:
 - Coordinating with ESF-11 and International Fund for Animal Welfare to identify commercial air transport for two animal assessment teams (nine people) from Boston, MA to St. Thomas and St. John, USVI. Commercial flights have not been available and ESF-6 and ESF-11 have not been able to arrange Federal transportation. Both ESFs continue to actively work towards a resolution.
 - Red Cross: More than 100 volunteers in USVI and more than 150 volunteers in PR continue distribution of supplies, feeding and sheltering. Planning continues with partners to meet mass care needs of affected populations for the duration.

o FL:

- FL response efforts focusing on shelter consolidation, feeding, and bulk distribution, no critical shortfalls related to feeding reported; American Red Cross, The Salvation Army, and the Southern Baptist Disaster Relief coordinating with the state to provide feeding (ESF-6, September 13, 2017, 1:33 a.m. EDT)
 - Salvation Army: Has mobilized 24 mobile units capable of serving 36,000 meals per day capacity. 8
 mobile feeding units are on standby in FL. An additional 32 mobile feeding units are still scheduled
 to arrive on Thursday from surrounding areas.
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief: Mobilized 7 kitchens capable of serving 140,000 meals within 48 hours of arrival. An additional 6 kitchens with a capacity of 65,000 meals a day for use throughout the impacted area are on standby.
- The top 5 shelters in FL with the highest populations include (see page 19):
 - River Ridge Middle School/High School: Pasco County (1,745)
 - Centennial Middle School: Pasco County (1,147)
 - South Florida Fairgrounds (Special Needs): Palm Beach County (805)
 - University of South Florida (USF) Sundome: Hillsborough County (608)
 - Florida International University: Miami-Dade County (600)
- 12 durable medical equipment kits (DMEs) are being transferred to Orlando. The remaining 24 kits will be transferred to impacted areas based on resource needs
- GA: Salvation Army supporting feeding at 19 mobile feeding units in GA; capacity: 28,500 meals per day capacity. Partnering with Southern Baptist to provide feeding; Southern Baptist has 2 kitchens mobilized with a capacity of 25,000 meals per day.
- AL: Salvation Army supporting feeding at one location (Selma and Dothan); three canteens are on standby (ESF-6 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:27 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - USVI/PR:
 - USVI: FEMA provided USVI 582,575 meals, 382,992 liters of water to date (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - 30 generators moved from San Juan, PR arrived in St. Thomas today for USACE requirement; unloading and installation pending at this time (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)





- SS Wright en route to St. Thomas to provide berthing and meals for emergency response personnel and deliver relief supplies; estimated to arrive on or before September 16, 2017 (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7 is evaluating additional responder lodging capabilities, including berthing barges. A decision is expected on September 13 once needs are determined in coordination with the USVI Unified Coordination Group. (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- PR: 63,995 meals are currently on hand. FEMA provided 3,600 liters of water to PR to date (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- Maritime Sea Bridge:
 - Commodities were shipped from Randolph ISB to USVI September 13 (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and 31 generators on Conquistador barge from Pennsauken, NJ with estimated arrival in San Juan, PR September 18
 - Crowley barge will move cots, commodities, and fuel from PR to USVI September 14 (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - 903,000 meals, 23 GSA vehicles, and an MCOV shipped on SS Wright, estimated arrival for cargo delivery in San Juan PR September 16; ship will then transit to St. Thomas to provide 325 berthing units for responder lodging (MCC Update, September 13, 2017, 1:50 p.m.)
- Air Bridges: (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Passenger air bridge operational for Department of Defense airplanes to move federal responders and vehicles to San Juan, PR (ESF-7 update, September 11, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Commodity air bridge: flights continue from Houston, TX to San Juan; each trip brings 90,000 meals; expecting nine flights September 13 to complete the air bridge mission. Two C-130 transport planes departed from Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX to PR bringing 72,000 liters of water (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

o CONUS:

- FL: 151 generators on hand. FEMA has provided 5,501,194 meals and 4,195,814 liters of water to date (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - FL has commodities to cover next 48 hours
 - 403 truckloads have been shipped, with some delays due to traffic. 71 truckloads each of meals and water to be shipped today (RSS Meeting, September 12, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - DOT Maritime Administration (MARAD), the USS Empire State (650 berths), is en route to support housing responders in FL Keys; USS Kennedy is en route through Straits of FL with estimated arrival time of September 14 (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-7 is moving fuel operations from Warner Robins AFB to Camp Blanding Army Base, FL between 9/13 and 9/15. Fuel commodities will be distributed per FL's request
 - ESF-7 transported 264 generators to Lakeland, FL (arrived September 13) in support of the USACE emergency power mission; 151 generators are currently on hand at staging site
 - ESF-7 is working on transporting a total of 40,000 Blue Roof sheeting to FL in support of the blue roof mission (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- AL: 7,209,569 meals, 13,621,824 liters of water, and 5 generators on hand
 - ISB Selma Craig Field, AL open and operational to support FL and GA operations (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- NC: 341,473 meals, 2,150,409 liters of water, and 57 generators on hand (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- SC: 717,798 meals and 1,245,225 liters of water on hand (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- GA: 510,614 meals and 30 generators on hand; FEMA has provided 603,144 meals and 912,624 liters of water to date (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - ISB Forest Park, GA is open and operational for support of FL and GA operations (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Federal buildings closed on September 13: FL 274 (-124), GA 2 (-157), SC 6 (-1), USVI 5 (+2), PR 2



• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- USVI and PR:
 - Three Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) and one Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) are in USVI (ESF-8 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:20 p.m. EDT)
 - 137 dialysis patients were medically evacuated from St. Thomas to San Juan, PR as both the Schneider Hospital and CKC Clinic were destroyed and cannot provide dialysis (HHS Sitrep, September 13, 2017, 07:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Area Support Medical Company (DOD Asset) arriving in St. Thomas: 1 of 5 flights completed yesterday, 2 additional flights were completed today, and the final 2 will be completed on September 14 (HHS SitRep, September 13, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Six of eight air ambulances deployed to the USVI have been demobilized (FEMA Update, September 13, 2017, 1:07
 p.m. EDT)
 - AmeriCares transported 1,200 units of T-dap vaccine to stage in PR. ESF-6 and ESF-8 coordinated
 with the Movement Coordination Cell to provide air bridge support from PR to the Department of
 Health Immunization Clinic in St. Thomas; vaccinations for residents engaged in recovery activities
 are pending upon arrival of two CDC personnel

o FL:

- Teams engaged: Orlando: One IRCT, one Mobilization Team (MOB), and 3 Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) teams; Monroe County: 2 DMATs; Miami-Dade: 1 RDF Team; Lee County: 2 RDF Teams; Pasco County: 1 DMAT
- Teams staged (awaiting mission assignments): Orlando: 10 DMATs, 2 Service Access Teams (SATs), one Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Assessment Team (DMORT); Monroe County: 1 DMAT (en route) (ESF-8 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:20 p.m. EDT)
- Teams are currently supporting missions to four medical special needs shelters; additional missions are anticipated for support to Key West medical facility and casualty collection point in southern FL (ESF-8 Update, September 13, 2017, 3:04 a.m. EDT)
- FL has 200 ground ambulances and 88 para-transit vehicles assigned for response. The Forward
 Operating Base has been moved to Orlando. All aeromedical assets, remaining ambulance, and paratransit vehicles have been de-mobilized (FEMA Update, September 13, 2017, 1:07 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- O USGG: more than 326 people (and 53+ pets) rescued/assisted (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
- Ten FEMA US&R task forces remain deployed to Regions II and IV; five are in the process of demobilizing
- o USVI/PR:
 - US&R Task Force (VA TF1) operating in St. Thomas saved one life while conducting a welfare check;
 Assisted: 1,141 people; 1,887 structures have been searched for people potentially in need of rescue
 - Primary, secondary, and targeted search operations continue on St. Thomas and St. John
 - Search operations have been completed on the islands of Culebra and Vieques, PR
- Four federal task forces are conducting SAR operations in the FL Keys (ESF-9 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- USCG: The National Strike Force has 54 personnel deployed, conducting facility assessments and supporting USCG Incident Management Teams. National Response Center (NRC) received 53 reports of potential pollution caused by Hurricane Irma. No major pollution cases have been reported to date but there is widespread damage to boats in marinas and likely widespread smaller oil spills (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI/PR:
 - 12 Criminal Investigation Division/National Criminal Enforcement Response Team (CID/NCERT)
 agents deploying September 13 to St, Croix, USVI to coordinate with ESF-13 and support the security
 needs of EPA personnel
- o FL:
 - The Miccosukee Tribe remains without power. The tribe has received water pumps from Army Corps and Southwest Florida Water Management District. The Seminole Tribe in FL has lost power at DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000172

- Immokalee, Big Cypress, Brighton, and Hollywood Reservations. A water main break occurred at Hollywood; a boil notice is in effect and water is being distributed.
- EPA has also discussed drinking water support and response support capabilities available with the Miccosukee Tribe and Seminole Tribe in South FL (ESF-10 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)
- Total facilities may include 263 Risk Management Plan facilities and 121 Facility Response Plan facilities. In Polk County, a 2% Phosphoric Acid Spill due to heavy rains was reported. The situation was controlled so no further EPA action is expected. (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)

o CONUS:

- GA: Initial reports from indicate that six community drinking water systems are without power or on back-up generators. Three Publicly Owned Treatment Works are reported as being without power or partially operating on back-up generators. Requests for back-up power generators for water and wastewater treatment facilities are coming to the State of GA ESF-3 desk
- The EPA Mobile Laboratory has prepared to conduct analyses for drinking water of total coliform, E. coli, fecal coliform, and enterococcus, at the request of the Region IV states (ESF-10 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

No requests for food disaster assistance to date; FL, GA, USVI and PR have authority to use US
Department of Agriculture (USDA) commodities stored in schools and warehouses, without a formal
USDA request, for up to 30 days (ESF-11 Sit Rep, September 13, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)

o PR/USVI:

- Two animal assessment teams fly to PR with expected arrival September 14; one team each will then move forward to St. John and St. Thomas via air bridge (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-11 partner GreaterGood.Org/Rescue Bank has pet food (approximately 500,000 meals) and supplies (crates and litter) ready to stage at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst for delivery as needed to PR and USVI (ESF-11 Sit Rep, September 13, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Fifteen USDA Animal Task Force personnel deployed to Kissimmee, FL to conduct damage assessments of livestock/poultry facilities and provide guidance for carcass disposal; all team members will be in place September 14 (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- USDA Animal Task Force personnel have been deployed to FL to conduct damage assessment for livestock/poultry facilities, livestock markets, veterinary and other animal related facilities, and to provide guidance for carcass disposal options (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT.)

o GA:

Reported animals sheltered are 992 pets with no unmet needs at this time. (ESF-11 Sit Rep, September 13, 2017, 12:48 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

USVI/PR

- Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority staff accidentally electrocuted while doing power repair in St. Thomas, resulting in fatality September 12. Power restoration suspended for September 13 and will resume September 14 (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 8:20 a.m. EDT)
- USACE Power Team on St. John working to restore power at two shelters, one VITEMA point of
 distribution site, and continuing assessments of surrounding areas (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- PR is expected to request mutual aid from the American Public Power Association that includes 30 crews, 6 bucket trucks, and 2 Digger Derick Auger Trucks. The identified need is mainly in the Municipality of Rio Grande, which may take several weeks to fully restore, pending further damage assessments (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:32 p.m. EDT)

o FL

• Gas Station Status: Additional gas stations have fuel today compared with yesterday, but only marginal improvements in some areas. Most stations are still without fuel in major cities. Since fuel only began arriving yesterday afternoon, this is not unexpected as it takes hours to unload tankers and transport via trucks to the stations (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:32 p.m. EDT)



- The reopening of Port Everglades and Port Tampa should begin to resolve the fuel shortages. Both reopened September 12, and eight waterborne tankers with fuel entered FL ports yesterday (normal delivery is three per day) (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 10:57 a.m EDT)
- Florida Power and Light estimates power restoration to most of the West Coast of FL by September 22 and to the East Coast by September 17
- Duke Energy Florida reported that restoration is estimated for September 17 for Central and Northern FL and to West FL by September 15
- TECO expects restoration for most of its territory by September 17
- FL is working to prioritize fuel deliveries to gasoline and truck stops that have backup power on major highways (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:32 p.m. EDT)
- The Seminole Tribe has lost power to its Brighton reservation and are running generators to keep critical facilities operating (DOE SitRep, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- SC: Duke Energy Carolinas has provided an estimated time for restoration of September 15 for much of its territory in the western Carolinas (DOE Sitrep, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o USVI/PR:
 - Two Federal Bureau of Investigation Quick Response Teams (FBI QRTs) are rotating out of Region II support and a FBI QRT local to Puerto Rico will be assuming any remaining missions for those teams
 - Fifty-four FLEOs with support elements are supporting ESF-8 and ESF-9 operations in PR and USVI. Six additional FLEOs are being deployed to St Thomas, VI to supplement current FLEOs
 - No reported incidents with the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMATs) in USVI; Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs) travelled to the east side of the island, and have no unmet needs at this time

o CONUS

- Request from Seminole Tribe to provide 125 FLEOs is proceeding. Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs QRT will be the first QRT with a Mobile command vehicle (MCV) to deploy to the Seminole Tribe. ESF-13 has secured state authority to operate in Seminole reservations in Collier, Hendry, Glades, and Broward Counties
- Seventy-five FLEOs and one Mobile command vehicle(MCV) arrived as of September 13. Moody Base Camp is not requesting any additional resources
- Six DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) QRTs arrived in Orlando in support of ESF-13 and are assisting with search and rescue missions (ESF-13 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:55 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o USVI
 - Messaging priorities for USVI are focused on listening to local officials for safety, shelter and other information, registering with FEMA, amplifying local safety guidance, and raising awareness about immediate assistance available to survivors
- o FL
 - Messaging that Floridians should continue to monitor local radio or TV stations for updated emergency information, and follow the direction of state, tribal and local officials. Return to your home only when authorities indicate it is safe (ESF-15 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:15 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard

- USCG Personnel Surged: 823 (+98) mobilized, with 86 surging (this number does not include crew onboard CG Cutters, boats and aircraft, which are reported separately)
- USVI/PR: A USCG Cutter transported TSA, Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) agents, and media to St. Thomas. CGIS agents will augment National Guard personnel to provide security (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)
- o CONUS:
 - USCG Air Stations have been reconstituted and are conducting normal operations. Cutters continue reconstitution efforts and Miami and Key West-based cutters are preparing to return to Miami



■ The USCG has now opened the port of Miami and Canaveral ports with restrictions. Palm Beach and Brunswick, GA have reopened. USCG is coordinating with USACE, NOAA, and DOD to conduct port surveys in Key West (USCG Update, September 13, 2017, 2:47 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USVI/PR:
 - USNORTHCOM and USTRANSCOM moving an Army Medical Support Company, two Critical
 Care Air Transport (CCAT) teams, and the en Route Casualty Care System (ERPSS)-10 from St.
 Croix to St. Thomas to establish temporary medical facilities. Mission assignment for sourcing
 surgical capability is anticipated to enhance temporary medical support services
 - 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit continues food and water distribution missions, route clearance, patient movement, and is assisting in the opening the St Thomas airfield
 - FL:
 - 106 Tactical Vehicles from Ft. Bragg, NC arrived at Camp Blanding, FL in the evening of September 12. Vehicles will provide ground transportation for logistics and movement requests
 - The USS Abraham Lincoln arrived near the Florida Keys Monday afternoon and its helicopters began operations immediately, including providing supplies to forces opening Marathon airfield in the Florida Keys. The USS Iwo Jima and USS New York arrived in the Florida Keys Tuesday morning
 - Airfields at Patrick and MacDill AFB, FL were in better condition than expected, and SAR forces moved to both locations including US Army HH-60 helicopters and SAR forces from Puerto Rico
 - Naval Air Station (NAS) Key West currently has unlimited daytime C-130 & rotary wing capabilities; a U.S. Air Force airfield assessment team arrived September 12 to determine if the airfield is C-17 capable, NAS Key West is now certified for C-17 daytime operations
 - Elements of 101st Aviation Brigade are postures at Patrick AFB to support SAR and logistics missions
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)
 - Initial elements of the 602nd ASMC arrived September 11; Four additional flights are scheduled and the final flight is projected to arrive at 9:50 am eastern on September 14
 - Two C-17, moving HHS DMAT from Martinsburg, WV to Key West NAS: Mission is projected to be completed today. One C-17 departed Martinsburg this morning and the second mission is scheduled to arrive Key West NAS this afternoon.
 - One K-Loader is expected to arrive at St. Thomas at 4:30 p.m. EDT September 13
 - Delivered FAA mobile control tower to St. Thomas, VI
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 31 generators delivered to Lakehurst, NJ and 11 high-end (1-2 megawatt) generators delivered to Groveland, FL in support of Hurricane Irma; All 31 forward shipped by FEMA to VI/PR; Additional 40 high-end generators (1.2-1.8 megawatt) being sourced for support to FL and GA
 - o Delivering 1.2M commercial meals daily to Ellenwood, GA September 11-20, 2017
 - o Providing 5M meals-ready-to-eat to North Field, SC from September 12 to 15, 2017
 - Delivered 300K gallons of motor gasoline and diesel at Robins AFB, GA on September 9; Implementing joint solutions support to issue fuel to first responders and agencies in FL; Currently diesel and motor gas available and being delivered at Robbins, GA for distribution; FEMA and FL developing potential additional fuel requirements (DoD Update, September 13, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard

- USVI/PR
 - VI National Guard (VING) is currently developing a plan to bring better security to St. Thomas and St. Johns. Anticipating more requests for support assets as the military police arrive on the island by September 14
 - Continuing to provide Army National Guard C 130 in supporting the evacuations of 1,667 (+75) U.S. citizens from St. Martin to PR



- Coordinating Air Movement Control personnel, equipment, and supplies in the USVI: five transport vehicles at airport for transport to St. Thomas; VING members moved to St. John as forward element to receive additional forces; 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Route Clearance arrived at St. Thomas and are conducting operations; Civil Authority Information Support Element arrived to St. Thomas and is coordinating transport of equipment from PR; Red Horse (ANG) unit ready to move to VI if requested by VING
- Moved 58 prisoners from St. Thomas to St. Croix September 9; 30 still awaiting transport

CONUS

- Dual Status Commander Joint Task Force FL (DSC JTF-FL) headquarters is conducting civil support operations with three Joint, Army and Air National Guard Brigade-size JTFs in support of civil authorities. Task Force (TF) Victory Trans Company from the 82nd Airborne Division to be fully integrated into operations. JTF-FL working with Monroe county emergency management officials to coordinate and integrate Carrier Strike Group-10 capabilities into the response in accordance with existing authorities and protocols (NGB Update, September 13, 2017, 1:26 p.m. EDT)
- Providing security support for 267 shelter locations (NGB Verbal Update, September 13, 2017, 3:02 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o PR:
 - USGS is making discharge measurements and repairing gages. Four stream gauges are damaged and are currently inaccessible, two stream gauges were repaired.
- o FL:
 - 48 USGS personnel are assessing damage to and repairing stream gauges, and making discharge measurements. Forty-three stream and groundwater gages are not reporting due to communications loss, damaged equipment, or inundation. 15 gages have been repaired (Dol SitRep, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m.)
 - National Park Service (NPS) Eastern IMT relocated to Everglades National Park, FL from GA to coordinate Irma response, support employee emergency needs, conduct damage assessments, and remove debris in affected areas. NPS reported 17 parks closed and 23 parks open (Dol SitRep, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m.)

• U.S. Department of State (DoS)

- o USVI
 - DOS Hurricane Task Force confirmed that State Department coordination for American Citizens stops when the American Citizens have reached US soil after evacuation to a safe haven. Once in the safe haven, DHS and HHS become lead agencies. (DoS Update, September 13, 2017, 1:58 p.m.)
 - Joint Staff, SOUTHCOM, NORTHCOM and TRANSCOM wrapping-up evacuation of American Citizens from St. Maarten and Tortola Island, British Virgin Islands; anticipating end of U.S. military flights (4 C-130s) into St. Maarten September 13
 - 3,250 evacuations completed from St. Maarten (DoS Hurricane Task Force Daily Meeting Summary, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- USVI/PR
 - Caribbean Air and Marine Branch is supporting relief and recovery efforts in PR and USVI; 51 rescue and logistical missions completed and five lives saved to date
 - San Juan Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART) Unit conducted twelve cumulative missions in USVI. Ongoing missions include assessments of homes and personal needs, and assessments of CBP facilities to ascertain physical security and IT infrastructure capabilities
 - Retrieving CBP equipment from the destroyed St. John Ferry Terminal
 - Deployed two Border Patrol agents to Fajardo, PR Port of Entry to assist with entry inspections for Hurricane Irma victims arriving from the Lesser Antilles into the marinas at or near Fajardo
- o CONUS
 - CBP Air-Marine branch conducted nine air missions in FL to survey and gather information regarding critical infrastructure after Hurricane Irma's landfall
 - An eight member DART unit deployed to provide assistance, equipment, and supplies in Ft. Meyer,
 FL; Four Special Response Team (SRT) Operators deployed to provide security for a Field Office

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000176

- communications expert who will be attempting to restore disabled communications in Marathon, FL (CBP Update, September 13, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
- A fixed wing plane is transporting FEMA Administrator Brock Long's travel between Marathon and Naples, FL (CBP Update, September 13, 2017, 3:52 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Table

• The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident at Federal Staging Areas and Incident Support Bases. This list does not include Distribution Centers (DC), and therefore does not include commodities located at the DC in Atlanta, GA.

USVI	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,186,624	0	210,924	0
Water	667,000	8,100	115,200	0
Sheeting	15,000	1,054	0	0
CUSI	70	0	0	0
JFO kit	0	2	0	0

PR	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,511,999	600,467	431,612	63,995
Water	2,014,000	1,133,568	0	0
Cot	6,500	6,060	0	0
Gen	30	31	0	0
CUSI	184	184	280	282

FL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	2,680,528	1,018,902	935,136	316,440
Water	2,117,016	671,238	861,281	391,977
Sheeting	25,000	0	0	0
Fuel	70,000	0	0	0
CUSI	686	90	90	0
Generators	457	264	264	151

GA	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,000,000	0	495,638	510,614
Fuel	291,418	0	0	0
Gen	30	0	30	30
Trans	2	0	0	0

NC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	3,387,378	76,608	3,815,285	2,150,409
Meal	1,776,904	42,408	1,967,474	341,473
Blanket	40,000	0	44,832	21,947
Tarp	26,410	0	26,900	0
Other	500	0	0	1
Gen	94	0	83	57
Cot	0	0	2,389	2,677
CUSI	0	0	13	13
THU	0	0	0	11



sc	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,814,396	649,252	1,812,918	717,798
Water	1,800,000	38,304	1,796,765	1,814,766
Other	225	0	0	0
CUSI	87	0	0	0
Trans	2	0	0	0

AL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	31,504,245	5,838,983	18,413,642	13,621,824
Meal	14,367,169	25,536	14,477,116	7,209,569
Tarp	118,248	0	116,493	102,962
Blanket	53,676	0	53,676	47,801
Hygiene	50,000	0	50,000	50,700
Cot	20,385	0	20,984	19,496
Sheeting	17,965	2,688	16,325	16,723
Other	500	0	0	0
Generators	205	0	223	5
Trans	200	0	0	0

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory

USVI	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	861,596	582,575
Water	653,618	382,992
Cot	450	300
CUSI	55	7
Generators	28	1
Sheeting	28	13,694
Tarp	0	150

PR	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	3,600	3,600
Cot	2,150	2,252
Generators	4	0

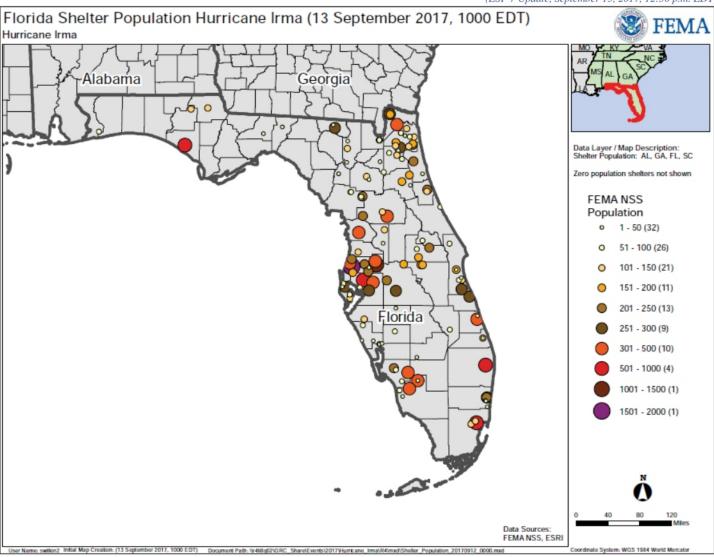
FL	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	4,243,048	3,226,768
Water	3,251,680	2,566,678
Fuel	175,000	0
Tarp	20,000	15,671
Blanket	1,000	5,875
Cot	200	624
Clothing	400	400
CUSI	90	90
Computer	75	0



GA	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	957,456	912,624
Meal	602,592	603,144
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Cot	12,700	12,505
Tarp	28,004	26,702
JFO	1,450	1,428

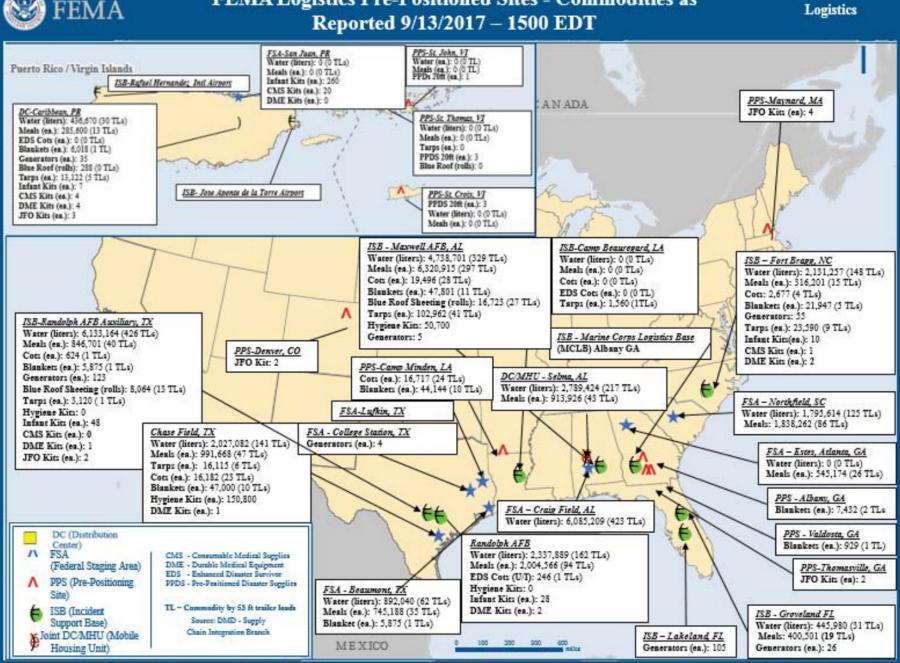
Note: Some commodities have been transferred to USVI; RSS is in the process of establishing formal accounting of commodities transferred to the territory.

(ESF 7 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)





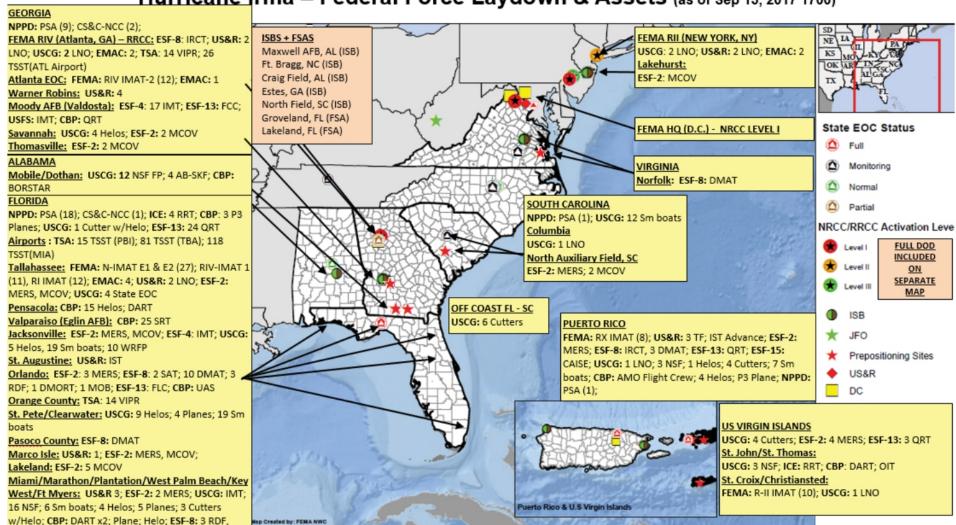
FEMA Logistics Pre-Positioned Sites - Commodities as



Hurricane Irma – FEMA Responder Laydown (as of Sep 13, 2017 1400) Total FEMA Supporting Hurricane Irma Actions Responders on the Ground: 2502 Durham/ Raleigh/ Rocky Mount, NC: 176 FEMA Corps Members available to support: 27 FEMA Responders: 176 Other FEMA staff supporting: 557 R1 RRCC: 13 Fayetteville/ Lumber Bridge/ Lumberton/ R2 RRCC: 98 Pinehurst, NC: 47 R4 RRCC: 145 Other FEMA Responders: 27 NRCC: 296 SCF: 20 FEMA Corps Members (HQ): 5 Columbia, SC: 38 Other FEMA Responders: 26 Anniston, AL: 1114 SCF: 12 PMC Staff: 197 Other FEMA Responders: 489 Thomasville, GA: 48 SCF: 428 FEMA Responders: 48 Tallahassee, FL: 356 Montgomery/ Clanton, AL: 35 N-IMAT E1: 27 FEMA Corps Members: 6 N-IMAT E2: 27 Other FEMA Responders: 29 Atlanta/ Ellenwood/ Warner Robins, GA: 167 R-IMAT I: 12 R-IMAT IV-2: 12 R-IMAT IV-1: 11 Other FEMA Responders: 149 Other FEMA Responders: 211 FEMA Corps Members: 6 FEMA Corps Members: 49 SCF: 19 San Juan, PR: 234 R-IMAT X: 8 Jacksonville/ St Augustine, FL: 53 Other FEMA Responders: 207 Other FEMA Responders: 13 Orlando/ Groveland, FL: 43 SCF: 19 Other FEMA Responders: 36 Aguedilla, PR: 3 Tampa/ Bradenton/ Largo/ Lakeland, FL: 28 Culubra Island, PR: 6 FEMA Corps Members: 6 FEMA Responders: 3 Other FEMA Responders: 17 FEMA Corps Members: 6 SCF: 1 SCF: 11 St. John/St. Thomas, USVI: 27 Naples/ Fort Myers/ LaBelle/ Moore Haven/ Marco Island, FL: 42 Other FEMA Responders: 27 Other FEMA Responders: 9 Miami/ West Palm Beach/ Marathon/ SCF: 33 St. Croix/Christiansted, USVI: 68 Plantation/ Hollywood/ Key West, FL: 17 R-IMAT II: 10 Other FEMA Responders: 10 Other FEMA Responders: 58 SCF: 7



Hurricane Irma – Federal Force Laydown & Assets (as of Sep 13, 2017 1700)





Senior Leadership Briefing Post-Tropical Cyclone Irma

Thursday, September 14, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Moderate to major flooding will continue across much of Florida into next week. The areas at greatest risk for an extended period of major flooding include rural areas of the northern Florida Peninsula, including portions of I-75, rural areas northeast of Orlando and areas from northeast to southeast of Tampa (Pasco to Desoto Counties). As the Santa Fe River in Gilchrist County exceeds record flood stage Thursday morning, portions of I-75 may become flooded and remain so for about 24 hours. Major disruption to communities in this area is expected. Roads will be cut off and many homes will be surrounded by water.

The St. Johns River in Seminole County will remain in major flood stage into next week. Water will likely cover State Road 46 and other nearby roads may become impassable. Standing water on secondary roads to a depth of several feet is likely, and significant impacts to structures and marinas from above Lake Harney to the Lake Jesup area are likely.

The Peace River in Desoto County is expected to remain in major flood stage into next week. Up to 100 homes will experience flooding. (NOAA Update, September 13, 2017, 2:19 a.m. EDT)

Major Flooding in Florida: Recession Timing

Basin	USGS Gauge Location (County)	Forecast to Recede Below Major Flooding	Expected Impacts	
St. Marys River	Macclenny (Baker)	Late Thursday (9/14)	Trailers and houses threatened	
Santa Fe River	Near Fort White (Gilchrist)	Early Next Week *Forecast to Exceed Record Flood Stage late Thursday	Major damage and disruption to the community with roads cut off; portions of I-75 flooded	
St. Johns River	Geneva (Seminole)	Early Next Week	Flooding of homes in low-lying areas; SR 46 and other roads flooded	
Withlacoochee River	Trilby (Pasco)	Rise to major flood stage by Saturday	Riverdale trailers flooded; several campgrounds and a few homes flooded	
Peace River	Zolfo Springs (Hardee) Arcadia (Desoto)	Late Thursday (9/14) Until Further Notice	Nearly 100 homes impacted	
Palmdale Fisheating Creek	Palmdale (Glades)	Late Thursday (9/14)	A few houses and campgrounds impacted	

Deterministic River Flood Forecasts



Kev Points:

- Severity: Moderate to major flooding ongoing
- · Greatest Risk:
 - Rural northern Florida Peninsula
 - · Rural areas northeast of Orlando
 - Areas northeast to southeast of Tampa (Pasco to Desoto Counties)
- Many locations will drop below Major Flood Stage by this weekend or early next week, but flooding likely to continue thereafter
- Continued impacts to homes, businesses and state/county roads expected

(NOAA Update, September 14, 2017, 2:19 a.m. EDT)



Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts						
State/ Tribe	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other	
USVI	5	Shelters: 4 (-1) Pop: 198 (+17)	St. Thomas - 19,574 St. John - 2,893 St. Croix - 6,905	1 closed	N/A		
PR	3	Shelters: 4 Pop: 182 (-2)	117,244	All open	N/A	Partial opening of schools and government offices that have power and water	
FL	25 (unconfirmed)	Shelters: 103 (-71) Pop: 9,687 (-12,924)	2,907,337 (-661,162)	7 closed (-3)	25 counties mandatory; 16 counties voluntary	Overnight curfews: 16 cities/counties; Offices: 8 counties closed 9/14; Schools: At least 47 school districts closed	
Seminole Tribe	0	Shelters: 4 (-1) Pop: 85 (+46)	No Power at Brighton & Hollywood reservations	Not Reported	No orders	Leaking at Immokalee and Big Cypress shelters. Damage to Hollywood reservation Fire Department	
GA	3	Shelters: 8 (-7) Pop: 230 (-649)	250,341 (-200,692)	All open	No orders	5 counties closed through September 15	
SC	4 (unconfirmed)	N/A	16,441 (-42,531)	Not reported	No orders		
NC	N/A	N/A	9,912 (-14,533)	Not Reported	N/A		
TN	0	Shelters: 5 (-2) Pop: 79 (-24)	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	N/A		
AL	N/A	Shelters: 4 (-12) Pop: 142 (-1,055)	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	N/A		
As of:	September 13	September 14	September 14	September 14	September 14	September 14	

As of:

10:05 p.m.

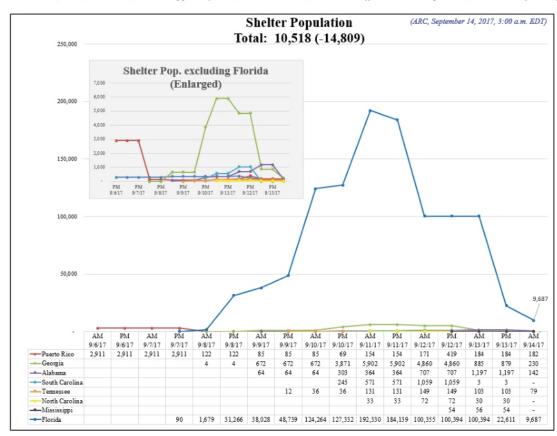
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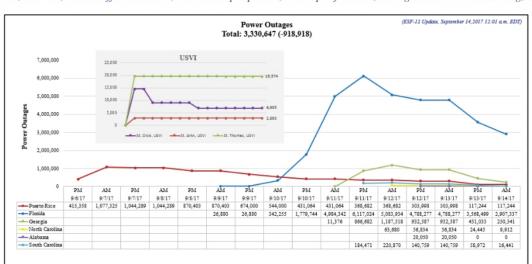
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(Associated Press, ESF-6 Support System, ESF-12, ESF-8, RIV, Tribal Affairs Liaison Updates, FL Division of Emergency Management)



			Infrastructure Imp	acts		
State/ Tribe	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water
USVI	St. Croix open; St. Thomas closed except for emergency operations until September 20	St. Croix: 1 open, 1 open with restrictions, 1 closed due to security issues; St. Thomas: all open, 2 with restrictions	St. Croix resuming service; limited operations in St. Thomas and St. John; no ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John	Minimal damage in St. Croix; major damage in St. John; difficult to assess damage in St. Thomas	Normal supply chain operational	All Islands under a boil water advisory
PR	All major airports open	Guayama open with restrictions; all others open	Ferry: Relief only in Culebra, full service resumed in Vieques; Rail: Tren Urbano fully operational; Bus: Open dawn to dusk	All major roads open; no damage reported	No concerns	26,845 (-15,846) without water
FL	Key West Int'l, Marathon Int'l, Naples closed except emergency operations; All others open	Closed: Key West, Ft. Myers, Ft. Pierce; 4 open with restrictions; all others open	Commuter rail service closed; public transit limited or suspended in Miami-Dade, Key West, and Lee County; service in Sarasota County and Gainesville to resume September 14	I-75, I-10, and I-95 are open; potential for moderate to major flooding on I-75	Most gas stations in major cities without fuel; deliveries of fuel tankers expected to relieve shortages	Boil water notices in effect for 40 counties
Seminole Tribe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Reported	Not Reported	Boil water notice
GA	All major airports open	Brunswick open; Savannah open with restrictions	Damage assessments underway; rail operations heavily impacted by widespread power outages; coastal area transit service suspended pending approval for re-entry to evacuated counties	Various exits along I- 95 in Glynn County closed until further notice due to hazardous conditions	Some fuel outages reported throughout the state	Local press reporting at least 8 water systems in south GA under boil water advisories
NC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: Amtrak Crescent (five stations in NC) resumed service	No significant weather-related road closures	No concerns	Not Reported
SC	All major airports open	All open	Railroad damage assessments underway; Charleston public transit fully operational	Returning evacuees experiencing traffic congestion on I-75 south to FL	No concerns	Not Reported
AL	All major airports open	All open	Not Reported	No significant weather-related road closures	No concerns	Not Reported
As of:	3:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE SitRep Updates, FL Dept of Health, Georgia Public Broadcasting, September 14, 2017)



Declaration Activity:

State/Degion	Dooloustion	Declared Counties				
State/Region	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
Region II						
Puerto Rico	9/10: <i>DR-4336</i>	4 municipalities	12 municipalities	75%		
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/7: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Thomas; St. John	All	90% (Cat A) 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter		
Region IV						
Alabama	9/11: <i>EM-3389</i>		All 67 counties and Poarch Band of Creek Indians	75%		
Florida	9/10: <i>DR-4337</i>	37 counties	All 67 counties	75% 100% (Cat B) for 30 days		
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-3388</i>	-	Whole Tribe	75%		
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	-	All 46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation	75%		
Georgia	9/7: <i>EM-3387</i>	-	94 counties	75%		

(FEMA Email, Amendment No. 3, Amendment No. 4, and Amendment No. 5 to FEMA-4337-DR for FL, September 13, 2017 2:19 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown: (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 14, 2017, 3:11 a.m. EDT)

Department/Agency		onnel loyed	Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed	
FEMA – Deployed	2,068	(-434)	National Weather Service- NOAA	24	(-10)
FEMA – Other Support	582	(+25)	National Guard	18,863	(0)
Urban Search & Rescue	924	(-428)	DOD – Title 10	9,836	(-3362)
Health and Human Services	1,027	(+108)	General Services Administration	19	(0)
Department of Transportation	26	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	275	(0)
United States Coast Guard	851	(+126)	Department of the Interior	194	(-14)
DHS – NPPD	188	(+12)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	131	(+43)
Department of Energy	22	(+10)	Small Business Administration	1	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	13	(+6)	Transportation Security Administration	298	(0)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	693	(+21)	Housing and Urban Development	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	214	(0)	Department of State	24	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	26	(0)	Environmental Protective Agency	156	(0)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	62	(0)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(0)
			Total	40,425	(+1,579)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center activated at Level I (24/7); Gold team relieving Blue team 8:00 a.m. EDT, September 14 (NRCC Morning Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FL Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and National IMAT East-1 at FL EOC (Region IV Watch Unit Update, September 13, 2017, 6:00 a.m. EDT)
- Personnel mobilization center established at Anniston, AL has 1,000 staff ready to mobilize for Irma response (Daily Ops Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- Recovery (Open Disaster Summary, September 13, 2017, 11:03 p.m. EDT)

State/Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area				
Region II							
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,618 (+208)	12.5%	3.7%				
Puerto Rico	1,665 (+221)	83.7%	25.1%				
Region IV							
Florida	145,625 (+61,938)	16.2%	2.2%				



- Surge staffing continues for FEMA's Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls from three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,610 call center agents are expected to be online September 14, 2017 (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 13, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- o Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA):
 - USVI: 9 DSA staff traveled from St. Croix to St. John to establish DSA presence on St. John (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - PR: DSA staff working in Culebra and Vieques municipalities
- o Preliminary Damage Assistance (PDA):
 - Three Individual Assistance PDA teams in Carolina municipality, PR (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Five Public Assistance PDA teams continuing assessments in the Puerto Rican municipalities of Quebradillas, Camuy, Barceloneta, Santa Isabel, Salinas, Yabucoa, Naguabo, Las Piedras, Jayuya, Comerio and Cataño
- Temporary Housing Strategy: Transitional Sheltering Assistance for 4337-FL activated for the Individual Assistance declared counties; 29,882 households are eligible, and 97 households (255 individuals) are currently checked in (Transitional Sheltering Assistance Summary, September, 13, 2017 11:09 p.m. EDT)

Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

- o More than 2.6 million policies in force across AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, PR, and USVI (FIMA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:40 p.m. EDT)
- o FIMA received the following number of flood insurance claims:
 - 9 claims submitted in USVI
 - 3 claims submitted in PR
 - 1 claim submitted in AL
 - Over 400 claims submitted in GA
 - Over 700 claims submitted in SC
 - Over 5,400 claims submitted in FL (FIMA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:40 p.m. EDT)
- Mutual Aid (EMAC Sit Rep #41, September 13, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	13 (+2)	3 (+0)
IV	FL	137 (+9)	32 (0)
IV	GA	1 (+0)	1 (+0)
IV	SC	0	3 (0)

FEMA Region II:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESFs 1, 6, 12, and 15 (RII SAS Update, September 13, 2017, 11:00 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI
- FEMA Region X IMAT in Puerto Rico (RII Rolling Brief, September 14, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated; the Dual Status Commander, COL Narciso Cruz, is approved by Secretary of Defense (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- HQ National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC supporting communications to four tribes outside of FL affected by Irma (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC; and Region IV IMAT-2 arrived at GA EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers at FL, SC, GA, NC, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 11, 2017, 2:49 p.m. EDT)
- Florida
 - O EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Particles 18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000187

- O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL DEM, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- o FEMA Initial Operating Facility operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation; coordinating with FEMA for teams to conduct damage assessments (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- Seminole Tribe of Florida: EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - o Identified two locations for PODs: Brighton Reservation and Cypress Reservation (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
 - O Completed damage assessments show 10 to 15 homes per reservation with damages; all tribal government buildings have water damage (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 13, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
- Alabama: EOC at Level III (Partial Activation) (Interagency VTC September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

• ESF-1: Transportation

USVI/PR: Significant amounts of debris impacting accessibility of ports in St. John and St. Thomas, including damaged ferries and boats leaking oil; a Mission Assignment for a sub-salvage unit to assist with port recovery underway; St. Thomas Sub-Base Dry Dock is out-of-service due to substantial damage; ferry service from St. Thomas to St. John remains closed (Region II Rolling Summary, September 13, 2017, 7:23 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- TS Empire State en route to Key West to provide berthing for 600 responders; estimated arrival September 16 (ESF-1 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
- Remaining closed airports scheduled to re-open as follows: Naples on September 15 (-1 day); Key
 West Int'l on September 15; Marathon Int'l on September 15 (FAA ATCS Command Center, September 14, 2017, 12:55 a.m.
 EDT)
- Emergency response utility vehicles (including bucket trucks) given authorization to bypass all FDOT weigh station facilities until September 19; this weigh station bypass does not include loads that require permits to operate on FL roadways (Region IV SitRep, September 13, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Roads/bridges:
 - I-10, I-75, and I-95 are open and flyovers show no major damage; I-10 and I-95 experiencing traffic congestion from returning evacuees, particularly I-75 southbound from the GA-FL state line to Wildwood (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 10:33 p.m. EDT)
 - Portions of I-75 may become flooded during the next 24 hours, causing major disruption to communities in the area and impacting flow of returning evacuation traffic; other major and minor routes also expected to experience flooding (NOAA Update, September 14, 2017, 1:03 a.m. EDT)
 - FDOT reports all 42 bridges along US-1 to FL Keys are safe for travel; US-1 is open from Homestead to Key West for emergency response vehicles only
 - Major road closures reported in Alachua County due to flooding (ESF-1 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:00 a.m.
 EDT)
- Rail: FL, GA, and SC railroads continuing clean up and damage assessments, no equipment damage reported; commercial power outages remain a major concern, and generators being deployed to crossings to operate active warning devices; crossings will require flagmen for operations if crossing signals and gates are not powered
 - Amtrak working to restore power, phone, and internet to facilities; plan to restore Palmetto service (NY to Savannah, GA) September 14 (ESF-1 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:08 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams deployed in FL, GA, SC, PR, and USVI providing direct operational communications and land mobile radio support to Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Team and multiple US&R task forces, the National Disaster Medical System, Incident Response Coordination Team, and FEMA incident management elements
- o Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOVs) deployed to GA, FL, SC, and WV and deploying to USVI to provide voice and data to incident management elements, Incident Support Bases (ISB), Disaster



Survivor Assistance Teams (DSAT), and Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers for survivor intake and registration (ESF-2 Update, September 14, 2017, 3:46 a.m. EDT)

o USVI/PR

- AT&T crews in USVI working with local utility and emergency management officials to restore service where power is being restored and safe access is possible (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- Cell tower status (voluntary reporting, the same towers do not report everyday): 20.05% outages in St. Croix; 90% outages in St. John; 71.9% outages in St. Thomas; 10.1% outages in PR (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- Two EPA satellite communications sleds will be shipped to St. Croix to improve voice, internet, and data connections (Region II Rolling Summary, September 13, 2017, 7:23 p.m. EDT)
- Two C-17s out of Westover AFB will transport the final two MERS vehicles and five pallets of communications equipment needed immediately to assist USAR, DMAT, VITEMA, VIPD, and VI Fire (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)

o FL

- 29 (+2) total Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) affected; four down with no re-routes
 - Nine up without Automatic Location Identification (ALI); nine re-routed with ALI; 13 re-routed without ALI (Region IV SitRep, September 13, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Downed PSAPs being analyzed; no timeline for restoration (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- 18.1% of cell sites in the disaster area out of service; counties with 50% or greater cell sites out include: Collier, Hendry, and Monroe (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-2 and ESF-12 sharing debris removal and security services resources and aligning priorities to restore power and communication to customers (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Secret Service provided 500 public safety radios; undergoing reprogramming and expected to deploy to teams engaged in Regions II and IV September 15; Region IV and MERS personnel prioritizing locations for the radios (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
- o GA: 10.5% of cell sites in the disaster area are out of service (ESF-2 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

o USVI/PR

- Temporary Emergency Power:
 - Pre-Installation Inspection (PII): 69 requested/17 completed
 - Delivered 800kW generator to Randolph-Harley Power Plant; not installed due to safety stand down (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)
- Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission: Assessment completed and estimated that 6,000-7,000 structures will need blue roofs with 33 crews on site in St. Thomas, aerial imaging indicates that 800-1,000 structures will need blue roofs with five crews on St. John. Lack of standardized repair process for metal roofs requires temporary roofing repairs for approximately 95% of roofs; first install expected by September 20 (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)
- Command and Control (C2): Delivering Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) to support Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) operations being worked through movement control in PR and USVI with an expected arrival of September 15 (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)

o FL

- Temporary Emergency Power:
 - Pre-Installation Inspection (PII): 4 requested/2 completed
 - Lease for Lakeland ISB signed September 13
 - Barrington Senior Care Center (services patients with special needs) assessed; temporary power installation scheduled September 14 (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)
- Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission:
 - Blue roof estimates are 40,000-60,000 homes (8:30 daily ops brief, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Identified locations for plastic sheeting staging areas: Clewiston, FL and Lakeland, FL
 - Right of Entry collection centers opening September 14 (Lee and Pinellas County) and September 15 (Collier County) (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)



 Debris Mission: Emergency Clearance performed in Monroe, Lee and Collier counties; USACE providing Technical Assistance to FEMA, State and Local assets (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)

o GA

- Debris SMEs conducted joint air and ground debris assessment throughout GA September 13 (ESF-3) Update, September 14, 2017, 2:03 a.m.)
- Initial reports indicate six community drinking water systems without power or on back-up generators; three Publicly Owned Treatment Works reported as being without power or partially operating on back-up generators; requests for back-up power generators for water and wastewater treatment facilities are coming to the State of GA ESF-3 desk
- o EPA has drinking water support and response support capabilities available for the Miccosukee Tribe and Seminole Tribe; the Miccosukee Tribe remains without power, and has received water pumps from Army Corps and Southwest Florida Water Management District; the Seminole Tribe in FL has lost power at Immokalee, Big Cypress, Brighton, and Hollywood Reservations, and a water main break occurred at Hollywood, where a boil notice is now in effect and water is being distributed (EPA Update, September 13, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)

ESF-4: Firefighting

- USVI/PR: One Type 1 National Incident Management Organization Incident Management Team en route to USVI, expected to arrive September 16 (ESF-4 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- o FL: Type 2 All-Hazards Team from New York Fire Department, originally tasked with Urban Search and Rescue mission, available and staged in Jacksonville, FL for logistics support mission assignment
- o Seminole Tribe: Provision of support for commodity distribution and 300 radios in process; radios available for distribution (ESF-4 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:25 p.m. EDT)

ESF-5: Information and Planning

 NOAA's National Geodetic Survey completed collection of aerial images for the FL keys, focused on high impact areas surrounding the point landfall; transitioning into collect images from Naples to Marco Island, FL on September 14 (NOAA Update, September 14, 2017, 2:27 a.m. EDT)

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

o American Red Cross: About 2,900 Red Cross workers responding to Irma, with approximately 450 additional volunteers on the way; more than 100 emergency response vehicles activated; mental health and health services professionals provided more than 10,500 contacts for support and care to those affected (ESF-6, September 14, 2017, 1:19 a.m. EDT)

o USVI:

- AmeriCares confirmed 1,200 units of tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccine successfully delivered to St. Thomas (ESF-6, September 14, 2017, 1:19 a.m. EDT)
- Coordinating with ESF-11 and International Fund for Animal Welfare to identify commercial air transport for two animal assessment teams (nine people) from Boston, MA to St. Thomas and St. John; ESF-6 and ESF-11 working towards a resolution for transportation (ESF-6 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:27 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Governor requested 1,000 nurses from the Florida Department of Health to assist at shelters across the state (ESF-6, September 14, 2017, 1:19 a.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army: Mobilized 24 mobile feeding units capable of serving 36,000 meals per day capacity; eight mobile feeding units are on standby in FL; an additional 32 mobile feeding units are scheduled to arrive September 14 from surrounding areas
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief: Mobilized 7 kitchens capable of serving 140,000 meals within 48 hours of arrival; an additional 6 kitchens with a capacity of 65,000 meals a day for use throughout the impacted area are on standby. (ESF-6 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:27 p.m. EDT)
- The 5 highest population shelters:
 - University of South Florida (USF) Sundome: Tampa (608) (ESF-6 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:27 p.m. EDT)
 - Florida International University: Miami (600)
 - Miami Dade County Expo Fair Center: Miami (600)

• Alico Arena: Fort Myers (560) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000190

- Lake Weir High School: Ocala (468)
- 12 durable medical equipment kits transferred to Orlando; remaining 24 kits will be transferred to impacted areas based on resource needs
- o GA: Salvation Army supporting feeding at 19 mobile feeding units in GA; capacity: 28,500 meals per day capacity; partnering with Southern Baptist to provide feeding; Southern Baptist has two kitchens mobilized with a capacity of 25,000 meals per day
- o AL: Salvation Army supporting feeding at one location in Dothan; three canteens are on standby (ESF-6 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:27 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - O USVI/PR:
 - USVI: FEMA provided USVI 582,575 meals, 382,992 liters of water to date (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017,
 - Norwegian sailed from St. Thomas to Miami port on September 12 with 933 survivors; Royal Caribbean scheduled to depart from St. Thomas with additional survivors and will open up to any residents who desire to go CONUS (RII Rolling Summary, September 13, 2017, 9:31 p.m. EDT)
 - 36 generators scheduled to move from San Juan, PR to St. Thomas today; generators delayed one day due to weather; unloading and installation pending (ESF-3 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright en route to St. Thomas to provide berthing and meals for emergency response personnel and deliver relief supplies; estimated to arrive on or before September 16 (ESF-1 Update, September 12, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-7 evaluating additional responder lodging capabilities, including berthing barges. Decision expected on September 14 once needs are determined in coordination with the USVI Unified Coordination Group (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - PR: 36,466 meals are currently on hand. FEMA provided 3,600 liters and 4 generators of water to PR to date (ESF-7 update, September 14, 2017, 2:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Maritime Sea Bridge:
 - Commodities shipped from Randolph ISB to USVI expected to arrive on September 15 (ESF-7 update, September 14, 2017, 2:30 a.m. EDT)
 - 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and 31 generators on Conquistador barge from Pennsauken, NJ with estimated arrival in San Juan, PR September 18
 - Crowley barge moving cots, commodities, and fuel from PR to USVI with expected arrival of September 14 (ESF-7 update, September 14, 2017, 2:30 a.m. EDT)
 - 903,000 meals, 23 GSA vehicles, and an MCOV shipped on SS Wright, estimated arrival for cargo delivery in San Juan PR September 16; ship will then transit to St. Thomas to provide 325 berthing units for responder lodging (MCC Update, September 13, 2017, 1:50 p.m.)
 - Air Bridges: (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Passenger air bridge operational for Department of Defense airplanes to move federal responders and vehicles to San Juan, PR (ESF-7 update, September 1, 2017, 2:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Commodity air bridge: flights continue from Houston, TX to San Juan; each trip brings 90,000 meals. Two C-130 transport planes departed from Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX to PR bringing 72.000 liters of water (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - o CONUS: FEMA provided FL and GA 7,228,137 meals, 5,535,108 liters of water, and 41 generators to date
 - FL: 838,505 meals, 583,853 liters of water, and 121 generators on hand. FEMA provided 6,624,993 meals and 4,622,484 liters of water, and 41 generators to date (ESF-7 update, September 1, 2017, 2:30 a.m. EDT)
 - FL has commodities to cover next 48 hours
 - 403 truckloads and 71 truckloads each of meals and water arrived (ESF-7 update, September 1, 2017, 2:30 a.m.
 - DOT Maritime Administration, the USS Empire State (650 berths), en route to support housing responders in FL Keys; USS Kennedy en route through Straits of FL with estimated arrival of September 14 (*ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT*)
 - ESF-7 moving fuel operations from Warner Robins AFB to Camp Blanding Army Base, FL between 9/13 and 9/15; fuel commodities will be distributed per FL's request DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000191

- ESF-7 transported 264 generators to Lakeland, FL, arrived September 13, in support of the USACE emergency power mission; 151 generators on hand at staging site
- ESF-7 transporting 40,000 Blue Roof sheeting to FL in support of the blue roof mission (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- AL: 7,281,401 meals, 16,709,873 liters of water on hand (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
 - ISB Selma Craig Field, AL open and operational to support FL and GA operations (ESF-7 Update, September 13, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- NC: 366,745 meals, 2,246,217 liters of water, and 57 generators on hand (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
- SC: 1,589,914 meals and 1,339,834 liters of water on hand (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
- GA: 721,638 meals and 30 generators on hand; FEMA has provided 603,144 meals and 912,624 liters of water to date (ESF-7 update, September 13, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
 - ISB Forest Park, GA is open and operational for support of FL and GA operations (ESF-7 update, September 12, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- o Federal buildings closed on September 12: FL 274 (-124), GA 2 (-157), SC 6 (-1), NC 1 (+1), USVI 5 (+2), PR 2 (+1) (GSA update, September 13, 2017, 10:21 p.m. EDT)
- o Defense Production Act (DPA) Contracts: 39 contract priority ratings have expedited and expanded the supply of critical resources from the private sector for Hurricane Irma response efforts through DPA; the five most frequently procured resources using priority ratings are meals, translation services, communications, mobile housing units, and lodging (DPA Update, September 13, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o USVI/PR:
 - 137 dialysis patients were medically evacuated from St. Thomas to San Juan, PR as both the Schneider Hospital and CKC Clinic were destroyed and cannot provide dialysis (HHS Sitrep, September 13, 2017, 07:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Area Support Medical Company (DOD Asset) arriving in St. Thomas: 2 of 5 flights completed. Expect
 operational capability on September 15 (HHS Shift change brief, September 13, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 6 of 8 air ambulances deployed to the USVI demobilized (ESF-8 Update, September 14, 2017, 3:26.m. EDT)
- o FL:
 - State performing daily checks on nursing homes and other long term care facilities
 - Teams staged and awaiting mission assignments: Orlando: 10 DMATs, one Disaster Mortuary
 Operations Response Assessment Team (DMORT); Monroe County: 1 DMAT (en route) (ESF-8 Update,
 September 14, 2017, 3:26.m. EDT)
 - Teams supporting missions to five medical special needs shelters; additional missions anticipated to support to Key West medical facility and casualty collection point in southern FL (ESF-8 Update, September 14, 2017, 3:26.m. EDT)
 - FL has 200 ground ambulances and 88 para-transit vehicles assigned for response, Forward Operating Base moved to Orlando; all aeromedical assets, remaining ambulance, and para-transit vehicles demobilized (FEMA Update, September 13, 2017, 1:07 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o Total lives saved/assisted:
 - FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R): PR/USVI: 1,141 saved/assisted; FL/CONUS: 1,006 saved/assisted (ESF-9 Update, September 14, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
 - USGG: more than 326 people (and 53+ pets) rescued/assisted (USCG Update, September 14, 2017, 2:43 a.m. EDT)
- o Ten FEMA US&R task forces deployed to Regions II and IV; five in the process of demobilizing
- USVI/PR: Two FEMA US&R task forces and ESF-9 partner agencies continue primary search and rescue operations on St. Thomas, St. John, and the two islands off of PR; Canine units demobilized
- o FL/CONUS:
 - Coordinating with FEMA HQ/FEMA IMAT, Blue and Gold IMTs on immediate needs and initiating search planning based upon local needs, including ongoing searches in the FL Keys and preparing to support anticipated requests in the Gainesville area due to flooding
 - Four federal task forces are conducting SAR operations in the FL Keys; total of 3,452 structures searched to date in FL Keys (ESF-9 Update, September 14, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)



 USCG cutters with embarked helicopters and rescue teams are off shore Key West, Marathon and southeast FL conducting post-storm operations; one cutter near Key West providing distress call communications support in response to damaged towers in FL Keys; Air Station Miami and Clearwater conducting overflights in support of US&R and assessment teams (USCG Update, September 14, 2017, 2:43 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- o USVI/PR:
 - EPA developing debris management plan with USACE, FEMA, USCG, Puerto Rico and the USVI (ESF-10 Update, September 13, 2017, 11:15 a.m. EDT)
 - Twelve EPA Criminal Investigation Division/National Criminal Enforcement Response Team agents deployed September 13 to St. Croix to coordinate with ESF-13 and support EPA security needs (ESF-10 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:58 p.m. EDT)

o FL:

- Facility assessments continue with USCG National Strike Force and EPA On-Scene Coordinators supporting Hazard Assessment Response Teams; total facilities may include 263 Risk Management Plan facilities and 121 Facility Response Plan facilities (ESF-10 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:58 p.m. EDT)
- Pipeline industry shut down operations affecting Miami Int'l, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando Int'l, and Tampa Int'l Airports; repairs continue and some services restored (ESF-1 Update, September 14, 2017, 2:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

o PR/USVI:

- Two animal assessment teams fly to PR then onward to St. John and St. Thomas, expected arrival September 14 (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:34 p.m. EDT)
- Greater Good Rescue Bank has approximately 500,000 pet food meals and crate and litter supplies staged for air delivery from Bush International Airport en route to PR and USVI; larger shipment to be sent by sea container (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:34 p.m. EDT)
- Coordinating with Salvation Army to augment food commodities on St. Thomas
- Food Bank of Puerto Rico in Bayamon coordinating with the Administración de Desarrollo Socioeconómico de la Familia to ensure Emergency Food Assistance Program food bank supplied with water and ice is not distributed to the same communities (ESF 11 Update, September 13, 2017, 7:59 p.m.)

o FL:

- USDA planning to conduct crop damage assessments, will determine a start date by September 14; Florida Department of Citrus noted significant damage to the Florida citrus industry due to loss from wind and uprooted trees (ESF-11 Update, September 14, 2017, 12:15 a.m. EDT; Florida Department of Citrus, September 12, 2017)
- A USDA Animal Task Force deployed to Kissimmee, FL to integrate with State IMTs to conduct damage assessments of livestock/poultry facilities and provide guidance for carcass disposal at the request of FL Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; all team members will be in place September 14 (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:20 p.m. EDT)
- Women, Infants, and Children benefits are available for locations where clinics are closed
- Waiver approved for purchase of hot foods with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; USDA in discussions with FL, SC, and GA regarding Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Benefits (ESF-11 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:34 p.m. EDT)
- o USDA Food Southeast Region and Mid-Atlantic Region will distribute food to disaster locations

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI
 - DOE working with Water and Power Authority (WAPA), APPA, DOD, and FEMA to facilitate mutual aid for 30 crews, 6 bucket trucks, and 2 Digger Derick Auger Trucks if needed (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - WAPA announced a restoration schedule for areas of St. Croix that continue to experience isolated outages; complete restoration expected September 20 (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - One Virgin Islands WAPA staff accidentally electrocuted while doing power repair in St. Thomas, resulting in a fatality September 12; power restoration suspended in St. Thomas and St. Johns on September 13 and will resume September 14 (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 8:20 a.m. EDT)
- o PR: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority reporting 8% of total customers remain without power; PREPA estimates 99% of customers iDHS=FEMA=180266, DHS=FEMA=180267\$ DHS=FEMA=18-0268-B-000193

o FL

- Florida Power and Light estimates power restoration to most of the West Coast of FL by September 22 and to the East Coast by September 17
- Duke Energy Florida reported that restoration is estimated for September 17 for Central and Northern FL and to West FL by September 15
- TECO expects restoration for most of its territory by September 17
- Working to prioritize fuel deliveries to gasoline and truck stops that have backup power on major highways (ESF-12 Update, September 13, 2017, 2:32 p.m. EDT)
- o SC: Duke Energy Carolinas has provided an estimated time for restoration of September 15 for much of its territory in the western Carolinas (DOE Sitrep, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- O USVI/PR:
 - 57 (+3) Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs) with support elements are assisting ESF-8 and ESF-9 operations in PR and USVI; six additional FLEOs deploying to St Thomas, VI to supplement current FLEOs (ESF-13 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:23 p.m. EDT)
 - Two Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Quick Response Teams (QRTs) rotating out of Region II support and a remaining FBI QRT local to Puerto Rico assuming remaining missions (ESF-13 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:55 p.m. EDT)

CONUS

- Request from Seminole Tribe to provide 125 FLEOs and five Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) approved; 3 Department of Interior (DOI) QRTs and 2 MCVs deployed and coordinating with Seminole Tribe Police Force leadership; ESF-13 secured state authority to operate in Seminole reservations in Collier, Hendry, Glades, and Broward Counties
- 421 FLEOs supporting ESF-8 DMAT and ESF-9 USAR operations
- 25 FLEOs providing site security USCG Sector Key West
- Additional FLEOs and QRTs standing by (ESF-13 Update, September 13, 2017, 9:23 p.m. EDT)
- Six DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs QRTs arrived in Orlando and assisting with search and rescue missions (ESF-13 Update, September 13, 2017, 12:55 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Private Sector
 - FedEx restored services to all of FL except 11 zip codes, primarily in the Keys
 - Walmart lowered its limit for cashing U.S. Treasury checks, including Federal assistance checks, from \$5,000 to \$2,000 in FL to address cash shortfalls
 - NBEOC informed Bloomberg L.P. of the USVI donation site for the offer of an aircraft to transport supplies to St. Thomas

Social Media

- Demands for investigations and the need for more government action to meet the needs of vulnerable populations affected by Irma occurring following media coverage of deaths at a Hollywood, FL nursing home
- FL and GA residents stressed over power outages, especially those with medical concerns (ESF 15 Email Update, September 13, 2017, 11:46 p.m. EDT)
- No U.S. Postal Service on St. John or St. Thomas, all post offices are closed; St. Croix offices open (St. Thomas Source via ESF-15 Update, September 14, 2017 2:30 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard

- o USVI/PR: USCG Cutter transported TSA, Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) agents, and media to St. Thomas; CGIS agents will augment National Guard personnel to provide security
- CONUS: USCG Air Stations reconstituted and conducting normal operations; cutters continue reconstitution efforts, and Miami and Key West-based cutters preparing to return to Miami (USCG Update, September 14, 2017, 2:48 a.m. EDT)



• U.S. Department of Defense

- o US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USVI:
 - A 30,000 pound capacity fork lift and a Mobile Communications Vehicle arrived St. Thomas in support of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit continues commodity distribution and route clearance missions on St. Thomas and St. John
 - FL:
 - A portion of the Tactical Vehicles from Task Force Victory transporting commodities as part of the Joint Task Force
 - USS Iwo Jima and USS New York with embarked Search and Rescue (SAR) assets remain in support of SAR and logistics requirements; other DoD resources standing by Moody, Air Force Base (AFB), GA and Patrick AFB, FL (DoD Update, September 14, 2017, 1:03 a.m. EDT)
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)
 - 602nd American Society of Military Comptrollers arrived September 11; four additional flights scheduled and final flight projected to arrive at 9:50 a.m. EDT, September 14 (DoD Update, September 13, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - A team of six Air Force personnel deployed to provide surgical capabilities
 - Two C-17, moved HHS DMAT from Martinsburg, WV to Key West NAS September 13
 - One K-Loader arrived St. Thomas September 13 (DoD Update, September 14, 2017, 1:03 a.m. EDT)
 - Delivered FAA mobile control tower to St. Thomas, VI
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 31 generators delivered to Lakehurst, NJ and 11 high-end (1-2 megawatt) generators delivered to Groveland, FL; all 31 forward shipped by FEMA to VI/PR; additional 40 high-end generators (1.2-1.8 megawatt) being sourced for support to FL and GA
 - Delivering 1.2M commercial meals daily to Ellenwood, GA September 11-20, 2017 (DoD Update, September 13, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - Diverting 5M meals-ready-to-eat to FEMA Distribution Centers in Fort Worth, TX; Atlanta, GA; and Frederick, MD due to lack of space in original consolidation point
 - Relocating all fuel assets to Camp Blanding, FL for closer support to point of need (DoD Update, September 14, 2017, 1:03 a.m. EDT)

National Guard

- o USVI/PR
 - VI National Guard (VING) developing security plan for St. Thomas and St. John; anticipating more requests for support assets as the military police (MP) arrive on the island by September 14; challenges expected include communications and logistical support for units that are not prepared to be self-sufficient; focusing on establishing effective communication; damage assessments; force capabilities requirements; and identifying sustainment requirements; supporting curfew enforcements to prevent looting; and conducting medical and evacuation air support
 - USVI Joint Operations Center operating with intermittent communications
 - USVI requested assistance for field sanitation, route clearance, field feeding for service members, additional aircraft, and MP support
 - Movement of equipment and personnel with additional response package will move to the USVI Joint Operations Area by September 17 pending Emergency Management Agreement Compact coordination (NGB Update, September 13, 2017, 9:04 p.m. EDT)
 - Army National Guard C-130 supporting evacuations of 1,667 U.S. citizens from St. Martin to PR
 - Coordinating Air Movement Control personnel, equipment, and supplies in the USVI: five transport vehicles at airport for transport to St. Thomas; VING members moved to St. John as forward element to receive additional forces; 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Route Clearance arrived at St. Thomas and are conducting operations; Civil Authority Information Support Element arrived to St. Thomas and is coordinating transport of equipment from PR; Red Horse (ANG) unit ready to move to VI if requested by VING
 - 30 remaining prisoners awaiting transport from St. Thomas to St. Croix DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000195

- O CONUS: Providing security support for 267 shelter locations (NGB Verbal Update, September 13, 2017, 3:02 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
 - o FL:
 - Assessing and repairing damaged stream gauges and making discharge measurements; DOI personnel received FL Highway Patrol escort to make emergency discharge measurements on the Santa Fe River at I-75 north of Gainesville to validate gauge observations, assist in NOAA flood forecasting efforts, and assist Florida DOT assessments and operational decisions for traffic on I-75
 - Florida National Guard using National Key Deer Refuge Big Pine Key Visitor Center on US-1 as a commodity distribution point for citizens
 - Eastern Incident Management Team established command post to coordinate saw and assessment teams; incident action plan to be released September 14
 - o Seminole Tribe of Florida: Brighton and Hollywood Reservations remain without power; request for supplemental stock of prescription medications submitted to Indian Health Services
 - o Eastern Band of Cherokee (NC): Approximately 400 tribal members affected by power outage in communities of Big Y, Wolf Town, and Big Cove; Indian Health Service shipping equipment to assist with damages (Dol Update, September 13, 2017, 11:49 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of State (DoS)
 - PR government officials report no lodging shortfalls for survivors from other Caribbean islands (IGA Update, September 14, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
 - o USVI/PR
 - Caribbean Air-Marine Branch supporting relief and recovery efforts; 51 rescue and logistical missions complete and five lives saved
 - San Juan Disaster Assistance Recovery Team (DART) Unit conducted twelve missions in USVI;
 assessments of homes and personal needs, and assessments of CBP facilities to ascertain physical security and IT infrastructure capabilities ongoing
 - Retrieving CBP equipment from the destroyed St. John Ferry Terminal
 - Deployed two Border Patrol agents to Fajardo, PR Port of Entry to assist with entry inspections for survivors arriving from the Lesser Antilles
 - CONUS
 - Air-Marine Branch conducted nine air missions in FL to survey and gather information regarding critical infrastructure
 - An eight member DART unit deployed to provide assistance, equipment, and supplies in Ft. Meyer, FL; four Special Response Team Operators deployed to provide security for a Field Office communications expert who will attempt to restore disabled communications in Marathon, FL (CBP Update, September 13, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident at Federal Staging Areas and Incident Support Bases. This list does not include Distribution Centers (DC), and therefore does not include commodities located at the DC in Atlanta, GA.

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USVI	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site	
Meal	1,186,624	4,032	210,924	0	
Water	667,000	528,470	115,200	0	
Sheeting	15,000	1,498	0	0	
CUSI	70	5	0	0	
Cot	0	150	0	0	
JFO	0	2	0	0	



PR	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	1,300,000	600,467	431,612	36,466
Water	2,014,000	1,133,568	0	0
Cot	6,500	6,060	0	0
Generators	30	30	0	0
CUSI	184	184	280	282

FL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	4,008,433	17,136	1,958,406	835,505
Water	4,791,838	69,409	1,464,263	583,853
Sheeting	55,000	0	0	0
Fuel	70,000	7,000	82,520	82,520
CUSI	686	24	90	0
Generators	431	5	313	121
Tarp	95,653	101,020	0	0
Cable	3	0	0	0
TRANS	2	0	0	0

GA	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	12,000,000	0	706,662	721,638
Fuel	291,418	0	0	0
Generators	30	0	30	30
Trans	2	0	0	0

NC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	3,387,378	19,152	3,911,093	2,246,217
Meal	1,776,904	17,136	1,992,746	366,745
Blanket	40,000	0	44,832	21,947
Tarp	26,410	0	26,900	0
Other	500	0	0	1
Generators	94	0	83	57
Cot	0	0	2,389	2,677
CUSI	0	0	13	13
THU	0	0	0	11

SC	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Meal	7,814,396	143,184	2,685,034	1,589,914
Water	1,800,000	0	1,891,374	1,339,834
Other	225	0	0	0
CUSI	87	0	0	0
Trans	2	0	0	0



AL	Ordered To FEMA Staging Site	En Route To FEMA Staging Site	Arrived At FEMA Staging Site	Current On Hand at FEMA Staging Site
Water	31,504,245	3,175,793	22,128,380	16,709,873
Meal	14,367,169	25,536	15,168,542	7,281,401
Tarp	118,248	0	116,493	1,942
Blanket	53,676	0	53,676	47,801
Hygiene	50,000	0	50,000	50,700
Cot	20,385	0	20,984	19,496
Sheeting	25,965	2,016	16,997	8,808
Other	500	0	0	0
Generators	205	0	223	0
Trans	200	0	0	0

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory

USVI	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	861,596	578,543
Water	653,618	115,200
Cot	450	150
CUSI	55	2
Generators	28	36
Sheeting	28	13,666
Tarp	0	150

PR	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	3,600	3,600
Cot	2,150	2,252
Generators	4	0

FL	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Meal	4,699,272	6,624,993
Water	3,692,176	4,622,484
Fuel	175,000	0
Tarp	20,000	15,671
Sheeting	36,723	8,587
Blanket	5,875	5,875
Cot	624	624
Clothing	400	400
Generators	112	41
CUSI	90	90
Computer	75	0
Cable	7	0
TRANS	1	0

GA	Ordered To State / Territory	Shipped To State / Territory
Water	957,456	912,624
Meal	602,592	603,144
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Cot	12,700	12,505
Tarp	28,004	26,702
JFO	1,450	1,428

Note: Some commodities have been transferred to USVI; RSS is in the process of establishing formal accounting of commodities transferred to the territory.

(ESF 7 Update, September 14, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)

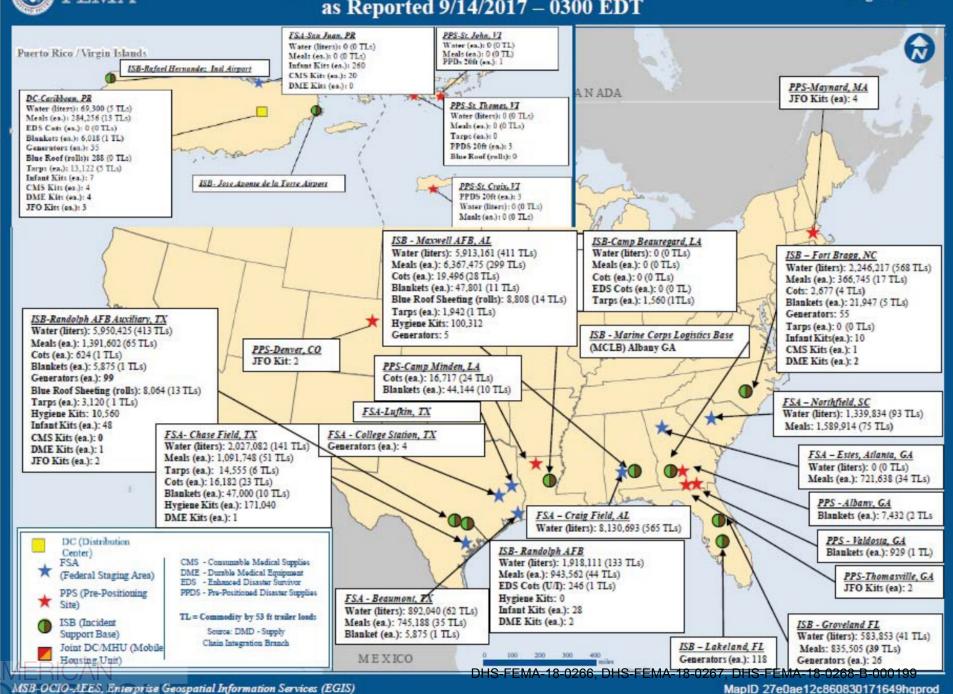


FEMA Logistics Pre-Positioned Sites - CONUS Commodities as Reported 9/14/2017 - 0300 EDT

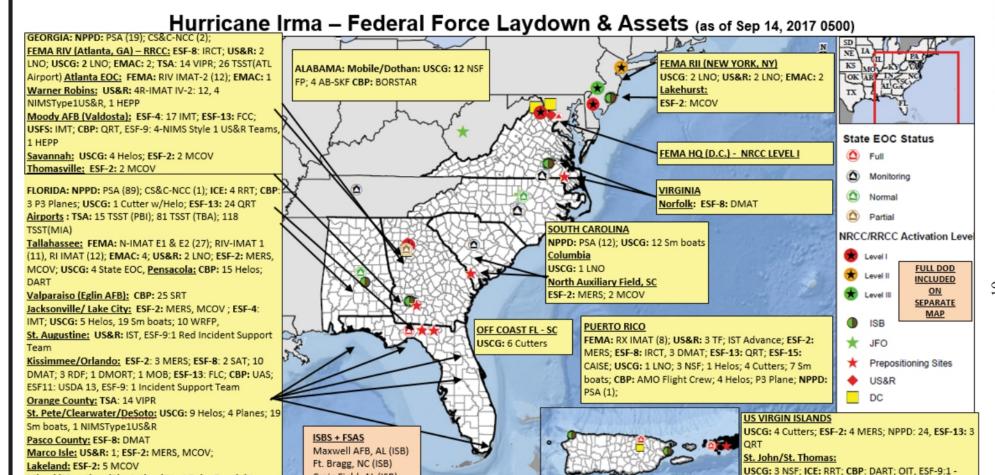
Logistics



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Craig Field, AL (ISB)

North Field, SC (ISB)

Groveland, FL (FSA)

Lakeland, FL (FSA)

Estes, GA (ISB)



Type1US&R, 2 HEPP,

Miami/Marathon/Plantation/West Palm Beach/Key

NSF; 6 Sm boats; 4 Helos; 5 Planes; 3 Cutters w/Helo;

West/Ft Myers: US&R 3; ESF-2: 2 MERS; USCG: IMT; 16

CBP: DART x2; Plane; Helo; ESF-8: 3 RDF, DMAT, 3 NIMS

uerto Rico & U.S Virgin Islands

NIMS Type 1 US&R Team

Remains Canine

St. Croix/Christiansted:

FEMA: R-II IMAT (10): USCG: 1 LNO

1 - (HR-MRP), 1 NIMS Type1US&R, 1 Human

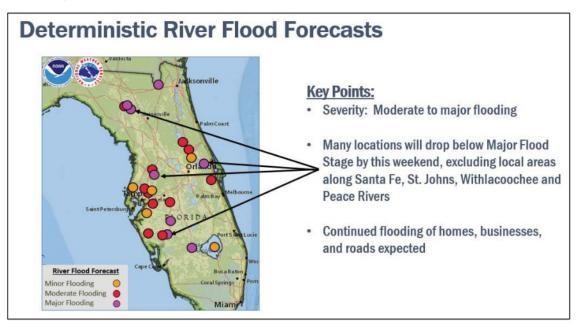
Senior Leadership Briefing Post-Tropical Cyclone Irma

Friday, September 15, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Several rivers will continue to experience moderate to major flooding over the next several days. Many locations are expected to drop below the major flood stage by this weekend, excluding local areas along the Santa Fe, St. Johns, Withlacoochee, and Peace Rivers. Flooding of homes, businesses, and roads are likely to continue for these areas into next week before river levels start to recede. Scattered to numerous showers and thunderstorms will be possible over the Florida Peninsula into Saturday, which could bring locally heavy downpours, but the rainfall is not expected to aggravate ongoing flooding.

A tropical cyclone is expected to form over the weekend and tropical storm or hurricane watches could be issued for portions of the Lesser Antilles starting September 16. NOAA will continue to closely monitor the progress of this system. (NOAA Update, September 15, 2017, 5:45 p.m. EDT)



Major Flooding in Florida: Recession Timing

Basin	USGS Gauge Location (County)	Forecast to Recede Below Major Flooding	Expected Impacts
Santa Fe River	Near Fort White (Gilchrist)	Middle of Next Week *Forecast to Exceed Record Flood Stage Saturday	Major damage and disruption to the community with roads cut off
St. Johns River	Geneva (Seminole)	Until Further Notice	Flooding of homes in low-lying areas; State Route 46 and other roads flooded
Withlacoochee River	Trilby (Pasco)	TBD *Forecast to Exceed Major Flood Stage on Sunday	Riverdale trailers flooded; Several campgrounds and a few homes flooded
Peace River	Arcadia (Desoto)	Until Further Notice	60 to 100 homes impacted

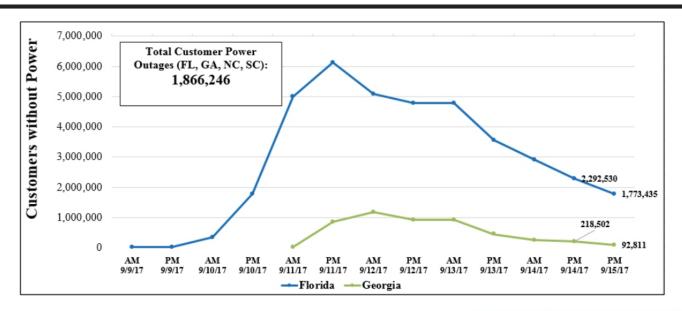
(NOAA Update, September 15, 2017, 1:31 p.m. EDT)

Impact Summary:

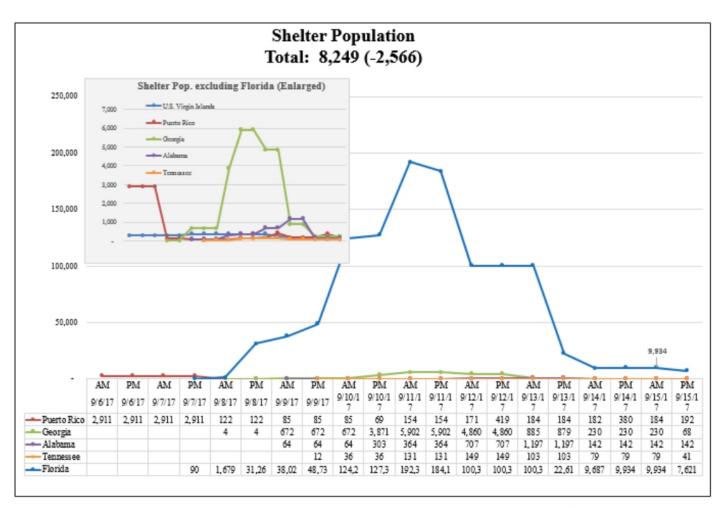
	Population Impacts							
State/ Tribe	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other		
USVI	4	Shelters: 4 (0) Pop: 185 (-13)	St. Thomas: 19,574 St. John: 2,893 St. Croix: 6,905	1 closed	No orders	All public schools remain closed Curfews in St. Thomas and St. John now in effect from 6:00 p.m. EDT to 10:00 a.m. EDT		
PR	3	Shelters: 5 (+1) Pop: 192 (+8)	97,029 (-10,886)	Hospitals: All open	No orders	38 schools have not opened due to lack power/water or sanitation needs		
FL	30	Shelters: 72 (0) Pop: 7,621 (-2,313)	1,773,435 (-365,094)	Hospitals: 10 closed, 3 evacuating Long-term facilities: 25 closed	6 counties mandatory; 6 counties voluntary	Public school systems open in 15 counties, closed in 52		
Seminole Tribe	0	Shelters: 4 (0) Pop: 38 (-10)	No power at Brighton and Hollywood reservations	Not Reported	No orders	Damage assessment of Hollywood reservation fire department complete; identifying location for new fire station		
GA	4	Shelters: 4 (-4) Pop: 68 (-162)	92,811 (-125,691)	Hospitals: 2 closed Long-term facilities: 11 closed Dialysis facilities: 9 closed	No orders			
SC	3	Not reported	Below reporting threshold	1 closed	No orders			
NC	None reported	Not reported	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	No orders			
TN	None reported	Shelters: 3 (-2) Pop: 41 (-38)	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	No orders			
AL	None reported	Shelters: 2 (-2) Pop: 142 (0)	Below reporting threshold	Not Reported	No orders			
As of:	September 15 2:50 p.m.	September 15 7:00 a.m.	September 15 8:30 a.m.	September 15 2:00 p.m.	September 15 2:30 p.m.	September 15 8:30 a.m.		

(HHS-APR Report, ESF-6, ESF-8, ESF-12, RIV, Tribal Affairs Liaison Updates, FL Division of Emergency Management, FL Department of Education, FL Department of Management Services, FL State Emergency Response Team COP)





(ESF-12 Update, September 15, 2017, 4:03 p.m. EDT)



(ARC, September 15, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Infrastructure Impacts							
State/ Tribe	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	
USVI	St. Croix open; St. Thomas planning to resume commercial flights September 20	Closed: Frederiksted and St. Croix Open with restrictions: St. Thomas Red Hook, St. Thomas Cruz Bay, St. Croix, and Christiansted	Limited operations: St Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John Ferry: Service reestablished between St. Thomas and St. John on limited basis on September 14	Minimal damage in St. Croix; major damage in St. John; difficult to assess damage in St. Thomas due to downed power lines and debris	Normal supply chain operational	Four sanitary pump stations in St. Thomas and St. John not in service	
PR	All major airports open	All ports open	Rail: Tren Urbano fully operational Bus: Normal operations until 6:00 p.m. EDT	All major roads open; no damage reported; active construction projects resumed September 14	No significant limiting factors	2% of population without drinking water; PR under boil water notice; 18 sanitary pump stations are overflowing sewage	
FL	All major airports open except Key West Int'l and Naples (closed except for emergency operations)	Closed: Key West Open with restrictions: Miami River	Some railways operational; public transit limited or suspended in Key West and Lee County Miami-Dade County Metro service operational	I-75, I-10, and I-95 open; several US routes closed in areas due to flooding	42% of state's retail stations have gas and power	Boil water notices in effect for 47 counties	
Seminole Tribe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Reported	Not Reported	Boil water advisory lifted by Hollywood reservation	
GA	All major airports open	All ports open	Rail systems open	No problems on major highways	No significant limiting factors	Six community water systems are without power or on back-up generators; approximately 10 counties are under a boil advisory	
NC	All major airports open	All open	Rail: Amtrak Crescent (five stations in NC) resumed service	No significant weather-related road closures	No significant limiting factors	Not Reported	
SC	All major airports open	All open	All systems have resumed normal operations and no damage to report	All interstates open	No significant limiting factors	Not Reported	
AL	All major airports open	All open	Not Reported	No significant weather-related road closures	No significant limiting factors	Not Reported	
As of:	September 14 1:31 a.m.	September 14 12:53 p.m.	September 14 8:30 a.m.	September 14 10:45 a.m.	September 15 8:30 a.m.	September 14 3:11 p.m.	

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, FL Department of Health, GA Public Broadcasting, Waste Management Authority)



Declaration Activity:

CA-A-/Da-da-	Dealessetter.	Declared Counties			
State/Region	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share	
Region II					
Puerto Rico	9/10: <i>DR-4336</i>	4 municipalities	12 municipalities	75%	
U.S. Virgin Islands	9/5: DR-4335	St. Thomas; St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A) 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter	
Region IV					
Alabama	9/11: <i>EM-3389</i>		All 67 counties and Poarch Band of Creek Indians	75%	
Florida	9/10: DR-4337	46 counties	All 67 counties	75% 100% (Cat B) for 30 days	
Seminole Tribe of Florida	9/8: <i>EM-33</i> 88	-	Whole Tribe	75%	
South Carolina	9/7: <i>EM-3386</i>	-	All 46 counties and Catawba Indian Nation	75%	
Georgia	9/7: EM-3387	-	94 counties	75%	

(Amendment No. 2 and 3 to FEMA-4335-DR for USVI, September 15, 2017, 4:49 p.m. EDT) (Amendment No. 3, 4, and 5 to FEMA-4337-DR for FL, September 14, 2017, 4:49 p.m. EDT)

Federal Coordinating Officer for South Carolina now Warren J. Riley (Amendment No. 1 to FEMA-3386-EM for DC, September 15, 2017, 5:28 p.m. EDT)

Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Personnel Deployed		Department/Agency	Personnel	Deployed
FEMA – Deployed	2,626	(-90)	National Weather Service- NOAA	24	(0)
FEMA – Other Support	574	(-8)	National Guard	15,044	(-132)
Urban Search & Rescue	497	(-427)	DOD – Title 10	6,213	(0)
Health and Human Services	860	(0)	General Services Administration	26	(0)
Department of Transportation	26	(0)	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	336	(+32)
United States Coast Guard	853	(0)	Department of the Interior	190	(0)
DHS – NPPD	217	(+29)	USDA - U.S. Forest Service	99	(-20)
Department of Energy	13	(+1)	Small Business Administration (SBA)	24	(0)
US Department of Agriculture	12	(+1)	Transportation Security Administration	284	(0)
Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	695	(+2)	Housing and Urban Development	0	(0)
Customs and Border Protection	226	(+1)	Department of State	5	(0)
Civil Air Patrol	220	(+194)	Environmental Protective Agency (EPA)	156	(0)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	69	(+7)	Emergency Management Assistance Compact	11	(0)
*Number of personnel as of last r	eporting pe	eriod	Total	29,300	(-410)

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 15, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center activated at Level I (24/7)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-1 and National IMAT East-2 both at FL Emergency Operations Center (EOC) (Region IV Watch Unit Update, September 14, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

Recovery

State/Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area
Region II			
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,348	45.15%	53.8%
Puerto Rico	2,273	27%	32.2%
Region IV			
Florida	365,302	39.4%	5.4%



- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers,
 Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,258 (-558) call center agents available to receive calls on September 15 (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 15, 2017, 10:30 a.m. EDT)
- o 237 (-137) Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members are deployed/deployed pending check-in and training (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 15, 2017, 7:19 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Housing Strategy: Transitional Sheltering Assistance for 4337-FL activated for the Individual Assistance declared counties; 112,761 (+6,918) households eligible, with 1,961 (5,471individuals) checked in (Transitional Sheltering Assistance Summary, September 15, 2017, 7:12 a.m. EDT)

• Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration

- o FIMA has received over 13,000 flood insurance claims as of September 15
 - 13 (+2) claims submitted in USVI
 - Four (+1) claims submitted in PR
 - One claim submitted in AL
 - Over 1,000 (+300) claims submitted in GA
 - Over 1,300 (+200) claims submitted in SC
 - Over 10,000 (+2,000) claims submitted in FL (FIMA Update, September 15, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	14 (+2)	4 (0)
IV	FL	148 (+7)	33 (+1)

(EMAC Sit Rep #45, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) day shift, Level II (Partial Activation) night shift with ESF-3 (Daily Ops Brief, September 15, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI
- FEMA Region X IMAT in PR (RII Rolling Brief, September 14, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Level IV (Full Activation); state of emergency declared, and National Guard activated (RII Rolling Brief, September 13, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level I (Full Activation), will transition to Level II (Partial Activation) at 7:00 p.m. EDT on September 15 (RIV Update, September 15, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)
- HQ National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC supporting communications to four tribes outside of FL affected by Irma (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 15, 2017, 1:13 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 at FL EOC and Region IV IMAT-2 at GA EOC (Region IV Daily Sit Rep, September 12, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers (LNOs) at FL, SC, GA, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (National Watch Center, September 14, 2017, 8:15 a.m. EDT)

Florida

- o EOC at Level I (Full Activation) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- O State of Emergency declared for 67 counties (FL DEM, September 12, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Initial Operating Facility (IOF) operational in Tallahassee (Region IV Update, September 10, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Miccosukee Tribe: Two EOCs at Full Activation (FEMA Tribal Affairs Update, September 15, 2017, 1:57 p.m. EDT)

• Seminole Tribe of Florida:

- O EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 13, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- o FEMA Tribal LNO, Operations, Logistics, and Communications teams on-site; planner en route (FEMA Tribal Affairs update, September 15, 2017, 4:13 p.m. EDT).

 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000207

- Alabama: EOC at Level III (Partial Activation) (Interagency VTC September 13, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC transitioned to Level II (Partial Activation) (RIV Update, September 15, 2017, 4:30 p.m. EDT)
- Mississippi: EOC at Level III (Partial Activation)
- North Carolina: EOC at Level V (Normal Operations)
- **South Carolina:** EOC at OPCON V (Normal Operations); Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) pending for 15 Counties (PA)
- Tennessee: EOC at Level IV (Monitoring) (Daily Ops Briefing, September 15, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - USVI/PR:
 - Arecibo Harbor, San Juan Harbor, Ponce Harbor, and St. Thomas reopened without restrictions; St. Croix reopened with restrictions (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright en route to St. Thomas; estimated time of arrival September 17, 8:00 a.m. EDT (RSS Update, September 15, 2017, 11:59 a.m. EDT)
 - Virgin Islands Department of Public Works (VIDPW) requested Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) assistance in obtaining a new generator from FEMA (ESF-1 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:55 p.m. EDT)
 - o FL/CONUS:
 - Training Ship (TS) Empire State en route to Key West to provide berthing for 600 responders
 - Currently in vicinity of Key West but channel blocked by 19-22 obstructions; will need to be cleared to allow passage (ESF-1 Update, September 15, 2017, 5:31 p.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) aids to navigation teams, in conjunction with NOAA Mobile Integrated Survey Team, conducting additional surveys in Port of Key West September 15 with objective of opening port when USCG deems safe for navigation (ESF-1 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Navy conducted survey of Key West and found 20 vessels in channel; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) soliciting contract for removing vessels (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
 - Law enforcement not allowing re-entry to the Keys south of Islamorada, except for emergency responders; dawn to dusk curfew is in place (ESF-1 Update, September 14, 2017, 12:12 p.m. EDT)
 - Key West Transit, with buses and drivers sheltered in Miami, now shuttling 68 Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) employees to work site on US Route 1 daily
 - Key West International Airport running low on jet fuel; will conclude inspection of pipeline by evening of September 15 (ESF-1 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

ESF-2: Communications

- o USVI/PR: Private Sector sending free Wi-Fi and charging stations to augment capacity (ESF-2 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- o FL/CONUS:
 - Private Sector sending free Wi-Fi and charging stations to augment capacity (ESF-2 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Key West cable patch repaired yesterday (ESF-2 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - U.S. Secret Service (USSS) teams arrived at Regions II and IV September 15; Region IV and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) personnel prioritizing locations for 500 public safety radios provided by USSS (ESF-2 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering
 - o USVI/PR:
 - 26 generators arrived in USVI and 31 generators en route via barge from Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst with estimated arrival September 18; generators will be installed pending coordination with USVI authorities (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:45 a.m. EDT)
 - Pump Stations: 18 of 800 sanitary pump stations overflowing with sewage from debris and damage caused by Irma; Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continuing to conduct assessments at pump stations in the metro and east regions of PR to gauge the level of damage and develop a plan to resolve (EPA Update, September 15, 2017, 2:50 p.m. EDT)
 - Temporary Emergency Power: Water and Power Authority (WAPA) will install 800kW generator at Randolph-Harley Power Plant (FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000208

- Temporary Housing Requirements/"Blue Roof" Mission:
 - Estimated 6,000-7,000 structures will need Blue Roofs with 33 crews on site on St. Thomas; 800-1,000 structures will need Blue Roofs with five crews on St. John; crews will begin work when responder base camp established
 - Lack of standardized repair process for metal roofs requires temporary roofing repairs for approximately 95% of roofs; first install expected by September 20; plan to install 300 roofs per day
- Command and Control (C2): Delivered Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) to St. Thomas to support Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) on September 15 (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

o FL/CONUS:

- USACE continues to survey high priority deep draft harbors for USCG to determine port-opening status
- Commodities Subject Matter Expert (SME) providing technical assistance to Seminole Tribe for setting up PODS (Points of Distribution) for life-sustaining commodities (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 11:50 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Housing Requirements/Blue Roof Mission:
 - Two locations for staging plastic sheeting confirmed for Clewiston and Lakeland, FL; temporary roofing installations scheduled to begin no later than September 17(ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m.).
 - Housing Planning and Response Team (PRT) developing draft housing plan for FL Keys (40,000 60,000 homes will need blue roofs) (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 11:46 a.m. EDT)
 - Right of Entry collection center opening in Collier County by end of day September 15 (ESF-3 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m.).

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- o USVI/PR: National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) Incident Management Team (IMT) en route to USVI to assist with management of state EOC, expected to arrive September 16
- o FL/CONUS: Type Two All-Hazards Team and Incident Management Team reassigned to manage base camps in Homestead and Lehigh Acres, FL arrived September 15 (ESF-4 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Geodetic Survey
 - Completed aerial imagery for Jacksonville FL; Brunswick and Beaufort, GA; Hilton Head, SC; and from Jacksonville, FL to Daytona, FL along coast
 - Collecting aerial imagery along I-75 corridor and Seminole Indian Reservation
 - Priorities for September 16 include VI, SE GA, and SE SC
 - Repositioning aircraft to PR for priority aerial imagery missions over USVI and PR (ESF-5 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:15 p.m. EDT)
- 47 Civil Air Patrol (CAP) imagery sorties scheduled for September 15 (37 for Seminole Indian Tribe, Charlotte and Henry Counties, and St. Johns River in FL, 10 for PR); awaiting guidance on targets over St. Thomas (CAP Update, September 15, 2017, 11:47 a.m. EDT)

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- American Red Cross: About 2,900 Red Cross workers responding to Irma, with approximately 380 additional volunteers on the way; more than 90 emergency response vehicles activated (ESF-6, September 15, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)
- o USVI:
 - Request in progress for 200,000 hygiene kits for USVI (estimating four per person)
 - Salvation Army: Two 45-foot shipping containers deploying to St. Thomas on Mondays and Fridays to deliver supplies
 - Donations manager arrived in PR; identifying coordinators to manage volunteers and donations
- o PR:
 - Salvation Army: Curfew presents challenges to feeding operations, securing food boxes to send home with survivors; UPS providing warehouse space for supply staging



o FL:

- Salvation Army: 84,000 meals per day deployed with new field kitchens in Marathon and the Keys;
 requests for shelter feeding declining in some areas, including Tallahassee; mobile feeding units will be deployed to support surrounding areas
- Southern Baptist: Nine kitchens open in partnership with American Red Cross and Salvation Army across FL (capacity of 140,000 meals)
- Donations and volunteer task forces established; 300,000 sq. ft. warehouse identified in Ocala, FL for Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs); searching for additional space (ESF-6, September 15, 2017, 3:11 p.m.)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o FEMA has shipped 8,791,003 meals and 6,781,412 liters of water to FL, GA, PR, and USVI to date (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:25 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI/PR:
 - USVI Commodities: FEMA has provided USVI 709,331 meals and 647,270 liters of water to date (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:39 a.m. EDT)
 - USVI Responder Housing
 - Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineer arrived in St. Thomas; can support 150 responders with billets, shower, latrine facilities, kitchen, self-help laundry machines, and water purification capabilities; set-up will be complete by September 16
 - SS Wright will arrive at Crown Bay Port in St. Thomas on September 17 with berthing capacity of 324; currently transporting 903,000 meals, 23 GSA vehicles, and one MCOV(ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 5:46 p.m. EDT)
 - Berthing capacity: 1,500 for St. Thomas, 800 for St. Croix, and 650 for St. John; at least one ship will be on site by September 23
 - ESF-7 working additional contracts for berthing; additional berths in increments of 200 will be available every five days (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:46 p.m. EDT)
 - PR Commodities: FEMA has provided 3,600 liters and four generators to PR to date (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:39 a.m. EDT)
 - Maritime Sea Bridge:
 - Commodities shipped from Randolph ISB to USVI arrived September 15
 - 1.68M liters of water, 10,000 cots, and 31 generators on Conquistador barge from Pennsauken, NJ with estimated arrival in PR September 19
 - Crowley barge will continue to ship commodities from PR to USVI; next movement will be September 20
 - Air Bridges:
 - Commodity air bridge: Flights continue from Houston, TX to San Juan; each trip brings 90,000 meals and 72,000 liters of water; last scheduled flight is September 16
 - Sourcing Blue Roof sheeting and associated hardware for roof repairs; first shipment arrived in USVI September 15; second request made and in process for additional supplies (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:46 p.m. EDT)

o FL/CONUS:

- FL Commodities: 7,478,528 meals, 5,256,222 liters of water, and 74 generators provided (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:25 p.m. EDT)
- Sourcing bulk propane fuel requirements to support volunteer organization feeding kitchen operations in central and southern FL
- ESF-7 moved fuel operations from Warner Robins AFB to Camp Blanding Army Base, FL (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:46 p.m. EDT)
- Federal buildings closed on September 15: FL 106 (-10), GA 1 (+0), USVI 3 (-2), PR 1 (-1) (ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O USVI/PR:
 - St. Croix hospital is intact but exceeding capacity and the sewer system is close to failing; HHS is aware and working on courses of action (ESF-8 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)



o FL/CONUS:

- Lower Keys Medical Center operational; facility in good shape but working with very limited staffing;
 Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) arrived on site and securing patients
- Fisherman Hospital in Marathon has significant mold issues; EMAC currently working with NC for temporary field hospital (ESF-8 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Due to ongoing critical power and water issues in Monroe County (includes the Keys), Public Health Emergency Declaration pending (ESF-8 Update, September 15, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT).

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- USVI/PR: Operations in all assigned areas complete; all Caribbean area Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) resources released, being demobilized, and awaiting transportation (ESF-9 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:18 p.m. EDT)
- o FL/CONUS:
 - FL released three Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces on September 15
 - Three remaining US&R task forces conducting operations in south FL
 - US&R task forces have conducted over 10,000 structure searches in FL to date

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- o USVI/PR: USVI Waste Management Authority issued notice to residents in St. Thomas to bring debris to landfills; five debris staging sites identified (ESF-10 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:19 p.m. EDT)
- FL/CONUS: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a No Action Assurance letter, effective through September 22, to allow Duke Energy diesel reserves to be used for on-road response vehicles (ESF-10 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:19 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- FEMA Mass Care completed final draft of pet shelter requirements for Individual Assistance Technical Assistance Contract (IATAC) on September 14
- o Animal task force team in FL conducting animal and agricultural assessments; Region IV fulfilled FL request for second task force
- o Two animal assessment teams en route to St. John and St. Thomas; expected to arrive evening of September 15 (ESF-11 Update, September 15, 2017, 11:52 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI:
 - Water and Power Authority (WAPA) in USVI supporting power restoration efforts; four crews with equipment expected to arrive September 18, with additional crews and equipment later next week; anticipate restoration on St. Croix complete by September 21 (ESF-12 Update, September 15, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- PR: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) reporting 6.6% of total customers remain without power; estimates 99% of customers in San Juan area restored by end of day September 15 (ESF-12 Sit Rep. September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- o FL:
 - Encountering challenges with getting sufficient fuel to high-demand stations, but number of retail stations with gasoline and power steadily increasing over past three days (ESF-12 Update, September 15, 2017, 10:01 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Lucie Nuclear Plant Unit 1 and 2 are at 100% power (ESF-12 Update, September 15, 2017, 9:58 a.m. EDT)
 - Florida Power and Light estimates power restoration to most of the west coast of FL by September 22 and to the east coast by September 17
 - Duke Energy Florida reported that restoration is estimated for September 17 for Central and Northern FL and to west FL by end of day September 15
 - Tampa Electric Cooperative (TECO) expects restoration for most of the Tampa Bay and St. Petersburg area by September 17
 - Prioritizing fuel deliveries to gasoline and truck stops that have backup power on major highways
- o SC: Duke Energy Carolinas estimates power restoration for much of its territory in the western Carolinas by end of day September 15 (ESF-12 Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- O USVI/PR:

 Two Quick Reaction Teams demobilized awaiting transportation; two others expected to demobilize September 16

o FL/CONUS:

FLEOs and Mobile Command Vehicles providing security support to Seminole Tribe Police
 Department; additional FLEOs available in Ready Reserve (ESF13 Update, September 145 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

 Private Sector: Working with Region II to de-conflict report that FEMA is paying double rates to truckers for relief supplies, which is impeding commercial shippers from transporting goods to USVI (ESF-15 Update, September 15, 2017, 1:57 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense

- US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM): U.S. Army Area Support Medical Company arrived September 14 on USVI; will begin medical services September 17
- US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM): Two C-17s transporting with Maynard MERS field communications package from Westover, MA to St Thomas; first aircraft projected to arrive at 7:00 p.m. September 15, second being sourced by TRANSCOM (DoD Update, September 15, 2017, 12:44 a.m. EDT)
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - 40 generators requested in FL; 21 delivered to date; remainder on September 16
 - Transfer of all fuel assets to Camp Blanding, FL complete (DLA Update, September 15, 2017, 12:38 p.m. EDT)

National Guard Bureau

 Military Police from AL (155) and KY (120) will arrive by September 19 to assist local authorities on St. Thomas and St. John; will continue to use PR as staging area for supplies (NGB Update, September 15, 2017, 2:21 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

o U.S. Coast Guard cutter Hamilton arrived in Key West to relieve the Northland and provide offshore communications, harbor security, and search and rescue coverage (USCG Update, September 15, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- U.S. Geological Survey completing surge sensor retrieval September 15 along FL, GA, SC, and NC coasts (DOI Update, September 15, 2017, 1:45 p.m. EDT)
- O Seminole Tribe of Florida: Working with vendors to restore power to Big Cypress Reservation (DOI Update, September 15, 2017, 3:35 p.m. EDT)
- Miccosukee Tribe: Received fuel for generators (DOI Update, September 15, 2017, 3:35 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- USVI/PR: 20 CBP officers and five CBP Agriculture Specialists supporting business reconstitution and resumption of trade and commerce
- o FL/CONUS: MQ-9 Predator unmanned aerial vehicle collecting imagery of FL Keys to assist local, state, and federal search and rescue efforts (CBP Update, September 15, 2017, 12:29 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of State (DOS)

- Korean National Intelligence Service offered donation to Harvey and Irma victims; advised to donate directly to voluntary organizations (DOS Update, September 15, 2017, 11:59 a.m. EDT)
- Russian Federation made general offer of assistance for Irma recovery efforts; referred to DOS for consideration (DOS Update, September 14, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory:

Total

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to State/Territory
Blanket	22,885
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	186
Cable	0
Cot	14,907
Gen	114
JFO Kit	1,428
Meal	8,791,003
Sheeting	38,060
Tarp	58,750
Water	6,781,412

(ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

Virgin Islands

VI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
CUSI	55	18
Cot	450	150
Gen	28	36
Meal	861,596	709,331
Sheeting	28	84
Tarp	0	10,482
Water	653,618	647,270

(ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
Cot	2,150	2,252
Gen	4	4
Water	3,600	3,600

Florida

FL	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
CUSI	90	168
Cable	7	0
Gen	138	74
Meal	5,544,282	7,478,528
Sheeting	38,785	37,976
Tarp	21,566	21,566
Water	4,672,889	5,256,222

Georgia

GA	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
Blanket	20,000	22,885
Cot	12,700	12,505
JFO Kit	1,450	1,428
Meal	602,592	603,144
Tarp	28,004	26,702
Water	957,456	874,320

(ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



• The following commodities are prepositioned in support of the incident; summaries for Ordered, Arrived, and Shipped are cumulative over the entire incident

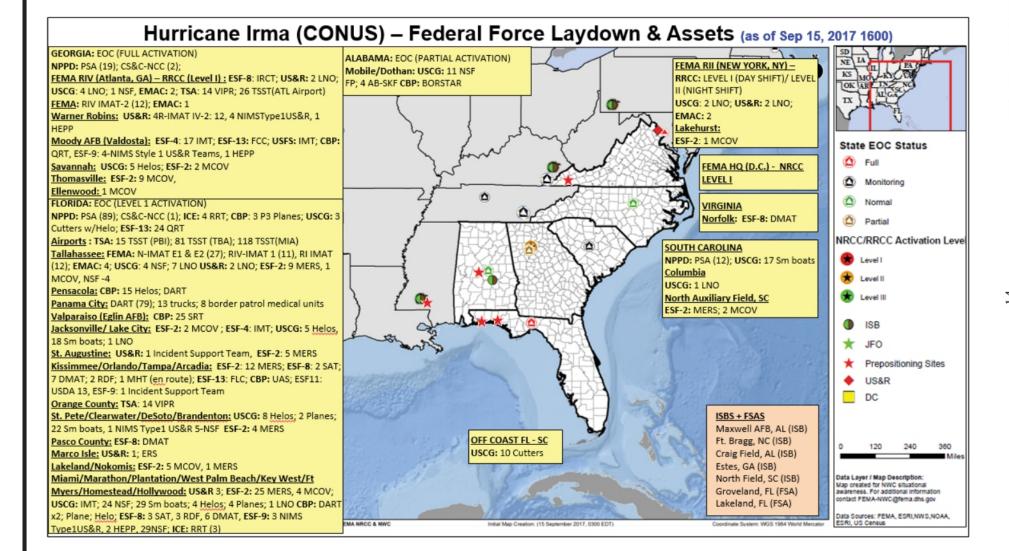
Product Class	Ordered to FEMA Staging Sites Qty	Arrived at FEMA Staging Sites Qty	Shipped from FEMA Staging Sites* Qty	Available at FEMA Staging Sites** Qty
Blanket	123,051	98,508	127,883	35,798
CUSI	1,040	383	633	293
Cot	38,237	23,373	41,215	9,917
Gen	743	640	670	86
Hygiene	75,001	50,000	75,001	82,368
Meal	45,731,969	27,649,652	30,225,110	8,622,933
Sheeting	111,381	20,033	58,616	1,646
Tarp	303,489	234,469	253,783	35,649
Water	44,540,185	33,027,259	35,819,489	17,382,157

^{*}Summary of all commodities shipped from FEMA Staging Sites to State/Territory Sites or other FEMA Staging Sites in support of Irma operations.

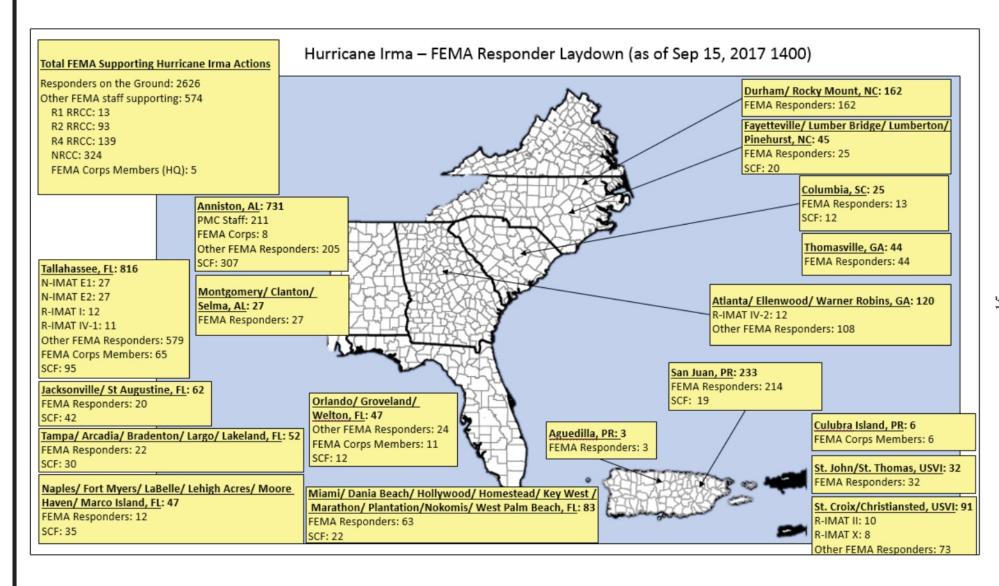
(ESF-7 Update, September 15, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



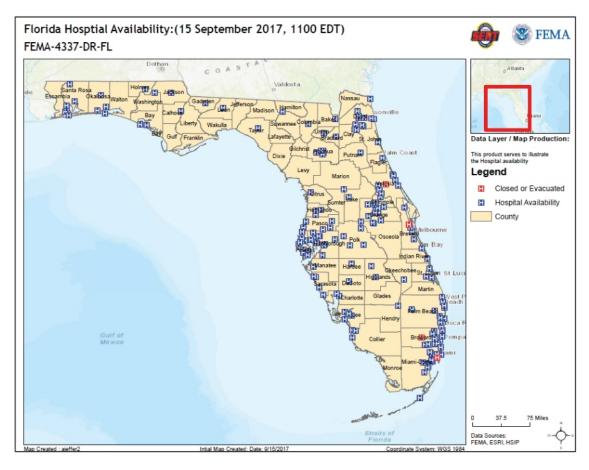
^{**} Summary of all commodities at FEMA Staging Sites that are not currently allocated to fulfill an outbound order to another FEMA or State/Territory facility.

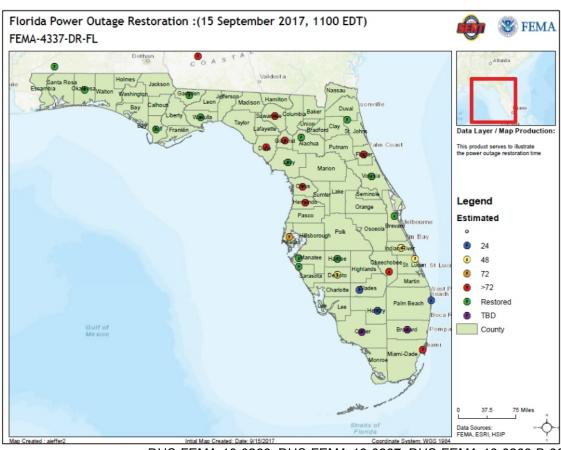


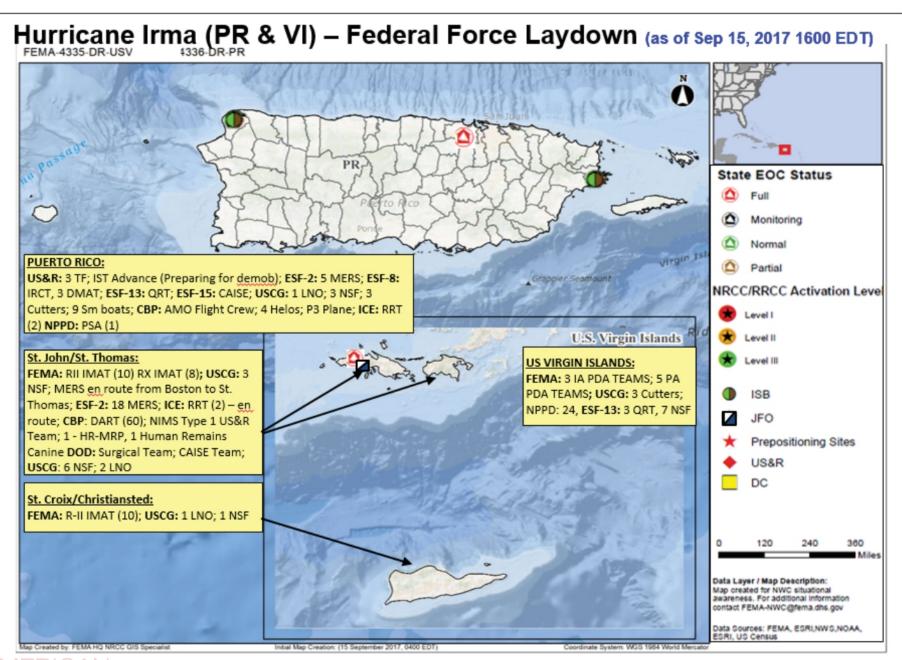


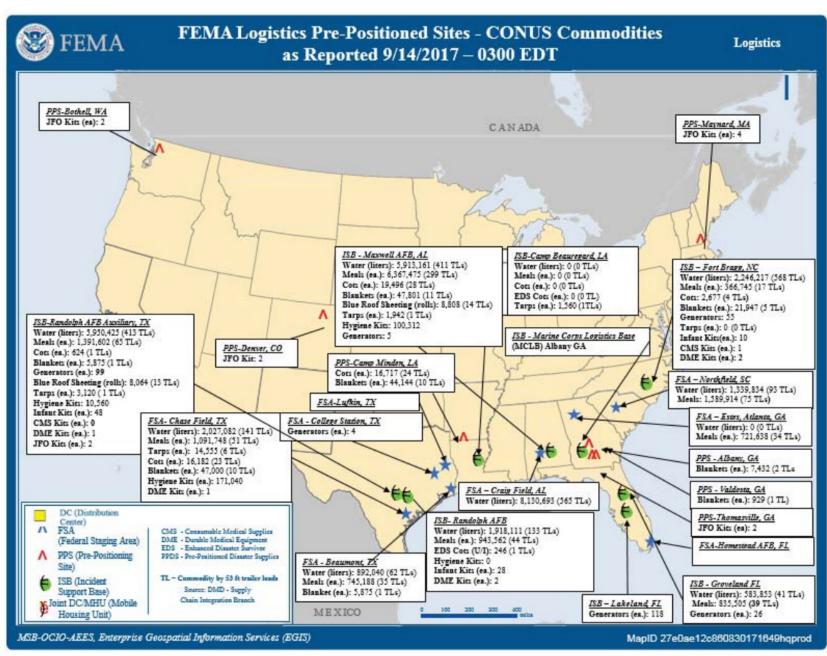














Senior Leadership Briefing

Hurricane Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey Tuesday, September 19, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Hurricane Maria: As of 5:00 a.m. EDT, Hurricane Maria was located 205 miles southeast of St. Croix with maximum sustained winds of 160 mph and a minimum central pressure of 930 mb. Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 30 miles (45 km) from the center and tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 125 miles (205 km). Ham radio reports indicate significant damage to structures has occurred in Dominica. Maria is moving toward the west-northwest near 9 mph, On the forecast track, the eye of Maria will move over the northeastern Caribbean Sea on Tuesday and approach the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Tuesday night and Wednesday. Some fluctuations in intensity are likely during the next day or two, but Maria is forecast to remain an extremely dangerous hurricane while it approaches the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Hurricane Warning is in effect for the U.S. Virgin Islands; a Hurricane Watch for Puerto Rico. Maria is expected to produce total rain accumulations of 12 to 18 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 25 inches across Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Wednesday night. These rainfall amounts could cause life-threatening flash floods and mudslides. Storm surge for Puerto Rico (including San Juan) could be greater than 6 feet above ground. Additional showers and thunderstorms are anticipated behind Maria into next weekend leading to additional flooding and mudslide issues.

Hurricane Jose: As of 5:00 a.m. EDT, Hurricane Jose was located 240 miles east-northeast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina with maximum sustained winds of 75 mph and a minimum central pressure of 977 mb. Jose is moving toward the north near 9 mph. A turn toward the north-northeast is expected tonight. On the forecast track, the center of Jose is forecast to pass well offshore of the Delmarva Peninsula today, and pass well to the east of the New Jersey coast on Wednesday. Jose is forecast to remain a Hurricane through today. There will be a new moon on Wednesday, so tidal departures will be higher. Average times of high tides range from 8pm-830pm on Tuesday evening and then again Wed morning 830am to 9am from Virginia to Massachusetts. (NOAA Update, September 19, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

Hurricane Maria:

Hurricane Jose:





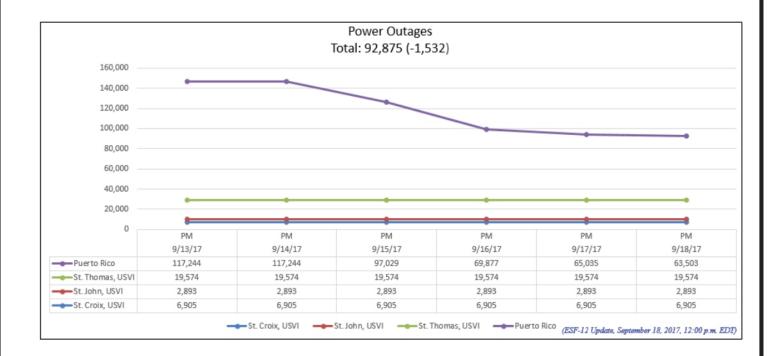
Senior Leadership Briefing

Tuesday, September 19, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

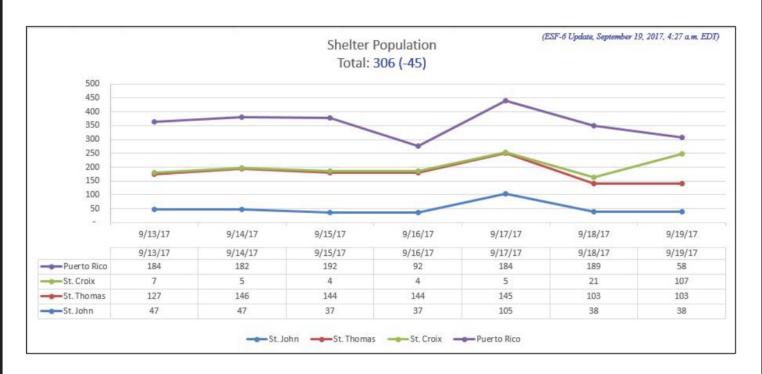
Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts					
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other
USVI	5	Shelters: 6 (+2) Pop: 248 (+86)	St. Thomas: 19,574 St. John: 2,893 St. Croix: 6,905	Hospitals: 1 closed Dialysis centers: 1 closed	No orders	Territory wide curfew will go into effect September 19; Public schools remain closed
PR	3	Shelters: 2 (-1) Pop: 58 (-131)	63,503 (-1,550)	Hospitals: All open Dialysis centers: All open; 1 on generator	Mandatory evacuation for four municipalities	38 Schools (2%) remain closed due to lack of power, water, etc.
As of:	September 17 11:00 a.m.	September 19 4:00 a.m.	September 18 12:50 p.m.	September 18 11:19 p.m.	September 18 5:00 p.m.	September 18 5:00 p.m.

(HHS-APR Report, ESF-6, ESF-8, ESF-12, RII, RIV, AEMEAD)







	Infrastructure Impacts					
Territory	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water
USVI	Cyril E. King Airport on St. Thomas closed	No access to inbound vessels without permission of Captain of the Port (COTP) Port closures anticipated September 19	Public transit not operational in St. Thomas and St. John Ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John operational	Minimal damage in St. Croix and major damage in St. John St. Thomas debris removal to resume post-storm		Six of eight municipal wastewater treatment plants in service; plant in St. Thomas pumping water and filling tanks Four of 15 sanitary pump stations in St. Thomas and St. John not in service
PR	All public use airports open	No access to inbound vessels without permission of COTP Port closures anticipated September 19	Ferry: Relief services only in Culebra; towing of Caribena ferry from St. Thomas cancelled; full service resumed in Vieques Bus/Rail: Majority of the service has resumed	All major roads open	No concerns	Drinking and wastewater treatment plants at normal operations
As of:	September 19 12:44 a.m.	September 19 12:44 a.m.	September 18 10:56 a.m.	September 17 10:31 p.m.	September18 1:30 a.m.	September 17 2:30 p.m.

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, FL Department of Health, Waste Management Authority)

Declaration Activity for USVI/PR:

Tannitani	Declaration	Declared Counties			
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share	
	9/18: <i>EM-3390</i>		All (Categories A and B)	75%	
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)	
PR	9/18: EM-3391		All (Categories A and B)	75%	
T K	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 (0) municipalities	75%	



Federal Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	Puer	to Rico	U	ISVI	То	tals
FEMA – Deployed	136	(-123)	54	(-119)	190	(-242)
Urban Search & Rescue	228	(+104)	31	(+30)	259	(+134)
Health and Human Services	160	-	0	-	160	-
Department of Transportation	4	-	0	-	4	-
United States Coast Guard	0	-	1	-	1	-
DHS – NPPD	1	-	24	-	25	-
Department of Energy	8	(+6)	2	-	10	(+6)
US Department of Agriculture	0	-	0	-	0	-
Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	84	(+51)	0	-	84	(+51)
Customs and Border Protection	0	-	0	-	0	-
Civil Air Patrol	0	-	0	-	0	-
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	-	0	-	0	-
National Weather Service- NOAA	26	-	0	-	26	-
National Guard Title 32	65	-	570	-	635	-
DOD – Title 10	65	(-2)	34	(+34)	99	(+32)
General Services Administration	15	(+15)	0	-	15	(+15)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	23	(+23)	79	(+79)	102	(+102)
Department of the Interior	140	(+128)	46	(+46)	186	(+174)
USDA - U.S. Forest Service	0	-	0	-	0	-
Small Business Administration	0	(-15)	0	-	0	(-15)
Transportation Security Administration	0	-	0	-	0	-
Housing and Urban Development	0	-	0	-	0	-
Department of State	0	-	0	-	0	-
Environmental Protection Agency	8	-	21	-	29	-
Totals	963	(+187)	862	(+70)	1,825	(+257)

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 19, 2017, 5:44 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center at Level I day shift, Level II night shift (NRCC Update, September 17, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR(Nat'l SitRep, September 19, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT);
- National IMAT East-1 relocating to Florida EOC from Branch IV Initial Operating Facility (IOF) (Region IV SitRep, September 18, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Recovery

Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area
Region II			
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,209	80.9%	96.3%
Puerto Rico	3,162	37.6%	44.8%

(Open Disaster Summary, September 18, 2017, 11:17 p.m. EDT)



- o Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,042 (+137) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 18, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- o 174 (-12) Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members deployed/deployed pending check-in and training in support of Hurricane Irma affected States and Territories (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 18, 2017, 9:55 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	17 (0)	7 (0)
IV	FL	155 (+1)	36 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #52, September 18, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I

Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) activated to Level II (Partial Activation), day shift only to monitor potential impacts to Hurricane Jose (Region 1 OPORD #1, September 17, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level II (Partial Activation) (24/7) (Nat'l SitRep, September 19, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; FEMA Region X IMAT in St. Thomas, USVI (FOD Update, September 18, 2017, 3:55 p.m. EDT)
- Region II Caribbean Area Division working from Continuity of Operations (COOP) site (RII DSAR, September 16, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency remains in effect, territory-wide curfew will go into effect September 19 at 10:00 a.m. EDT, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Update, September 18, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 16, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region IV:

- RRCC at Level II (Partial Activation, 24/7) (RIV Update, September 18, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- HO National Tribal Affairs Advisor on site at RIV RRCC supporting communications to four tribes outside of FL affected by Irma (FEMA Tribal Affairs Update, September 16, 2017, 12:14 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-1 relocating to Branch IV Initial Operating Facility from Florida EOC, Region I IMAT at Lee County, FL (Region IV SitRep, September 18, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- Region IV IMAT-2 at GA EOC (Nat'l SitRep, September 19, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
- Region IV Liaison Officers (LNOs) at FL, GA, AL, and Seminole Tribe EOCs (1 each) (RIV Update, September 17, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- **Florida:** State EOC at Full Activation and state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Willie Nunn
- Miccosukee Tribe of Florida: Two EOCs at Full Activation (FEMA Tribal Affairs Update, September 16, 2017, 12:14 p.m. EDT)
- **Seminole Tribe of Florida:**
 - Tribal EOC at Full Activation (24/7, all ESFs supporting)
 - o FEMA Planner, Tribal LNO, Operations, and Logistics teams on site (FEMA Tribal Affairs Update, September 16, 2017, 12:14 p.m. EDT)
- Georgia: EOC at Partial Activation, FCO is Thomas J. McCool (FEMA Update, September 16, 7:36 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o All USVI and PR ports open with restrictions, expected to close September 19 (ESF-1 Update, September 18, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright will remain at sea until after Hurricane Maria passes (ESF-1 Update, September 18, 2017, 11:34 a.m. EDT)
 - o Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower temporarily relocated from St. Thomas to Dobbins Air Force Base, GA until Hurricane Maria passes (ESF-1 Update, September 18, 2017, 10:08 p.m. EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000224

• ESF-2: Communications

- Maynard Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) vehicles and personnel temporarily relocated from USVI to Dobbins Air Force Base, GA on September 18
- USVI communications restoration on hold in preparation for Hurricane Maria (ESF-2 Update, September 18, 2017, 7:39 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

Operational pause in effect for all missions pending passage of Hurricane Maria; personnel are sheltering in place throughout the islands (ESF-3 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:22 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) with ESF-4 embedded individuals on standby for deployment to USVI in support of EOC following Hurricane Maria (ESF-4 Update, September 18, 2017, 4:09 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - o USVI:
 - USVI opening additional shelters in advance of Hurricane Maria; shelters will be staffed by USVI
 Department of Human Services and American Red Cross personnel (ESF-6 Update, September 18, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
 - o PR:
 - Basic supplies being rationed including water, milk, baby formula, canned foods, batteries, flashlights, and other items (Region II SitRep, September 18, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 449 certified shelter facilities island-wide with a capacity of 120,000; post-impact population estimated to be approximately 62,155
 - PR Department of Education has 250,000 meal capability for two meals per day for 20 calendar days (ESF-6 Update, September 18, 2:28 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- FEMA has provided 1,617,241 meals and 694,970 liters of water to USVI and 3,600 liters of water and four generators to PR (ESF-7 Update, September 18, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- Ordered additional 3M military meals ready to eat in preparation for Hurricane Maria; sending to Jacksonville, FL beginning September 22 for onward movement to PR
- Planning to provide housing for 3,000 responders with 10 berthing vessels; first vessel (190 beds) will depart September 19 with expected arrival in PR/USVI on September 26
- Projecting to establish an Air Bridge to airlift 1,400,000 meals from Atlanta, GA international airport to San Juan, PR starting September 23 (ESF-7 Update, September 19, 2017, 2:04 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

o USVI: Federal Health Coordination Official identifying scope of the dialysis missions in PR and duration of missions for St. John and St. Thomas (ESF-8 SitRep, September 18, 2017, 7:40 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

 Two Type 1 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams, two canine teams, one logistics package, and one Type 4 US&R team in PR as of September 18; one Type 4 US&R team and one canine team to arrive on September 19 by 7:15 a.m. EDT (NRCC Spot Report, September 18, 2017, 10:38 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

• Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) personnel repositioned to CONUS September 18 and will return to USVI to resume assessments after Hurricane Maria passes (ESF-10 Update, September 18, 2017, 2:02 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- International Fund for Animal Welfare team relocated from St. Thomas, USVI, to Atlanta, GA (ESF-11 Update, September 19, 2017, 11:58 p.m. EDT)
- Rescue organization's private Boeing 727 will transport over 400 animals from shelters on all three islands to rescue organizations in VA (ESF-11 Update, September 18, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

• Team of eight Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration repairmen will remain in PR until Hurricane Maria passes; initial shipment of poles and repair supplies arrived in USVI September 18 (ESF-12 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:25 a.m. EDT)



- Seven Seas Reverse Osmosis Water Production Plant in USVI operating at full capacity (3.3 million gallons potable water per day); emergency water storage rebuilding slowly as pump stations reenergized (ESF-12 Update, September 18, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)
- Adequate fuel supplies available in USVI in advance of Hurricane Maria (ESF-12 Update, September 18, 2017, 10:50 a.m.
 EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- One Quick Response Team (29 personnel) relocated from USVI to PR and will return to USVI after Hurricane Maria passes
- Two additional Quick Response Teams (51 personnel) redeployed from Orlando, FL and will arrive in PR on September 19 (MCC Update, September 19, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- Social Media:
 - Residents of the USVI continue to voice concerns about limited evacuation options
 - Overall stress escalates for residents of PR and USVI in hopes of a quick response to the potential hurricane aftermath (ESF-15 Update, September 18, 2017, 11:08 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

 U.S. Northern Command USNORTHCOM: Planning for anticipated requirements following Hurricane Maria including airfield assessments, airport opening, Search and Rescue and Medical Evacuation, aerial imagery, commodity distribution via helicopter and truck, and medical support to survivors on USVI/PR (DOD Update, September 19, 2017, 1:08 a.m. EDT)

National Guard Bureau

o 65 personnel and aircraft repositioned from USVI to PR; remaining 570 personnel will shelter in place on St. Croix; additional personnel arrivals remain on hold (NGB Update, September 18, 2017, 12:42 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

 National Strike Force (NSF) in San Juan, PR will shelter in place on island; NSF in St. Croix relocating to San Juan, PR; NSF personnel in St. Thomas relocating to Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater (USCG Update, September 18, 2017, 12:56 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

 Medical liaison officer (physician) pre-staged in FL until Hurricane Maria passes; will travel to PR to provide medical support to deployed CBP personnel and be accompanied by border patrol search and rescue agents (CBP Update, September 18, 2017, 3:20 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the State or Territory:

Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to State/Territory
Blanket	0
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items & Services (CUSI)	15
Cots	3,357
Generators	4
Hygiene	1
Meal	1,617,241
Sheeting	15,192
Tarp	13,272
Water	698,570



Virgin Islands

VI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cot	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meal	2,052,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarp	0	13,272
Water	121,500	694,970

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
Cot	2,150	3,057
Gen	4	4
Water	3,600	3,600

Florida

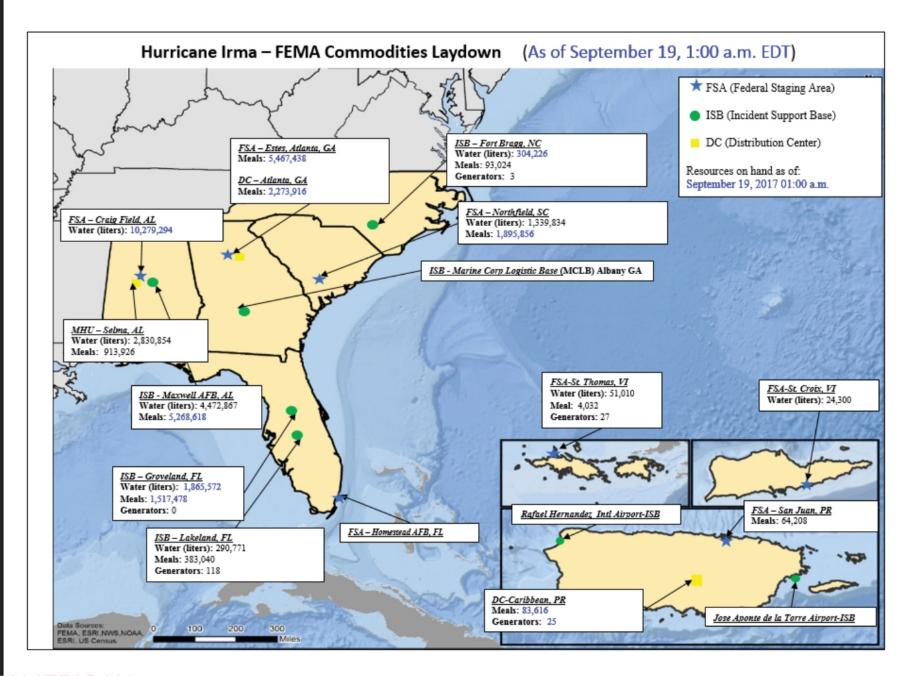
FL	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
Blanket	10,000	11,750
CUSI	90	152
Cot	5,624	6,068
Generator	138	74
Hygiene	25,000	25,000
Meal	7,810,834	10,373,594
Sheeting	38,785	36,008
Tarp	100,846	98,367
Water	6,235,673	6,628,874

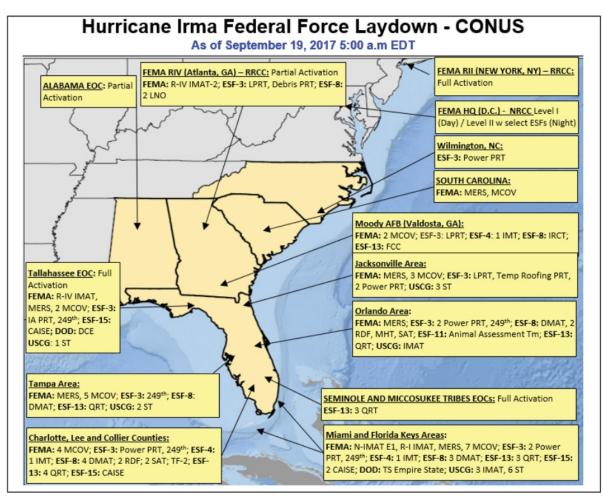
Georgia

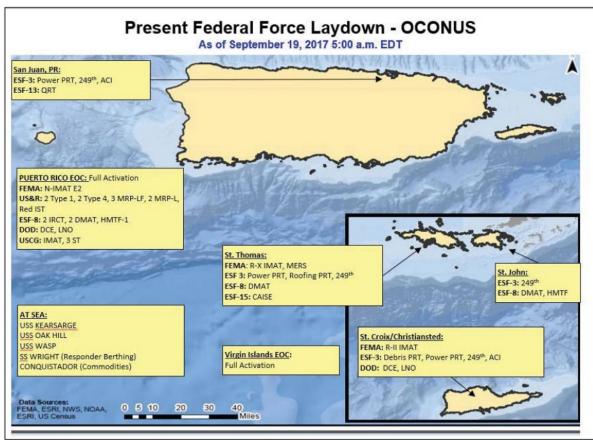
GA	Ordered Qty	Shipped to State/Territory Qty
Blanket	15,425	22,885
Cot	12,700	12,505
Meal	610,992	603,144
Tarp	27,928	26,702
Water	917,280	874,320

(ESF-7 Update, September 19, 2017 1:00 a.m. EDT)









Total FEMA Supporting Hurricane Irma Actions Responders on the Ground: 2868* Other FEMA staff supporting: 608 R2 RRCC: 103 R4 RRCC: 126

R4 RRCC: 126 NRCC: 368

FEMA Corps Members (HQ): 5

FEMA Corps Members (Frederick, MD): 6

*Responders supporting Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands are included in this total

Anniston, AL: 534 PMC FEMA Staff: 161 PMC SCF Staff: 24 FEMA Corps: 14

Other SCF & FEMA Responders: 335

Montgomery/ Clanton/

Selma, AL: 23

Other FEMA Responders: 23

Tallahassee, FL: 1068

R-IMAT IV-1: 11

Other FEMA Responders: 818

SCF: 190

FEMA Corps Members: 49

Orlando/ Groveland/ Weldon, FL: 106

Other FEMA Responders: 64 FEMA Corps Members: 11

SCF: 31

Tampa/ Bradenton/ Largo/ Lakeland, FL: 48

FEMA Responders: 29

SCF: 19

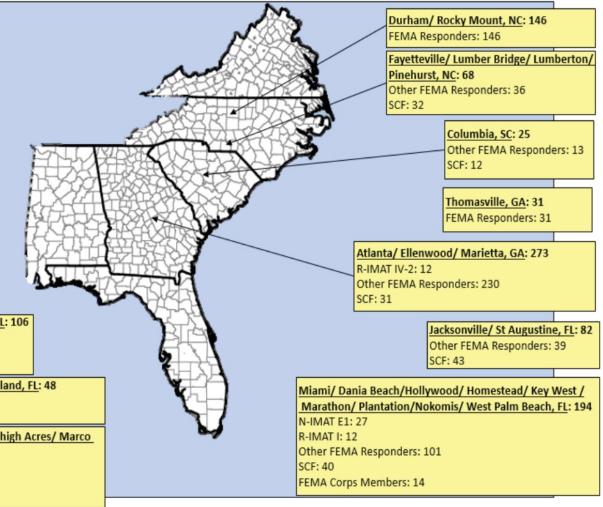
Naples/ Fort Myers/ LaBelle/ Lehigh Acres/ Marco

Island/ Moore Haven, FL: 56 FEMA Responders: 15

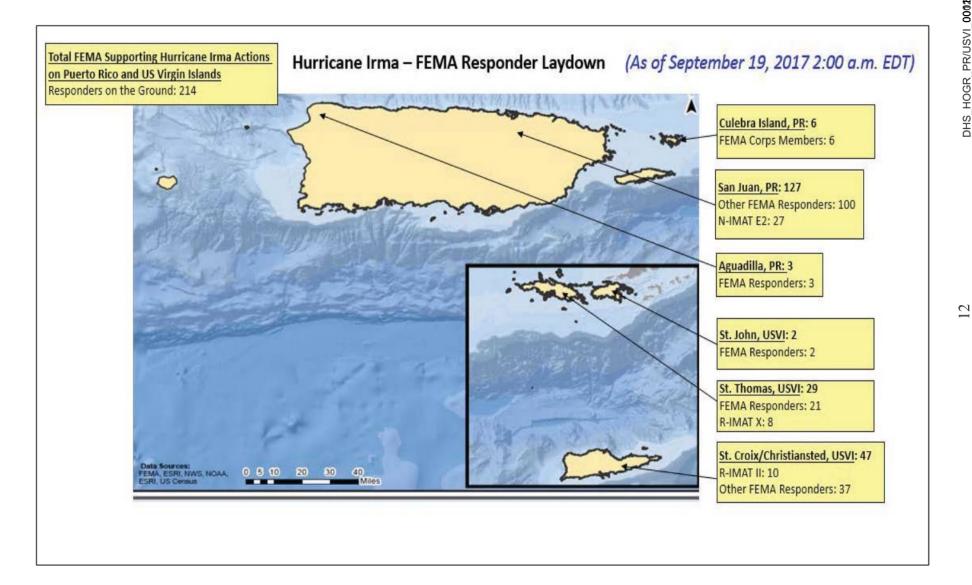
SCF: 35

FEMA Corps Members: 6

Hurricane Irma – FEMA Responder Laydown (As of September 19, 2017 2:00 a.m. EDT)









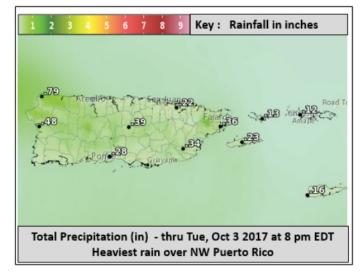
Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Monday, October 2, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Drier air pushes into the region today into Tuesday making for coverage of afternoon thunderstorm activity to be fairly limited, and mainly confined to sea-breeze activity (especially NW Puerto Rico). Additional moderate to heavy rainfall moves towards the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico by Wednesday, with increasing rain chances and coverage expected through Friday.

Additional rainfall will continue to effect areas along the east coast of Florida where 6 to 10 inches of rain with locally higher amounts has already fallen the last 24 hours. Moderate to possibly major Tidal concerns will be an issue along the Southeast coast through Thursday. Heavy rain showers and embedded strong thunderstorms (with strong turbulence and wind shear),



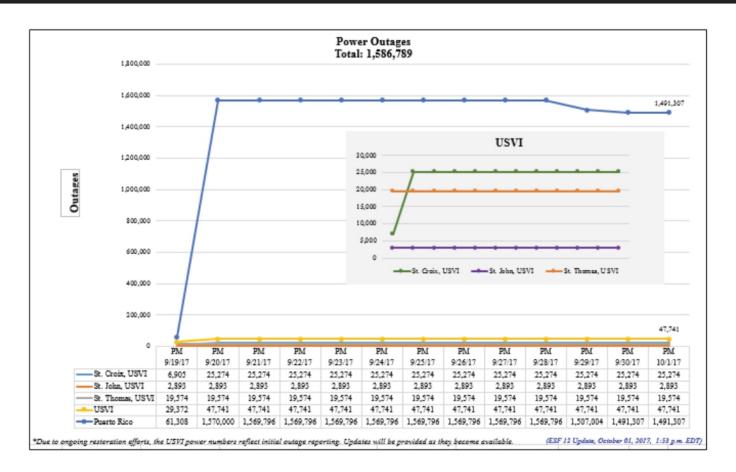
stretching from the eastern Gulf of Mexico to well east of Florida, could delay or divert aircraft flying to and from Puerto Rican theater from Atlanta, Miami and Houston. (NOAA Update, October 2, 2017, 5:14 a.m. EDT)

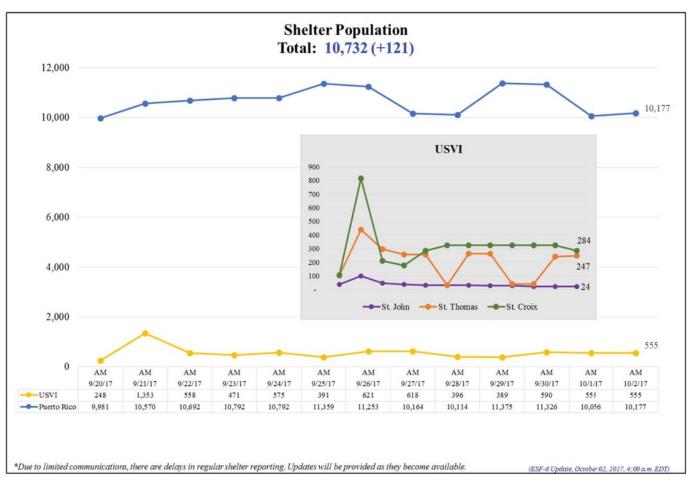
Impact Summary:

	Juninar y .		Populati	on Impacts		
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other
PR	PR Director of Public Safety confirmed 16 fatalities	Shelters: 145 (-1) Pop: 10,177 (+121)	5% (+1%) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	Assessed 64 of 65 mainland hospitals; two still require assessment 14 (20%) hospitals back on electrical grid with intermittent generator support VA hospitals: one open, five open with walk-ins, three closed	Curfew in effect from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.; first responders and medical personnel exempt	58 of 68 Federal Government buildings closed 65% of grocery and big box stores open
USVI	5 confirmed fatalities	USVI Shelters: Seven Pop: 555 St. Thomas: Shelters: Two Pop: 247 St. John: Shelters: Two Pop: 24 St. Croix: Shelters: Three Pop: 284	Percentage of customers that have electricity St. Thomas: (15%) St. John: (0%) St. Croix: (10%)	Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis on St. Croix condemned St. Croix requested mobile medical facility equivalent to asset on St. Thomas (Area Medical Support Company); DOD working to fulfill request VA hospitals: All three closed	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planning for public schools to reopen October 9 15 of 19 Federal Government buildings closed
As of:	October 1 8:00 p.m. EDT	October 2 4: 05 a.m. EDT	October 1 12:00 p.m. EDT	October I 8:14 p.m. EDT	October 1 10:00 p.m. EDT	October 1 1:47 p.m. EDT

(ESF-5, ESF-6, Lista de Hospitales, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-15, OHA, PREMA, USVI/PR)







	Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications			
PR	10 of 10 airports open San Juan Airport open for commercial flights	Four ports open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Eight (+2) ports open with restrictions: Mayaguez, Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Ponce, and Yabucoa. Two ports closed: Guanica (low priority) Roosevelt Roads (severe pier damage and debris)	15 roads open 3,209 (+1,284) public road incidents reported (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	721 of 1,100 retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory for water issued island- wide Of 52 waste water treatment plants, nine operational, 19 non-operational, 24 unknown 50% of Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) clients have access to drinking water; (PRASA serves 96% PR pop)	11.3% of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers operational			
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft; must contact tower 20 minutes out St. Croix open under special conditions (military flights and air carriers with less than 35 pax)	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open: Frederiksted Open with restrictions: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay Closed: Christiansted	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways open with caution All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory for water territory-wide	29.2% (-1) cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 38% (-2) of 55 cell towers operational St. John: No cell towers operational St. Croix: 28.6% (+7.2) of 42 cell towers operational			
As of:	October 2 1:19 a.m. EDT	October 2 2:01 a.m. EDT	October 1 12:23 a.m. EDT	October 2 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 1 11:08 a.m. EDT	October 2 2:19 a.m. EDT			

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

	Touvitous	Declaration	Declared Counties							
ı	Territory Declara	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share					
	PR 9/20: <i>DR-4339</i>		54 municipalities	All (Categories A-B)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date					
ĺ		9/10: DR-4336	12 municipalities	31 municipalities	75%					
	USVI 9/7: DR-4335		St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date					
		9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%					

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 30, 2017, 9:35 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Description (1)	Puerto	ι	J.S. Virgin Isl	ands	Tetale
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	478	220	*	*	698
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	122	97	3	65	287
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	61	*	*	*	61
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	86	5	0	5	96
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	3,330	*	*	*	3,330
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	2	1	0	28	31
Department of the Interior	251	21	45	0	317
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	4	2	0	26	32
DHS – NPPD / Federal Protective Service	36	3	0	2	41
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)*	21	27	0	0	48
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	345	5	0	0	350
FEMA Deployed	640	267	6	47	960
Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	80	0	0	0	80
Forest Service (ESF 4)	218	20	0	26	264
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	17	0	0	0	17
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	551	29	8	13	601
Veterans Affairs (ESF 8)	141	0	0	0	141
National Guard Bureau*	4,290	2,475	*	*	6,765
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	11	2	0	2	15
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	109	5	0	5	119
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)*	1,402	*	*	*	1,402
TOTALS	12,226	3,179	62	219	15,686

^{*}Notes: Civil Air Patrol flights supporting all USVI; DOD personnel numbers include personnel supporting from sea; Red Cross for St. Croix is for all of USVI, breakout unavailable (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, October 2, 2017, 4:30 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Initial Operating Facility (IOF)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,806 (+1,898) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, October 1, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)
- O Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 72,072 (+6,038) and USVI: 4,603 (+112) (Open Disaster IA Summary, October 1, 2017, 3:07 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	58 (+1)	17 (0)
II	USVI	30 (0)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #78, October 1, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT in PR, en route to St. Croix (FOD Update, October 2, 2017, 4:20 a.m. EDT)
- Lease signed October 1 for Joint Field Office location at University of the Virgin Islands in St. Thomas, anticipate partial opening by October 3 (GSA Update, October 1, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)



• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- O EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- USVI IOF located at St. Thomas EOC
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o T.S. Empire State (600 beds) arrived in San Juan to provide responder berthing October 1 (ESF-1 Update, October 2, 2017, 12:38 a.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU) in San Juan
 - 35 commercial departures and arrivals October 2 (TSA SitRep, October 1, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Passenger throughput continues to increase; 6,060 outbound passengers processed September 30 (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

Roads:

- Starting October 2nd, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will use one fixed-wing aircraft to conduct transportation infrastructure overflights once daily (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 11:53 p.m. EDT)
- Major state roads continue to reopen without exception in both directions; PR-2 is open from Ponce to San Juan on western side of the island (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 12:40 p.m. EDT)
- Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (29 personnel) continue clearing roads to fire stations and other critical facilities, including three miles of road along PR-3 (PR-192 South to Humacao), four miles of road along PR-140 (Jayuya to Utuado), and entire road (two miles) to Federal Aviation Administration Doppler weather radar station (ESF-4 Update, October 1, 2017, 12:40 p.m. EDT)
- Sixty-two private contractor work-crews performing debris-removal throughout the four regions and San Juan metro area
- DOD completed seven road debris clearance missions to date including PR 31, PR 924, PR 60 and runway and taxiway clearance at Roosevelt Roads (DoD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Transit: Autoridad Metropolitana de Autobuses (AMA) has eight routes open from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with 40 buses in service (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:02 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- 280 satellite phones arrived in PR September 30 (520 to date), being tested and distributed throughout PR
 (ESF-2 Update, October 1, 2017, 10:09 p.m. EDT)
- MERS personnel continue to assess Land Mobile Radio (LMR) coverage to ensure all hospitals fall within coverage ranges; working to develop tracking by primary, alternate, contingency and emergency communications capabilities (ESF-2 Update, October 1, 2017, 9:30 a.m. EDT)
- O SMS text messaging available to Iridium satellite phones (ESF-2 Update, October 1, 2017, 4:44 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Temporary Power:
 - Completed 80 of 135 requested generator pre-installation inspections; 17 installations completed to date and 15 in progress at priority medical facilities and Roosevelt Roads Naval Base; 79 requested generators available on hand (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
 - Priorities for temporary power restoration are Mayaguez la Conception Medical Center, Bayamon Public Hospital and Hospital HIMA San Pablo Fajardo (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
 - Temporary power installations completed for PR Electric Authority Data Center, Centro Cardiovascular de PR y del Caribe, and Departamento Recreacion y Deportes (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
- o Dams:
 - Guajataca Dam spillway eroding; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage
 - Civil Air Patrol (CAP) completed 4 sorties October 1; focused on Guajataca dam from multiple angles and observed no changes to situation (DoD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Loading 900 super sandbags with gravel; additional 900 sandbags en route October 2



- United States Marine Corps (USMC) rotary wing assets will begin placing concrete barriers and super sandbag reinforcement along compromised portions of spillway channel October 2, pending power line removal by PREMA (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
- Eleven of 17 priority dam inspections complete (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Roofing:
 - Current estimates: 60K roofs damaged
 - Collected 656 Right of Entry Agreements, assessed 26 homes
 - Task order issued to roofing contractor; will begin roofing after October 5 upon arrival of 10,000 rolls of sheeting (25,000 requested); priority is critical public facilities; additional tarps on order and will arrive throughout October (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)
- Two USFWS fixed-wing aircraft arrived September 30; mission to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities will start October 1; anticipate one rotary-wing aircraft will be available for deployment October 4 (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- o Type 1 IMT (49 personnel) coordinating ISB establishment at Rafael Hernandez Airport to support commodity distribution (ESF-4 Update, October 2, 2017, 12:04 a.m. EDT)
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) coordinating resources and assessing firefighting capabilities in support of PR Fire department; 76 of 95 fire stations assessed, all have some structural damage, limited communications, and staffing and fuel needs (ESF-4 Update, October 1, 2017, 5:30 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - Feeding:
 - Salvation Army continuing feeding at seven sites, distributed 65,000 shelf stable meals to three cities;
 Salvation Army commodities beginning to arrive via air
 - American Red Cross distributed 13,800 bulk items October 1 (23,000 to date) (ESF-6 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:14 p.m. EDT)
 - O Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) staff conducted Assess, Inform, and Report (AIR) missions in Barceloneta, Florida, Juan Diaz, Peneulas, Naranjito and Caguas (ESF-6 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:17 a...m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - Incident Support Bases (ISBs):
 - Roosevelt Roads Airport and Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla open for air operations; Ponce Air/Sea port is open for operations with sea port restrictions; Aguadilla contract signed October 1; ESF-4 Type-1 IMT (49 personnel) completed preparations for billeting and Resource Staging Areas (RSAs) at Rafael Hernandez Airport (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 3:11 p.m. EDT)
 - Preparing to open Ponce Air/Sea Port and Marine Corps support facility at Blount Island (ESF-7 Update, October 2, 2017, 3:10 a.m. EDT)
 - Commodities:
 - DLA now sourcing a total of 334 (+30) generators to support USVI/PR needs (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 3:20 p.m. EDT)
 - 600K tarps on order; 124K will arrive by end of October on following delivery schedule:
 - October 6: 4K
 - October 20: 60K
 - October 27: 60K (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)
 - Puerto Rico National Guard armories will convert 12 facilities to serve as additional Resource Staging Areas (RSAs) for food and water for a total of 23 RSAs (NGB Update, October 1, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)
 - Flights into Puerto Rico October 2: 15 flights transporting 136,000 liters of water, 230,000 meals, personnel, 12 black hawk helicopters, 900 sandbags, and a VA Mobile Medical unit (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 2, 2017, 3:11 a.m. EDT)
 - Ships into Puerto Rico:
 - Buoy tender Elm and USCG Cutter Venturous delivered 3000 gallons of potable water, seven pallets of bottled water, 12 pallets of MREs and 3800 gallons of diesel fuel to Vieques (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)



- El Rey transporting 756,000 liters of water, 694,000 meals, and four generators; expected to arrive and unload October 2 (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 7:16 p.m. EDT)
- Seven DOD vessels scheduled to arrive in PR by October 5 with 3.5 million liters of water, 5.5 million meals, four generators, and 11,500 rolls of blue roof sheeting (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	900	916	84
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	600	0
TS Empire State	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/5	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	1,516	-16

(Responder Lodging CAP Update, October 1, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

 USCG completed inspection of La Suprema; will arrive in PR October 4; inspectors en route to complete inspections of contract ships Rhapsody and Adrianna (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Hospitals:
 - Power restored to fourteen (20%) hospitals (back on electrical grid), unconfirmed whether hospitals still require generator power (ESF-8 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:56 p.m. EDT)
 - Frensenius Kidney Care reports 3,431 of 3,483 patients accounted for and receiving treatment
 - Oxygen shortfall in PR, solutions include flying in liquid oxygen and sourcing six-megawatt generator for private facility
- o Dialysis Centers:
 - 46 of 48 open, 44 are fully operational, two are partially operational, two closed
 - FEMA secured private contractor to provide fuel and water exclusively to functional dialysis clinics (ESF-8 Update, October 1, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- USNS Comfort is expected to arrive October 4 with 522 medical personnel and support staff; medical care capabilities include general practice, family medicine nephrology, and pediatrics; the ship is capable of servicing 200 patients per day (DoD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Four boxes of platelets and one box of red blood cells expected to arrive in San Juan October 2 (ESF-8 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:49 a.m. EDT)
- o ESF-4 reassigning Type-2 IMT Parrish (26 personnel) from St. Thomas to PR to support commodity distribution to hospitals (ESF-4 Update, October 1, 2017, 12:21 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

 Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces (80 personnel) active in Puerto Rico (ESF-9 Update, October 1, 2017, 11:04 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

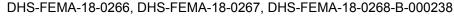
- o HSUS evacuated 259 animals to date; additional animal evacuations planned throughout this coming week
- Thirteen of 84 Food Safety Inspection Service regulated facilities open but not operational due to power outage and lack of potable water (ESF-11 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

o Power: DOE, FEMA, and DLA working to facilitate fuel and conducting restoration plans for critical facilities and emergency response (DOE SitRep #69, October 1, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Four additional quick response teams (QRTs) (25 personnel each) arriving October 4 (ESF-13 Update, October 1, 2017, 5:33 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Protective Service (FPS) personnel conducting site security assessments at the severely damaged Hato Rey Federal Complex; 38 additional FPS personnel expected to arrive October 2 to support security at Disaster Recovery Centers (FPS Update, October 1, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)





• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Coordinating with White House on outreach call to PR mayors scheduled October 2; meeting with mayors at the Joint Field Office scheduled October 4
- Developed a plan to leverage Coca-Cola's truck fleet for distribution of medical supplies from UPS and FedEx
 - Private Sector Status:
 - Walmart: 27 of 46 stores open
 - Walgreens: 76 sites open and operating on a modified basis, 45 sites closed
 - CVS: 20 of 25 retail stores/pharmacies open
 - Crowley: Shipping capacity at 50%
 - Banco Popular: 15% of ATMs functional with cash (ESF-15 Update, October 1, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- USS WASP, USS KEARSARGE, and USS OAK HILL providing rotary wing support to FEMA mission sets as required; Marines and Sailors integrated with FEMA Task Forces and providing manpower, analysis, route clearance, and commodity distribution support
- o Strategic airlift in support of FEMA's response operations:
 - Six C-5, nine C-17s, and three C-130s arrived on October 1
 - Six C-5s, four C-17s, and one C-130 planned for October 2 (DoD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- Coordinating to source additional water purification, route clearance, and security capabilities from CONUS states; most contributing states have EMACs in place and are awaiting movements of their units;
 9 of 10 rotary-wing aircraft are full mission-capable (NGB Update, October 1, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)
- o PR National Guard provided fuel for generators at Department of Health Laboratory and two hospitals
- o Coordinating movement of approximately 1,700 personnel through October 3, with as many as 6,000 personnel postured to respond to PR requests, pending flight availability (NGB Update, October 1, 12:23 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) supporting DOI mission to include supplies and reconstruction of DOI facilities (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 11:53 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed; new system will be necessary (ESF-1
 Update, October 1, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Airports:
 - St. Thomas: Limited commercial air operations; inter-island commercial flights resumed September 30
 (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:02 p.m. EDT)
 - Four commercial departures and arrivals per day (TSA SitRep, October 1, 2017, 9:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Lack of local personnel to load/unload commercial aircraft may impact continuing commercial flights into St. Thomas; U.S. Air Force no longer able to augment capability (USVI SitRep, October 1, 2017, 10:09 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix: Henry E. Rohlsen Airport in St. Croix (STX) open with restricted operations;
 military/humanitarian flights and air carriers with less than 35 passengers only (ESF-1 Update, October 2, 2017, 12:48 a.m. EDT)

o Roads:

- All highways on St. Croix open with at least one lane of traffic; commercial vehicle movement remains limited due to clearance issues with leaning trees and power lines (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 6:03 p.m. EDT)
- St. John: National Park Service (NPS) reports that 75% of roads assessed (three of four main roads) are
 mostly clear, allowing for passage of at least one lane (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 12:09 p.m. EDT)
- Mahagony Road is impassible; Mahagony Road and Bridges still need to be assessed (ESF-1 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:21 p.m. EDT)
- Ports: NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson completed channel survey on October 1; USCG cutter Cypress assessed and corrected aids to navigation (ATON) (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-2: Communications

- o FEMA executed a contract with HughesNet to provide voice and data via satellite services for the islands (USVI SITREP #16/#009, October 1, 2017, 10:09 p.m. EDT)
- O SMS text messaging available to Iridium Satellite Phones (ESF-2 Update, October 1, 2017, 4:44 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Temporary Power:
 - Completed 129 of 155 requested pre-installation inspections; 23 generators installed to date and 6 more in progress; 55 generators available on hand
 - Generators being installed at Golden Grove Prison (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
- Employed Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) at VITEMA, satellite communications system that serves home and business users, on St. Croix October 1; expected to significantly improve USACE communications (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)
- o Debris:
 - St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 2
 - St. Croix: Estimated 1,500 cubic yards debris collected by Department of Public Works and subcontractors to date
 - St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8
- Temporary Roofing
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
 - Assessed 128 homes, installed 43 roofs; collected 1,340 Right of Entry Agreements (ESF-3 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:47 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Type 2 IMT (20 personnel) assigned to logistical commodity distribution (MRE's, water, and other food) in St. Croix; waiting lease of warehouse near airport; ships on port providing lodging and food for IMT personnel (ESF-4 Update, October 2, 2017, 12:04 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - Feeding
 - 4,000 infant and toddler supplies scheduled to arrive October 4
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - Preparing to open ISBs in St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal);
 staging materials for lots (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
 - o Commodities:
 - Planning to ship 1,152 rolls of Blue Roof Plastic Sheeting from Miami, FL to St. Croix on October 2
 (ESF-7 Update, October 2, 2017, 3:10 a.m. EDT)
 - Vehicles: GSA working to secure an agreement with Hertz to source 58 vehicles for shipment to St. Thomas (GSA Update, October 1, 2017, 1:19 p.m. EDT)
 - Generators: DLA now sourcing a total of 334 (+30) generators to support USVI/PR needs; ESF-7 working logistics of getting generator needs to St. Croix and St. John (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 3:20 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-4 Type-2 IMT Parrish assigned to commodity distribution on St. Thomas; will manage LSA at Haven-site dock; GSA contract for LSA warehouse not yet finalized; estimated completion October 3 (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)
 - Flights into USVI October 2:
 - St. Thomas: One flight transporting 40,000 meals
 - St. Croix: Six flights transporting 80,000 meals, 30 generators, medical supplies and personnel (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 2, 2017, 3:11 a.m. EDT)
 - Ships into Puerto Rico: USCG Cutter Winslow Griesser transferred four cases of prescription medication from St. Thomas to St. Croix (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)



Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	1,137 (+227)	563
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	180 (+23)	135
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	52 (+3)	144
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azura	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	1,116	1,369

(Responder Lodging CAP Update, October 1, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect Azzure before it can accept responders for berthing; inspectors en route (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o Royal Caribbean ship departed September 29 for Ft. Lauderdale, transporting 3,188 passengers from St. Croix (533), St. John and St. Thomas (533), and San Juan (1,791) and 121 pets; will arrive October 3 (ESF-15 Update, October 1, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)
- o 65 dialysis patients that were evacuated from USVI to Florida prior to Hurricane Maria making landfall relocated to Atlanta, GA October 1 (ESF-8 Update, October 2, 2017, 1:49 a.m. EDT)
 - FEMA connected Safety Net Hospital Alliance of Florida with HHS regarding transfer and evacuation protocols in the state of Florida (ESF-15 Update, October 1, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

Environmental Protection Agency and USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) drinking water teams assessed 101 of 161 total (62%) public water systems in St. Croix and tested the 66 that were still functional; of 26 testing positive for E. Coli, 11 were disinfected or otherwise brought back into compliance, remaining 15 require follow-up from DPNR and EPA (ESF-10 Update, October 1, 11:24 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

 Only Food Safety Inspection Service facility, privately owned, remains closed due to lack of power and potable water (ESF-11 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o 45 mutual aid workers from New England public Power Utilities and 210 contractors will travel by commercial air week of October 1 to support restoration efforts on St. Thomas and St. Croix, date to be determined (ESF-12 Update, October 1, 2017, 4:00 p.m.)
- O No fuel supply shortages on St. Thomas or St. John (DOE SitRep #69, October 1, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- o DLA shipment of approximately 15,000 gallons of propane expected to arrive October 5; will proceed to St. Thomas and St. Croix as needed (DLA Update, October 2, 2017, 5:00 a.m.)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM): Three C-17s and six C-130s arrived October 1 with water, meals, communication support, High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicles with generators, helicopters, and infant and toddler kits
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Working requirement for up to 200,000 water jugs and researching requirement for additional four water pumps (DoD Update, October 1, 2017, 2:06 a.m. EDT)
 - Received requirement for 30 additional generators for St Thomas, VI (DoD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

• Eight of ten rotary wing aircraft are fully mission-capable; 2 HH-60 MEDVAC aircraft from VT arrived September 30th and will assume recovery mission once flight tested (NGB Update, October 1, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- Motor Vessel Fort Jefferson en route from PR to St. John October 1, transporting supplies and displaced staff; will disembark National Park Service Law Enforcement Special Event Tactical Team to relieve current team before continuing to St. Croix October 2 (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 1:45 p.m. EDT)
- O National Park Service: Virgin Island National Park (St. John) 400 foot pier assessed October 1; due to debris and sediment additional assessment needed before placing a hoteling barge at the dock (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 11:53 p.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000241

- U.S. Department of State (DoS)
 - Two-man advance Denmark Emergency Management Agency team arriving in St. Croix October 2, will collaborate with FEMA to better understand current situation and match capabilities offer by Denmark against requirements on the ground (FEMA International Affairs update, October 2, 2017)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Qty							
	Meals Tarps Water							
St. Thomas	3,436,785	15,485	1,840,213					
St. Croix	St. Croix 738,960 10,000 427,000							
USVI Total	USVI Total 4,175,745 25,485 2,267,213							

(ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017 1:30 p.m. EDT)

	Total Arrived Qty							
	Meals Tarps Water Generator Cots							
PR	4,386,230	5,000	4,614,714	82	22,202			

(ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017 1:30 p.m. EDT)



Maria Force Laydown

As of October 02, 2017 05:00 a.m. EDT

Puerto Rico:

FEMA: N-IMAT-E2

ESF-1: TS KENNEDY; TS Empire State

ESF-2: MERS; MEOV 32

ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power & Debris PRTs; 249th:

ESF-4: Type 1 IMT; 2 Type 2 IMT w/ 26 Saw Teams

ESF-8: SAT; 11 DMAT; CDC; APHT; DMORT; HMTF; MHT

ESF-9: IST; 2 Type 4 US&R

ESF-12: IMAT Support

ESF-13: QRTs

CAP: Aerial Support

CBP: SRT

USCG: IMAT; NSF; 9 Cutters

DOD: DCE

22 Aulopis to Jose de Orego Bay amon

DOD: USS KEARSARGE; USS OAK HILL

AT SEA:

USCG: 5 Cutters

VA: 2 Mobile Medical Teams

St. John:

US VIRGIN

US VIRGIN

ISLANDS

ESF-2: MERS ESF-3: 249th

ESF-8: HMTF

St. Thomas: FEMA: 1 RX-IMAT ESF-1: SS Wright

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-8: HMTF

CBP: SRT; OIT

Team

ESF-4: Type 2 IMT

DOD: Medical Detachment Team

DOD: DCE; ASMC; GST; CAISE USCG: NSF, 1 Cutter

ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power & Debris PRT;

ESF-12: IMAT Support; Power Restoration

CAP: Aerial Support

FEMA: 2 RII-IMAT & RX-IMAT ESF-2: MERS; MEOV 51

St. Croix/Christiansted:

ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power & Debris PRT;

ESF-4: Type 2 IMT

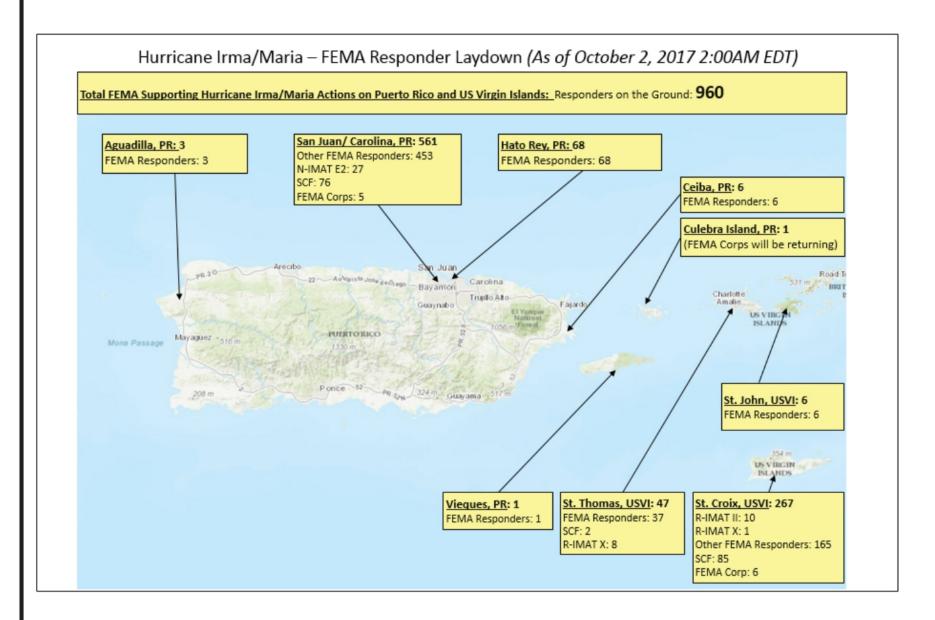
ESF-8: CDC, HMTF, DMAT

ESF-12: IMAT Support

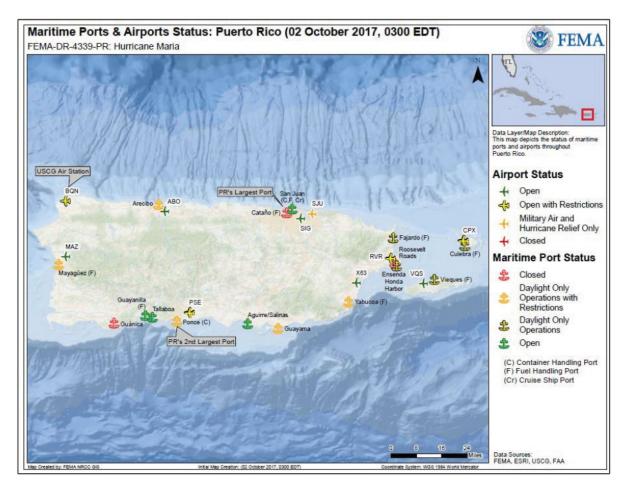
CBR: SRT; OIT

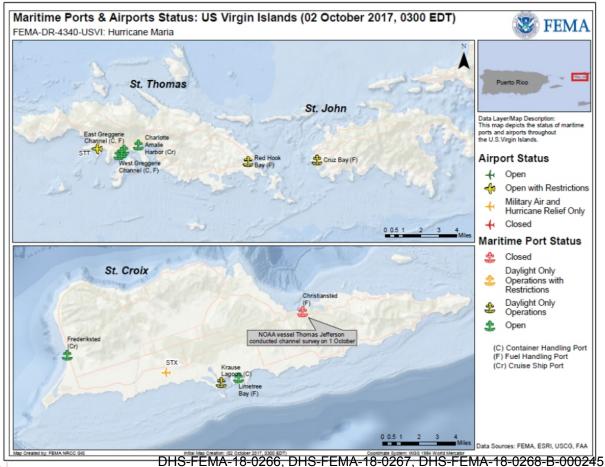
DOD: DCE; CAISE

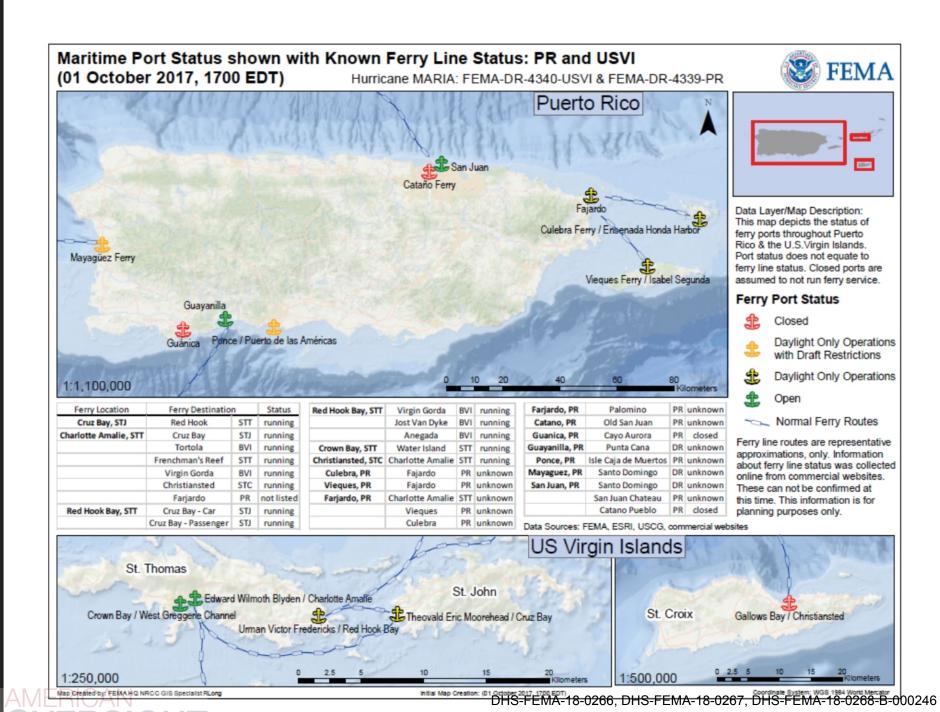
USCG: NSF, 2 Cutters

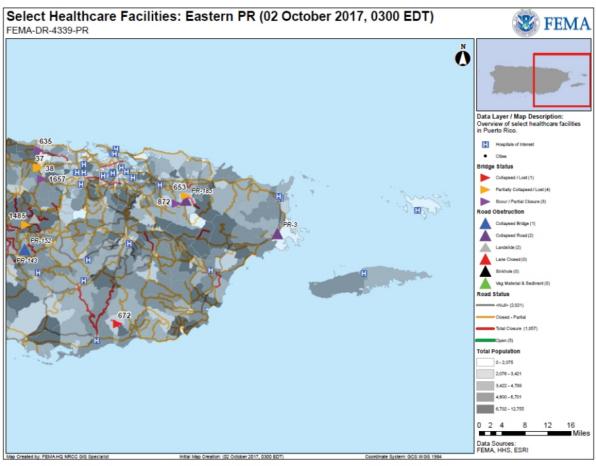


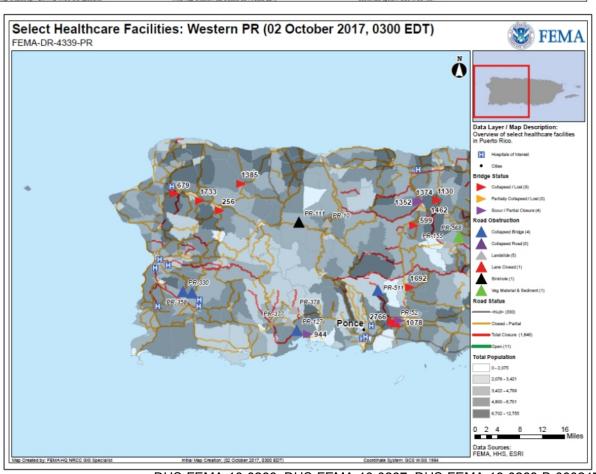


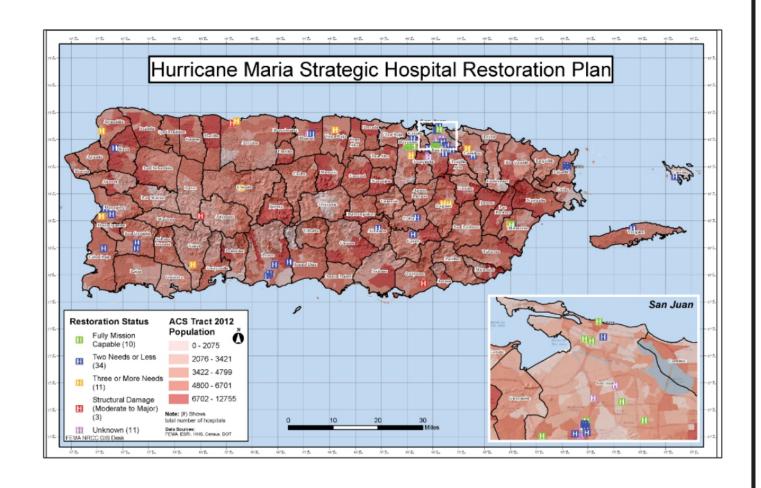


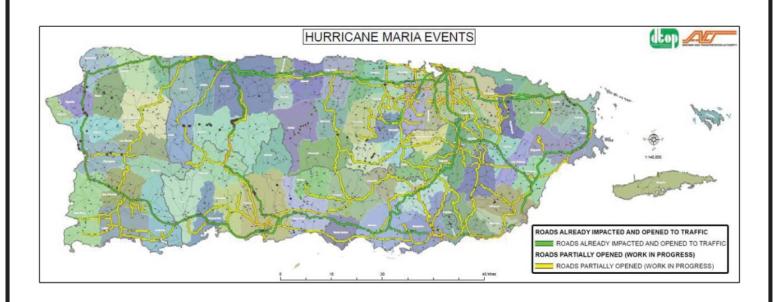












Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots

Hurricane Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey Wednesday, September 20, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Hurricane Maria: At 5:00 am ET, Major Hurricane Maria was located about 50 miles southeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico with maximum sustained winds of 155 mph and gusts to 185 mph. Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 60 miles from the center and tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 150 miles. Maria continues to move toward the northwest at 10 mph. The eye of Maria will cross the southeastern coast of Puerto Rico this morning then continue west northwest through the remainder of the island into tonight. A sustained wind of 106 mph with a gust to 137 mph was reported earlier this morning in St. Croix. Wind gusts between 60 and 85 mph have been reported near the southeast coast of Puerto Rico. Sustained hurricane force winds with gusts over 100 mph will overspread Puerto Rico today.

Storm surge values are forecast to be 6 to 9 feet above normally dry areas, especially with this morning's high tide. The deepest water will occur along the immediate coast near and to the north and east of the landfall location, where the surge will be accompanied by large and destructive waves. Maria is expected to produce total rain accumulations of 12 to 18 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 25 inches across Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Thursday. These rainfall amounts could cause life-threatening flash floods and mudslides. A few tornadoes will also be possible.

Hurricane Jose: At 5 am ET, the center of Tropical Storm Jose was located 195 miles south of Nantucket, Massachusetts with maximum sustained winds of 65 mph. Movement is toward the northeast at 8 mph. A general northeast movement with a decrease in forward speed can be expected through today. On the forecast track the center of Jose is expected to pass well to the east of the New Jersey coast today, and pass offshore of southeastern Massachusetts Thursday. Tropical storm force winds extend outward up to 230 miles from the center. Tropical Storm Warnings continue for Woods Hole to Sagamore Beach including Cape Cod, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Rough surf, dangerous rip currents, beach erosion, and strong gusty winds will continue along coastal locations of the northeast and New England coast over the next couple of days. (NOAA Update, September 20, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

Hurricane Maria:

Note: The cone contains the probable path of the storm center but does not show the size of the storm. Hazardous conditions can occur outside of the cone. 2 AM Solution 2 AM Thu 3 AM Solution 3 AM Solution 3 AM Solution 4 AST Advisory 17 5 AM AST Advisory 17 6 Current information: × Center location 17.9 N 65.5 W Maximum sustained wind 155 mph 8 AST Advisory 17 9 Current information: × Center location 17.9 N 65.5 W Maximum sustained wind 155 mph 9 AST Advisory 17 Potential track area: Watches: Warnings: Current wind extent: 1 Trop Stm
Hurricane Jose:



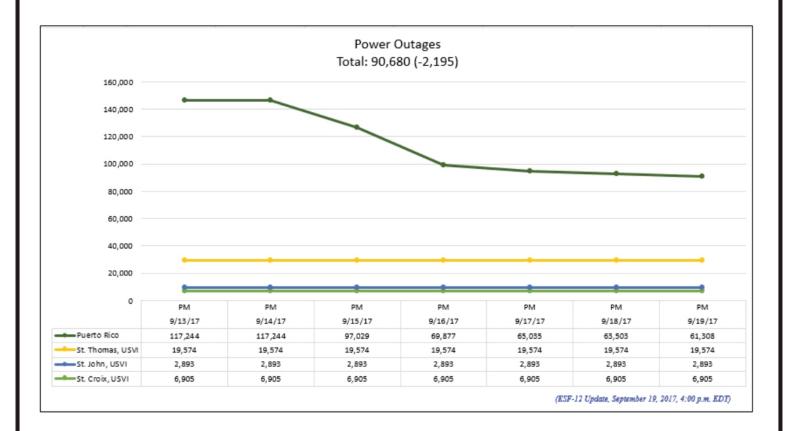
Senior Leadership Briefing

Hurricane Maria

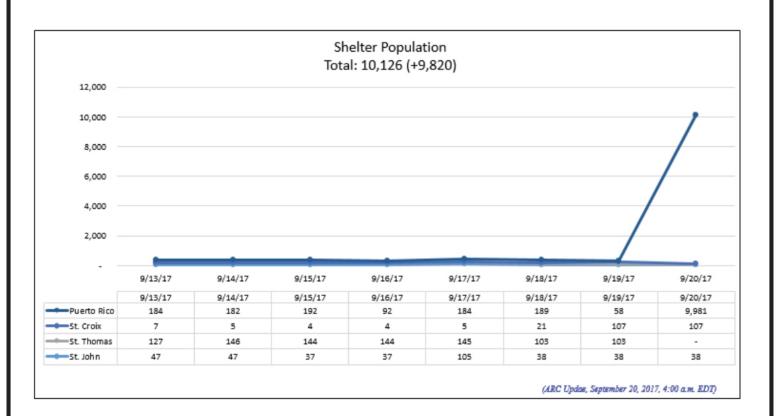
Wednesday, September 20, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Impact Summary:

		Population Impacts							
Territory	Event	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other		
USVI	Hurricane Maria	Maria 0 St. Thomas: 19,574		Hospitals: 1 closed	No mandatory	Territory wide curfew went into effect September 19 at 10:00 a.m.			
0311	Hurricane Irma	5	Pop: 145 (-103)	St. John: 2,893 St. Croix: 6,905	Dialysis centers: 1 closed	orders	Public schools remain closed		
PR	Hurricane Maria	0	Shelters: 172* (+170)	61,308	Hospitals: All open Dialysis centers:	Mandatory evacuation for four municipalities	38 schools (2%) remain closed due		
	Hurricane Irma 3 Pop: 9,981 (+9,952)		1 /	(-2,195)	All open; 1 on generator	No mandatory evacuation order	to lack of power, water, etc.		
As of:		September 17 11:00 a.m.	September 20 3:58 a.m.	September 19 9:06 a.m.	September 19 1:28 p.m.	September 19 2:45 p.m.	September 19 2:39 p.m.		







	Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water			
USVI	Closed	All ports closed	Public transit not operational in St. Thomas and St. John Ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John suspended	Damage in St. Croix and St. John Assessments will be conducted post-landfall Debris removal to resume post-storm	Normal supply chain operational as of September 18	Six of eight municipal wastewater treatment plants in service as of September 19 Four of 15 sanitary pump stations in St. Thomas and St. John not in service as of September 19			
PR	Closed	All ports closed	Autoridad Transporte de Maritimo (ATM) ferry service to islands of Culebra and Vieques suspended	All major roads open as of September 19 Assessments will be conducted post-landfall	No known concerns as of September 18	Drinking and wastewater treatment plants at normal operations as of September 19			
As of:	September 19 1:53 p.m.	September 19 1:53 p.m.	September 19 2:06 p.m.	September 19 4:00 p.m.	September18 1:30 a.m.	September 19 11:49 a.m.			

Declaration Activity for USVI/PR:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Deciaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
	9/18: EM-3390		All (Categories A and B)	75%		
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)		
PR	9/18: <i>EM-3391</i>		All (Categories A and B)	75%		
1 K	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 (0) municipalities	75%		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 18, 2017 6:58 p.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	St. Thomas	St. Croix	St. John	PR	GA	Totals
ESF-1/ Department of Transportation	2	0	0	0	0	2
ESF-3/ Army Corps of Engineers	39	40	0	96	20	195
ESF-4/ Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF-6/ American Red Cross	46	9	4	0	4	63
ESF-6/ Small Business Association	0	0	0	15	0	15
ESF-8/ Health and Human Services	0	0	0	129	27	156
ESF-9/ Search and Rescue	0	1	0	275	0	276
ESF-10/ Environmental Protection Agency	0	1	0	0	19	20
ESF-12/ Department of Energy	1	1	0	8	0	10
ESF-13/ Law Enforcement	4	8	0	81	0	93
DOD Title 10	1	33	0	64	2	101
NGB	570	*	*	900	2	1,472
United States Coast Guard	0	0	0	1	1	2
DHS – NPPD	24	*	*	1	0	25
Customs and Border Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA Caribbean Air Division	0	0	0	43	0	43
FEMA deployed	13	43	2	301	86	445
National Weather Service- NOAA	0	0	0	26	0	26
General Services Administration	15	0	0	0	0	15
Department of the Interior	0	15	31	140	0	186
Contractors and Other Staff	0	0	0	0	68	68
TOTALS	715	151	37	2,081	229	3,213

*NGB/NPPD personnel indicated in St. Thomas column represents full USVI presence; breakdown by island not available (IMCORE Update, Updates in Blue as of 6:00 p.m. EDT, September 19, 2017 / Updates in Black as of 4:00 p.m. EDT, September 19, 2017)

FEMA Headquarters:

- Effective 8:00 a.m. EDT September 20, National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) will transition to Level I (24/7) and assume incident support responsibilities from Region II for Hurricane Maria (Amendment #2 to OPORD 16-2017, September 19, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- National IMAT East-1 at FL EOC (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000252

Recovery

Territory	Total Individual Assistance Registrations	% of Projected Total Registrations	% of Total Households in Disaster Area
Region II			
U.S. Virgin Islands	4,418 (+110)	84.9%	101.1%
Puerto Rico	3,254 (+40)	38.7%	4.1%

(Open Disaster Summary, September 19, 2017, 7:55 p.m. EDT)

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,997 (-45) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 19, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)
- 197 (+23) Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members, 64 FEMA Corps members, and 375 DHS Surge personnel deployed/deployed pending check-in and training in support of Hurricane Irma-affected states and territories (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 18, 2017, 9:55 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	16 (-1)	7 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #54, September 19, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I

• Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) activated to Level II (Partial Activation), day shift only to monitor potential impacts to Hurricane Jose (Region 1 OPORD #1, September 17, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Effective 8:00 a.m. EDT September 20, incident support will transition to the National Response Coordination Center (Amendment #2 to OPORD 16-2017, September 19, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Nineteen Region II RRCC Staff deploying to FEMA Headquarters in support of NRCC operations on September 20 (Incident Telephone Communication Plan, September 19, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; FEMA Region X IMAT in St. Thomas, USVI (FOD Update, September 18, 2017, 3:55 p.m. EDT)
- Region II Caribbean Area Division working from Continuity of Operations (COOP) site (RII DSAR, September 16, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency remains in effect, territory-wide curfew went into effect morning of September 19, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Rolling Brief, September 19, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 16, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o Airports:
 - PR: Muñoz Air National Guard Base closed; hurricane relief aircraft going to the Muñoz Air National Guard Base between September 18-30 must contact the base for approval prior to arrival (ESF-1 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:02 a.m. EDT)
 - San Juan airport (SJU) tower and San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control evacuated on September 20
 - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) carrying out a preventative shutdown of two air surveillance radars at the SJU airport (ESF-1 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:02 a.m. EDT)
 - USVI: St. Thomas and St. Croix airports closed until September 21 (ESF-1 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:53 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-2: Communications
 - O MERS identified additional assets in TX and FL to deploy; arranging DOD airlift to PR post-landfall (ESF-2 Lypdate, September 20, 2017, 12:29 a.m. ELDHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000253

 Commercial communications Disaster Information Reporting System will be activated on USVI and PR effective September 20; first report will be published on September 21; reporting by commercial communications carriers is voluntary (ESF-2 Update, September 19, 2017, 9:21 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Roofing Mission ("Blue-Roofs")
 - Received Mission Assignment for USVI; preparing resources for deployment after Hurricane Maria passes
 - Issued notice to proceed to contractor for Mission Assignment Task Orders to waterproof Schneider Medical Center and install blue roofs at Cyril E. King Airport on St. Thomas, USVI; timeframe for starting work pending Hurricane Maria impacts (ESF-3 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:12 p.m. EDT)
- O Debris Removal operations delayed due to storm (ESF-3 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:25 p.m. EDT)
- Arrival of USACE emergency support vehicles and generators intended for USVI delayed due to storm (ESF-3 Update, September 19, 2017, 11:20 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

 National Incident Management Organization, including embedded ESF-4 personnel, on standby for deployment to USVI to support EOC following Hurricane Maria (ESF-4 Update, September 19, 2017, 11:45 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Geodetic Survey aircraft staged in Lakeland, FL; aircraft and Coast Mobile Integrated Survey Team will provide Hurricane Maria response imaging post-landfall
- Civil Air Patrol aircraft in PR moved to hangars; aircrew personnel from CONUS will deploy once airfields reopen; all operations suspended until Hurricane Maria passes (ESF-5 Update, September 19, 2017, 8:39 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- American Red Cross pre-positioning teams and materials and establishing disaster relief organizations and supply chains to support PR and USVI
- Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network activating to monitor health and welfare messages in PR and USVI (ESF-6 Update, September 19, 2:37 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI:
 - Processed Request for Resource Form for 49,000 food boxes per week, with capacity to feed 56,000 people per day
 - Working request to transport Southern Baptist mobile kitchen from Montgomery, AL to USVI after Hurricane Maria passes
 - Salvation Army feeding ongoing at two sites on St. Thomas; supporting shelter operations on St.
 Thomas at Distribution Center Canegata Recreation Complex and Lockhart Elementary School (ESF-6 Update, September 19, 2:37 p.m. EDT)

o PR:

- Coordinating with Catholic Charities to support dialysis patients evacuated from PR to FL
- Working with NRCC Future Planning Cell and PR JFO to develop Mass Care Strategic Plan (ESF-6 Update, September 20, 2017, 1:03 a.m. EDT
- 449 certified shelter facilities island-wide with a capacity of 120,000; post-impact population estimated to be 62,155
- PR Department of Education has 250,000 meal capability for two meals per day for 20 calendar days (ESF-6 Update, September 18, 2:28 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- FEMA has provided 1,617,241 meals and 694,970 liters of water to USVI and 3,600 liters of water and four generators to PR (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- Vessels loaded with commodities awaiting Hurricane Maria to pass before heading to port in USVI/PR:
 - SS Wright: Carrying 1.3M meals and 250,000 gallons of bulk water
 - Conquistador: Carrying 900,000 liters of water, 31 generators, and 10,000 cots
- Additional vessels being prepared in FL for post-storm support:
 - Jacksonville Crowley barge: Target capacity 4M meals and 5.4M liters water
 - Everglades Crowley barge: Target capacity 800,000 meals and 800,000 liters water (ESF-7 Update, September 19, 2017, 9:17 a.m. EDT)

 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000254

- Ordered additional 3M military meals ready to eat in preparation for Hurricane Maria; sending to Jacksonville, FL beginning September 22 for onward movement to PR
- Planning to provide housing for 3,000 responders with 10 berthing vessels; first vessel (190 beds) will depart September 19 with expected arrival in PR/USVI September 26
- Projecting to establish Air Bridge to airlift 1,400,000 meals from Atlanta, GA international airport to San Juan, PR tentatively starting September 23 (pending Hurricane Maria impacts); planning three flights a day for four days (ESF-7 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:03 p.m. EDT)
- General Services Administration owned or leased building closures for September 20: Three of 93 in PR and five of 18 in USVI (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o 99 dialysis patients, seven medical staff, and six FEMA Corps members were relocated from PR to FL September 19 (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017, 3:50 a.m. EDT)
- HHS activated National Disaster Medical System Definitive Care Reimbursement Program, which
 reimburses medical facilities and hospitals for the medical care costs of patients medically evacuated
 following disasters (ESF-8 Update, September 19, 2017 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- Two Type 1 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) teams, three additional canine teams, two logistics packages, and two Type 4 US&R teams all arrived in PR in advance of Hurricane Maria
- Activating eight Type 4 task forces and alerting four Type 1 task forces for post-landfall deployment (ESF-9 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:53 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) planning for redeployment of 20 responders back to USVI once Maria passes
- Eight National Strike Force personnel and one 18 foot shallow water boat safely relocated to FL until Maria passes (ESF-10 Update, September 20, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Relocated two animal assessment teams, originally deployed to USVI, from PR to Atlanta, GA; standing by for return to USVI pending Hurricane Maria
- Evacuated over 400 animals from USVI to VA via private rescue organization; animals now awaiting veterinary exams and pick up by rescue organization volunteers (ESF-11 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:10 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Department of Energy (DOE) Argonne National Lab estimates 90% of 1.2 million customers in PR and nearly 100% of 25,274 customers on St. Croix will experience power outage; model does not account for existing damage from previous storms
- o PR Electric Power Authority activated emergency plan to prepare for potential impacts of Hurricane Maria
- O USVI restoration crews demobilized until storm passes; power plants will generate electricity through storm as long as the distribution system is functional (ESF-12 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:50 p.m. EDT)
- Team of eight DOE Western Area Power Administration repairmen will remain in PR until Hurricane Maria passes (ESF-12 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:25 a.m. EDT)
- Adequate fuel supplies available in USVI in advance of Hurricane Maria (ESF-12 Update, September 19, 2017, 12:59 p.m.

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Three Quick Response Teams (QRT) (81 personnel) in PR as of September 19; sheltering in place and preparing to conduct post-landfall security and protection operations
 - Coordinating airlift and deployment of four additional QRTs from CONUS to San Juan post landfall to conduct forecasted security measures (ESF-13 Update, September 19, 2017, 6:53 p.m. EDT)
- Relocated ESF-13 responder camp at Moody Air Force Base, GA to Orlando, FL to support Hurricane Maria response efforts and continue Hurricane Irma recovery operations (ESF-13 Update, September 19, 2017, 10:53 a.m.

• ESF-15: External Affairs

Social Media:



- PR reporting intermittent power outages, fluctuations in cell service, and deteriorating weather conditions
- Reports that shelters in PR are no longer letting people in or out (ESF-15 Update, September 19, 2017, 10:38 p.m. EDT)
- Multiple private sector organizations offering to provide assistance in USVI and PR; FEMA Private Sector Office sharing list of offers with Voluntary Agency Liaisons (ESF-15 Update, September 19, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USS Kearsarge and USS Oak Hill departed USVI to reposition to the southwest; expected to return September 22
 - National Disaster Medical System partners (DOD, Department of Health and Human Services, Veterans Affairs, DHS) preparing for patient evacuation post-landfall; Disaster Aeromedical Staging Facilities prepared to support rapid patient response if required
- U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM): Authorized to support emergency evacuation of U.S. citizens in affected areas of Caribbean region through September 29
- U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM): Conducting strategic lift re-entry planning for post-Maria support (DOD Update, September 19, 2017, 2:15 p.m. EDT)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): Mission Assignment received for Deployable Distribution Center at
 Fort Bragg Initial Staging Base, North Carolina; scheduled for initial operating capacity September 21 and
 full operating capacity September 22 (DOD Update, September 20, 2017, 12:59 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o 65 personnel and aircraft repositioned from USVI to PR; remaining 570 personnel will shelter in place on St. Croix; additional personnel arrivals remain on hold
- PR serving as a staging area for continued operations in USVI; passenger and commodities movement suspended until Maria passes (NGB Update, September 19, 2017, 1:37 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Completed repositioning of USCG personnel, equipment, and first responders in advance of Hurricane Maria; will reconstitute in PR and the USVI after Maria passes (USCG Update, September 19, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
- Completed evacuation of 151 (+12) USCG dependents from PR via C-130s (USCG Update, September 20, 2017, 1:49 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

 Medical liaison officer (physician) pre-staged in FL until Hurricane Maria passes; will travel to PR to provide medical support to deployed CBP personnel and be accompanied by border patrol search and rescue agents (CBP Update, September 19, 2017, 1:11 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

 National Park Service (NPS) and FEMA coordinating transportation of food and water for NPS responders to St. John; NPS responders will work to open port and park service roads following the passage of Hurricane Maria (DOI Update, September 20, 2017, 12:23 a.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR:

U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15
Cots	3,357
Generators	4
Hygiene	1
Meals	1,617,241
Sheeting	15,192
Tarps	13,272
Water DHS-FEMA-18-0266	DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-PEMA-18-0268-B-000256

U.S. Virgin Islands

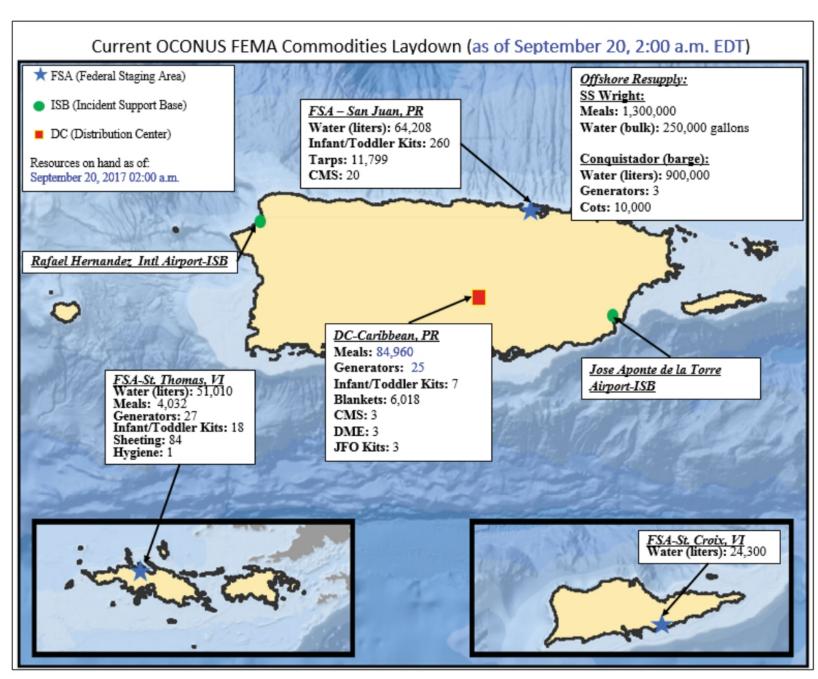
USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,052,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	121,500	694,970

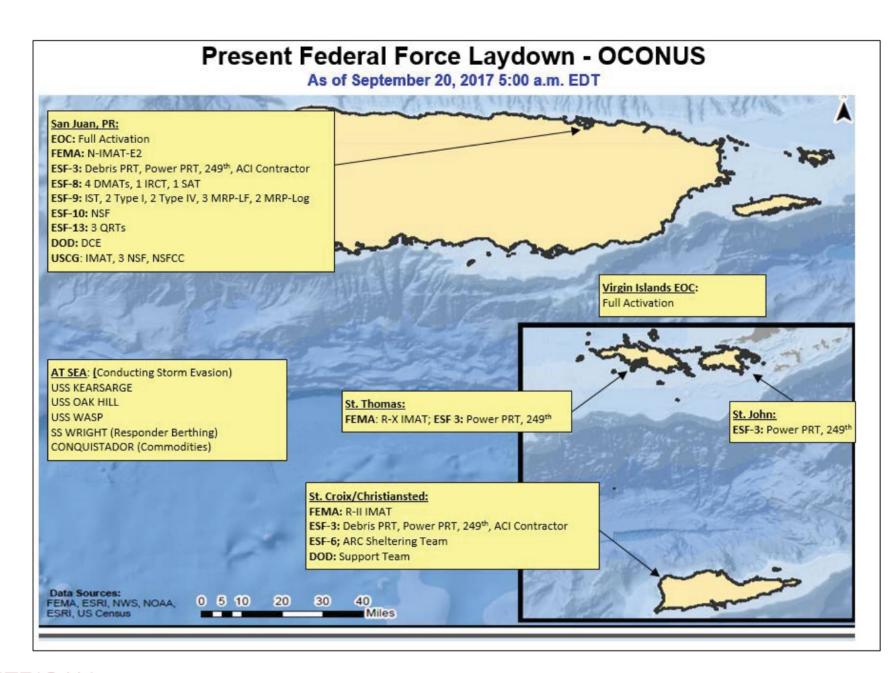
Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
Cots	2,150	3,057
Generators	4	4
Water	3,600	3,600

(ESF-7 Update, September 19, 2017 2:00 p.m. EDT)







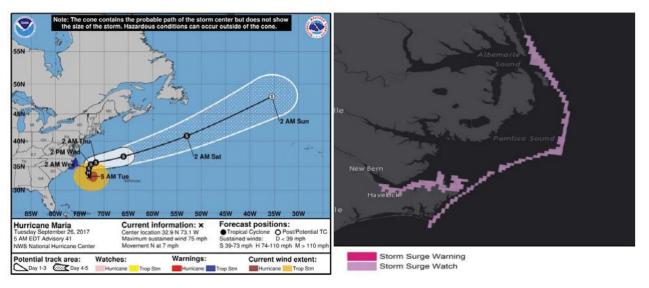


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Hurricane Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Tuesday, September 26, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

At 5:00 AM EDT, Hurricane Maria was 210 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, NC. Maximum sustained winds were 75 mph; this broad system is moving north at 7 mph and, as she weakens in the next 36 hours she will move rapidly away from east coast at end of week. Tropical storm force winds may begin impacting eastern North Carolina late today, and eastern Virginia and the Delmarva Tuesday into Wednesday. A Tropical Storm Warning continues for the North Carolina Coast from Bogue Inlet to the North Carolina/Virginia border, including the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. A Storm Surge Watch is in effect for Cape Lookout to Duck (2 to 4 feet at the time of high astronomical tides (12-2 am/pm Tue-Wed)). Rainfall is expected to be 1 to 2 inches are forecast over eastern North Carolina. Amounts may be higher if Maria drifts closer to the coast. (NOAA Update, September 26, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

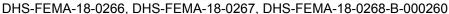


Impact Summary:

			Popul	ation Impacts		
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other
PR	6 confirmed**	Shelters: 172 (+4) Pop: 11,253 (-106)	1.57 million (100%) (estimate)	11 of 69 hospitals have power or fuel	Curfew in effect from 7 pm to 5:00 a.m. until further notice; health care workers, emergency officials, police, journalists and citizens who are dealing with an emergency situation are exempt	Public schools closed
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 7 Pop: 621 (+230) St. John Shelters: 2 Pop: 32 St. Thomas Shelters: 2 Pop: 264 (+230) St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Gov Juan F. Luis (St. Croix) reported as condemned by USACE Schneider Hospital (St. Thomas) is re- energized, with mobile hospital	St. Thomas and St. John: curfew is 6pm -9am St. Croix remains at 24 hour, except for 12pm-4pm	Public schools remain closed
As of:	September 25 7:30 a.m.	September 26 4:00 a.m.	September 25 4:00 a.m.	September 24 7:30 p.m.	September 25 5:00 p.m.	September 23 8:30 a.m.

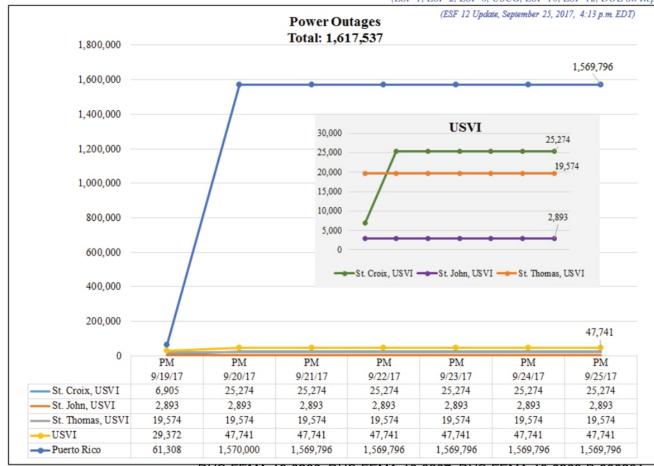
(ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-6, Region II Updates)

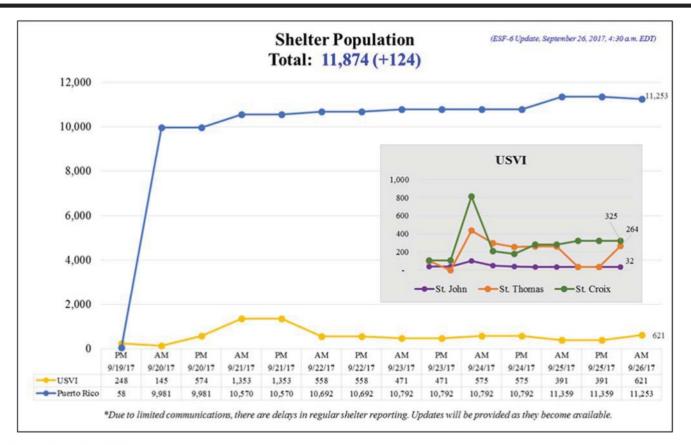
* Due to limited communications, there may be delays in regular shelter reporting ** (PR Emergency Management Agency, September 23, 2017, 12:54 p.m. EDT)



	Infrastructure Impacts						
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications	
PR	San Juan: Military air and hurricane relief with flow management procedures in place Additional airports: 7 open; 2 military air and hurricane relief	Open: Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Open with restrictions: San Juan, Fajardo, Vieques, and Culebra, Guayama All other ports closed	3 major routes cleared Initial reports of at least 8 bridges damaged; 2 on major routes Sections of 15 roads closed	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in PR are closed	Approximately 44% of the population in PR without drinking water service; Boil Water Notice is in effect for PR	92.5% (-3.1) of cell sites are out of service. 2,470 of 2,671 cell sites are out of service. 389 on backup power	
USVI	St. Thomas: Military air and hurricane relief; contingency ramp established St. Croix: Military air and hurricane relief; contingency ramp established	St. Thomas Open with restrictions: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay), Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open with restrictions:, Krause Lagoon; Limetree Bay, Frederiksted All other ports closed	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, with single lane alternating traffic due to debris	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in USVI are closed	St. Thomas: Potable water service restored to all communities in the east end of the island, and two districts; two days emergency water supply available. St. John: Potable water service is available throughout the island; four days emergency water supply available St. Croix: Seven Seas water production plant is operational; three days emergency water supply available.	USVI: 60.4% (-0.9) of cell sites are out of service St. Croix has 76.2%, St. John has 66.7%; and St. Thomas has 47.3 % of cell sites out of service	
As of:	September 26 3:00 a.m.	September 25 5:00 p.m.	September 25 1:01 p.m.	September 23 7.00 a.m.	September 25 11:23 a.m.	September 25 5:50 p.m.	

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-6, USCG, ESF-10, ESF-12, DOE Sit Rep Updates)





Declaration Activity:

Territory Declaration		Declared Counties				
Territory	Territory Deciaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
PR	9/20: DR-4339	54 municipalities	All	75%		
rk	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%		
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%		
USVI 9/7: DR-4335		St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30		
	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 25, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

Danautmant/Aganay	Duanta Diaa	U	S Virgin Island	ls	Totals
Department/Agency	Puerto Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	92	16	4	39	151
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	54	30	3	32	119
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	34	**	**	**	34
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	54	**	**	**	54
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Defense Title 10	2,590	**	**	**	2,590
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	0	1	0	9	10
Department of the Interior	144	15	31	0	190
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	2	0	0	23	25
DHS – NPPD	11	6	0	4	21
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)	6	1	0	0	25
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	216	0	0	0	216
FEMA Deployed	278	69	3	36	386
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	322	0	0	0	322
Forest Service (ESF 4)	0	0	0	0	0
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	6	0	0	0	6
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	237	0	0	0	237
National Guard Bureau	1,394	1,074	***	***	2,468
National Weather Service - NOAA DHS-FEMA-	18-0266, DHS	-FEMA ⁰ 18-026	7, DHS-FEMA	-18-0268-B-00	0262 30

Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	8	**	**	**	8
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	71	6	0	5	82
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)	1,086	**	**	**	1,086
TOTALS	6,635	1,218	41	148	8,060

Personnel supporting throughout PR and USVI *Personnel supporting throughout USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 26, 2017, 2:53 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) with 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at the San Juan Convention Center (NRCC Update, September 24, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- Crisis Action Planning teams for Housing, Liquid Fuels, and Power Restoration operating 24/7 (NRCC Update, September 24, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,262 call center agents available to receive calls. (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 24, 2017, 10:18 a.m. EDT)
- Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 8,515 and USVI: 2,062 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 25, 2017, 7:01 p.m. EDT; Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 25, 2017, 7:36 p.m. EDT)
- Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	30 (+10)	4(0)
II	USVI	28 (0)	10 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #66, September 25, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; Region X IMAT on TS Kennedy en route to PR, estimated to arrive September 27 (FOD Update, September 26, 2017, 1:11 a.m. EDT)

• Puerto Rico:

- o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations, EOC on generator power and has cell service restored
- Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR Report, September 25, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR Report, September 25, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas EOC: USVI IOF is at VITEMA EOC on St. Thomas. Cell service is operational near EOC but not available in other areas (RII Update, September 25, 2017, 10:22 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix EOC: EOC lost power temporarily but the generator is functioning again. There is cellular connectivity for voice and limited connectivity for data
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII Update, September 25, 2017, 8:53 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o PR
 - Airports: generators serving San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control failed, causing delays
 in San Juan Airport arrival and departure flights since September 23; FEMA secured commercial flight
 to deliver replacement generators, estimated arrival September 28 (ESF-1 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)
 - Temporary Air Traffic Flow Management Procedures have been initiated for flights landing at Luis Munoz Marin International Airport; planes intending to fly into SJU need to pre-schedule time slot (ESF-1 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT
 - Roads:
 - Aerial and satellite imagery conducted with Federal partners was completed; imagery is being analyzed for potential impacts to transportation infrastructure.
 - PR National Guard cleared Route 22 (Catano to Arecibo) and Route 30 (Humacao to Caguas) (ESF-1 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)

a.m. EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000263

- 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) cleared route from Ceiba to San Juan International Airport (PR Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- Current road closures in effect for sections of PR-1, PR-2, PR-3, PR-10, PR-23, PR-25, PR-26, PR-30, PR-52, PR-53, PR-145, PR-156, PR-167, PR-177, PR-957 (ESF-1 Update, September 24, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- Eight bridges damaged from initial reports; two on major routes: PR-2, PR-52 (ESF-1 Update, September 25 2017, 1:16 p.m. EDT)
 - PR-52: Lanes closed Southbound in Ponce; detours in place until crossover can be built
 - PR-2: Closed in Toa Baja (over the La Plata River); 3-mile detour in place

Ports:

- USACE crews completed surveys of San Juan Harbor and Arecibo Harbor September 25; anticipate completing Mayaguez Harbor September 26; next will be Ponce Harbor (ESF-3 Update, September 26, 2017, 12:03 a.m. EDT)
- Surveys were scheduled to be conducted on September 25 in Arecibo, PR by NOAA mobile survey team and USCG vessel (ESF-1 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)

o USVI

- Airports:
 - St. Croix: Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower to be delivered September 26 (ESF-1 Update, September 25 2017, 2:37 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas: Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower is operational at Cyril E. King Airport (STT) (ESF-1 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)
- Ports: Port of Christiansted in St. Croix scheduled for survey by USACE on September 28 (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- o 350 satellite phones requested (100 phones for USVI and 250 for PR); preparing for shipment
- o PR
 - One telecom carrier has restored cellular coverage around San Juan airport and providing unrestricted roaming capabilities to other carriers to increase service
 - Two Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams scheduled to arrive September 26

o USVI

- Mission Assignments to create an "ESF-2 Support Cell" at the Joint Field Office (JFO) approved
- Staff established primary communications at Henry E. Rohlsen Airport for flight line staff, developed a
 connectivity platform for VITEMA and maintained communications through deployment of Very Small
 Aperture Terminal (VSAT) devices to provide voice and services for essential personnel
- Issued satellite phones and portable radios to essential personnel with additional devices ordered for future assignment
- Assisting VITEMA in providing fuel for governmental and industry communications partners effecting
 or supporting life-saving and life sustaining operations (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 p.m. EDT)
- Disaster Emergency Communications personnel, including MERS and other resources, mobilizing into the area of operations (USVI Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)
- PSAPs remain non-operational; repairs limited due to site access and security arrangements
- St. Croix: One MERS team arrived September 25 (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

o PR

- Dams:
 - Guajataca: USACE assessment found lower part of concrete spillway slab collapsed and current section remaining appears undercut by approximately 15 feet; dam still intact requires reinforcement to ensure stability; water level behind the dam needs to recede before a comprehensive assessment can be performed (ESF-3 Update, September 26, 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Toa Vaca and Guayabal Dams: USACE assessment reported no structural damage; both dams are releasing at higher than normal levels (Interagency VTC September 25, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Regional Contractors completed dam impact assessments for 12 of 34 dams (PR Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 09.30 p.m. EDT)
- EPA Critical Water Assessment Team sampled nine public water facilities, results are expected
 September 26; 20 additional water systems scheduled for sampling September 26 (ESF-10 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:17 p.m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000264

- 55 generators on hand; 198 en route (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:12 p.m. EDT)
- Performed initial roof damage assessments on the eastern and southern portions of the island; estimate 30,000 roofs damaged (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

USVI

- 128 Generator Pre-Installations inspections requested; 83 completed; 10 generators installed (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:12 p.m. EDT)
- Current blue roof estimates are 7,000 for St. Thomas; 1,000 for St. John; 5,000 for St Croix (ESF-2 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-12, VI Water and Power Authority Waste Management, and USACE addressing potential public health risks of garbage build up; coordinating route clearance of wires and poles to enable garbage haulers to access St. Thomas landfill (USVI SitRep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas
 - Right of Entry (ROE) Agreement collections in progress for Blue Roof missions: 104 homes in St. Thomas assessed and 22 ROEs collected (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
 - Transformer to St. Thomas Seven Seas water adjusted and water production resumed at max capacity; EPA liaison coordinating with USACE counterparts to deliver appropriate generator to Ocean Systems Laboratory for water quality testing (USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:19 p.m. EDT)
 - Generator installations at Concordia Water Treatment Plant Pump Station and Herbert Grigg Nursing Home undertaken; majority of generators required installed and need fuel (USVI Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Critical Public Facilities team assessed multiple sites and determined ten out of 15 school campuses are feasible for temporary facilities (USVI Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)

St. Croix

- Six EPA Critical Water Assessment Team sampling group personnel arrived in to conduct drinking water and wastewater system assessments; EPA sampling and field screening a drinking water facility, three hotels housing FEMA responders, and one ice-producing facility (ESF-10 Update, September 25, 2017, 10:28 p.m. EDT)
- EPA coordinating with USACE and FEMA to place power generators at certified EPA labs to support drinking water analysis; sampling and analysis will take a minimum of 24 hours
- Crews working to restore damaged gauges at St. Croix Seven Seas water plant, and generators being installed to restore continuous service
- 27 generators on hand; 58 projected to be delivered to St. Croix when transportation is available (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 3:17 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

o PR

- 24 chainsaw teams (48 individuals) and one Incident Management Team (IMT) (26 individuals) in Harrisburg, PA scheduled to depart September 27 on a non-FEMA charter flight to conduct emergency road clearing and manage logistics (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)
- FDNY Type 2 IMT (56 individuals) staged in NY scheduled to depart September 26 on FEMA charter flight to provide command, control and coordination of resources and fire suppression personnel to assist PR Fire Department; (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)
- One Type 1 IMT (45 individuals) staged in Atlanta, GA scheduled to depart September 26 to support receiving and distribution of commodities in PR (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)
- One ESF-4 staff scheduled to depart September 26 on commercial flight to provide support to IMTs
 (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)

o USVI

- One National Incident Management Organization IMT (9 individuals) staged in Atlanta, GA scheduled to depart September 26 to St. Thomas EOC to provide Fire Assessment and Fire Suppression implementation planning for the USVI (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)
- One Type 2 IMT (21 individuals) staged in Atlanta, GA scheduled to depart September 26 to St. Croix to manage receiving and distribution of commodities (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)
- One Type 2 IMT (26 individuals) staged in Atlanta, GA scheduled to depart September 26 to St.
 Thomas to manage receiving and distribution of commodities (ESF-4 Update, September 26, 2017, 1:09 a.m. EDT)



• ESF-5: Information and Planning

o PR

- Initial reviews of DoD and CBP aerial photographs show four buildings, four hospitals (Ashford Hospital, San Carlos Hospital, Medical Center Levittown, Bayamon Regional Hospital), and the Guajataca Dam with significant damage to include collapsed roofs, heavy debris, and inoperable facilities; remaining 51 observed sites had minor or no damage
- Island of Vieques: imagery shows the runway at Garcia Airport clear of debris and terminal intact, but
 potential aircraft damage and minor damage to hanger; public buildings had minor damage to roofs,
 windows, and doors but were intact; port docks were still intact with some terminal roof damaged
 observed

o USVI

- St. Croix: DOD and CBP aerial photographs of 19 sites showed roof damage, powerlines down, and passable roads with traffic; most public structures observed appeared to have no damage or remain intact, and ports observed have minor damage; debris observed near many surveyed sites
- St. John: DOD and CBP aerial photographs of seven sites showed minor or no damage to port docks, some capsized boats, minor roof damage, and potential landslides along roadways
- St. Thomas:
 - Ground mission observed minor debris on road to airport, and minor damage and debris around the terminal; waterways appear clear, and major flooding observed near coast at Charlotte Amelie and Havensight
 - Aerial mission showed minimal damage on west side of island to power stations and airports; minor roof damage, capsized boats, powerlines down, residential home damage, moderate debris, potentially damaged airplanes, and unpassable roads due to moderate levels of debris also observed (NRCC GIS Update, September 25, 2017, 1:55 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o FEMA HQ working with the Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) to support movement of resources for non-governmental partners in the field (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
- American Red Cross (ARC) providing food, relief supplies, and financial assistance to patients and their families evacuated by the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and other medical evacuations (ESF-6 Update, September 26, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army working to get disaster personnel into PR and USVI and establishing access to food;
 partnering with Samaritan's Purse to get flights out of Greensboro, NC by September 28 (ESF-6 Update, September 24, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - Three personnel from Fuel Relief Fund scheduled to travel September 26 to support fuel assessment and distribution (ESF-6 Update, September 26, 2017, 2:08 a.m. EDT)
 - Developing, refining, and executing updated feeding plan of 6 million meals per day (2 meals a day per person for a population of 3 million) (ESF-6 Update, September 26, 2017, 2:08 a.m. EDT)
 - ARC is building capacity to support sheltering for 20,000 people (ARC Update, September 25, 2017, 1:34 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-6 and field staff establishing a plan for FEMA registration processes in areas affected by communications outages; to include prioritizing registrations online, laptop PDFs, and paper registration as a last resort (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)

o USVI

- ARC distributed over 8,000 relief items in the USVI (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 12:56 a.m. EDT)
- Updated planning assumption for is to feed 210,000 meals per day (2 meals per day per person with the population of 50,000 on St. Croix, 50,000 on St. Thomas and 5,000 on St. John) (ESF-6 Update, September 25, 2017, 2:28 p.m. EDT)
- Coordinating efforts to deploy additional disaster feeding kitchens to St. Croix and St. Thomas October
 1; presently five mobile kitchens with a capacity of 80,000 meals per day available (ESF-6 Update, September 24, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

O Priority is to ensure adequate commodities to sustain survivors and first responders, including responder housing; working to develop a strategy for operating the air-bridge by September 28 (ESF-7 Update, September 26, DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000266

- All GSA owned and leased properties in USVI and PR closed (ESF-7 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:33 p.m. EDT)
- o PR:
 - 12 National Guard Armories throughout the island will serve as points of distribution (PODs); four PODs opened September 25, and six PODs opening September 26; shortfall of drivers with commercial driver's license to move commodities to PODs September 28 (ESF-7 update, September 26, 2017, 4:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA) requested seven POD drops in: Ponce, Aguadilla, Bayamon, Canovanas, Arecibo, Mayaquez, and Utuado; commodities will be delivered to pre-identified City Hall locations and will consist of water and meals (Region II SitRep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI
 - St. Croix: shipments scheduled to arrive September 26 total 410K meals and 180K liters water (RSS Update, September 26, 2017, 5:07 a.m. EDT)
 - SS Wright unloaded FAA equipment only on September 25; will unload 1.1 M meals, 29 GSA vehicles, and 9,496 hygiene kits on September 26
 - AS Fiorela delivered 473,472 meals and 604,756 liters water on September 26 (RSS update, September 26, 2017, 5:07 a.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	N/A	250	120	
TS Kennedy	En route	PR	9/27/17	600		
MDD 302	En route	PR	9/28/17	302		
MDD 2000	En route	PR	10/3/17	2,000		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3/17	2,200		
TS Empire State	En route	PR	TBD	600		
			PR TOTAL:	5,952		
Grand Celebration	Docked	USVI: St. Croix	9/24/17	1,562		
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	9/24/17	315	47	268
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	9/26/17	123		
MDD Passenger	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/2/2017	1,808		
Ocean Constructor	En route	USVI: St. John	9/29/17	126		
			USVI TOTAL:	4,004		

(ESF-7 Update, September 25, 2017, 5:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o Drug shortages are possible due to damage to pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities; request made to have drug commodity distribution list shared with ESF-8 (HHS SitRep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- o PR:
 - One Incident Response Coordination Team, five DMATs, one Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team Assessment Team, two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking Team and one Service Access Team engaged in San Juan (ESF-8 Update, September 26, 2017, 3:44 a.m. EDT)
 - PR Department of Health provided list of hospital fuel needs; 23 out of 69 prioritized
 - PR Dialysis Centers: all open facilities are on generator and require fuel and water every 2 days; 47 total; 30 open (4,000 patients); 5 partially open; 5 closed (800 patients), 11 unknown (1,132 patients) (HHS Sit Rep, September 25, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Full assessments of hospitals is difficult due to inaccessibility; HHS teams conducting hospital assessments beginning September 26 (ESF-8 Update, September 26, 2017, 3:30 a.m. EDT)
- o USVI:
 - St. Thomas:
 - Full assessment of Juan F. Luis Hospital (STX) ongoing to determine need for mobile hospital
 - Mobile hospital at Schneider Regional Medical Center re-established (Region II SitRep, September 24, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Schneider Medical Center roof to be installed when 'water and shield' materials arrive on site (ESF-3 Update, September 25, 2017, 13:50 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix:



- Dialysis patients and caregivers (50 total personnel) evacuated to Atlanta; additional dialysis patients from Governor Juan Luis Hospital and Caribbean Kidney Center expected to be evacuating September 26; hotels, paratransit transportation, and wrap-around services have been arranged
- Governor Juan Luis Hospital declared condemned by USACE; ESF-8 identifying shelter for 20 personnel (HHS SitRep, September 25, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) saved or assisted 557 individuals (ESF-9 Update, September 26, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)
- USCG Search and Rescue (SAR) saved or assisted 15 individuals (USCG Update, September 25, 2017, 2:18 p.m. EDT)
- USCG SAR radio communications towers remain inoperable in PR and St. Croix and are partially missioncapable in St. Thomas; USCG cutters and CPB aircraft continuing to monitor distress frequencies (USCG Update, September 26, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)
- o ESF-9 personnel have searched 2,601 structures in PR and St. Croix as of September 25; of these, 2,172 had no damage, 150 damaged, 159 suffered structural failure, and 120 were destroyed
- o Eight FEMA US&R task forces conducted the following operations in PR September 25
 - East PR: completed assigned targeted welfare checks
 - Central PR: reconnaissance missions completed in the towns of Toa Baja, Orocovis, Ponce, and Morovis; air reconnaissance performed to assess potential operations in Utuado and Orocovis
 - West PR: completed welfare checks in the vicinity of Aguadilla and Isabella, and responded to a local hotel (Region II SitRep, September 25, 2017, 10:26 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o 15 USCG National Strike Force (NSF) staff staging in FL pending transport to PR and USVI
- \circ PR
 - USCG and EPA facility assessments commenced; 2 of 22 petroleum facilities unavailable; limited damage with no evidence of major spills, only light sheen
- o USVI
 - 18 EPA Oil and Hazardous Materials Assessment personnel staging in Atlanta
 - USCG NSF staff integrated in all branches in St. Thomas and St. Croix to commence assessment and recovery operations
 - A de-energized lift station caused sewage to collect and bubble up through St. Croix manholes; a generator request has been submitted for resolution (USVI SitRep September 25, 2017 10:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Bilingual animal/pet subject matter expert scheduled to deploy September 26 to coordinate needs assessments and provide technical support for animal/pet evacuation and sheltering; will join PR Incident Management Assistance Team
- o FEMA logistics secured 60,000 pounds of dry and pre-mix baby food and infant formula; enough to feed 4,000 infants and toddlers for 21 days; will support needs in PR, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix
- o Animal assessment teams (21 nongovernmental organization personnel) staging in Atlanta, GA for deployment; anticipated arrival in PR and USVI September 27 (ESF-11 Update, September 25, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o PR
 - Approximately 80 percent of PR Electric Power Authority (PREPA) total transmission on the island damaged; generation facilities received some damage, most expected to resume operations; Central San Juan and Palo Seco generation units re operating and enabling transmission to portions of Bayamon and Monacillos (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:07 p.m. EDT)
 - The Aguirre Plant and the Mayagüez plant available to generate energy, but do not have operable transmission in place; South Coast (heavy fuel oil) and Cambalache (diesel oil) plants severely affected by floodwaters
 - The Defense Logistics Agency and PR working to provide fuel to critical facilities (DOE SITREP #59, September 25, 2017, 4:21 p.m. EDT)
 - Foster Fuels, a DLA contractor, sending 100 fuel trucks with 275,000 gallons of diesel and 75,000 gallons of gasoline via barge to PR on September 26; expected arrival in PR no later than October 1 (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 3:30 pm EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000268

O USVI:

- A ship arrived in St. Thomas September 24 with fourteen 6,400 gallon containers of diesel or gasoline;
 Tri Island has a fuel order for 40,000 gallons of regular gasoline and 80,000 gallons of diesel estimated to arrive on October 1 (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 4:14 p.m. EDT)
- Western Area Power Administration's eight-person advance team continues to safely make progress on St. Thomas's overhead transmission lines
- 650 of the additional 1,300 poles will arrive on St. Thomas as early as September 26, and remainder will arrive as early as September 29 (DOE SITREP #59, September 25, 2017, 4:21 p.m. EDT)
- 3 ESF-12 Incident Management Assistance Team responders arrived in St. Croix on September 25; two
 will be traveling to PR tomorrow (ESF-12 Update, September 25, 2017, 11:07 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) combining two teams into one Type 3 IMT (14 law enforcement personnel) to provide POD security in PR; team in Atlanta, GA pending transportation (DOI Update, September 26 2017, 3:52 a.m. EDT)
- o Request pending for 60 additional Federal Law Enforcement officers to protect fuel distribution trucks in PR (ESF-13 Update, September 26, 2017, 2:04 a.m. EDT)
- o Total of nine Quick Response Teams (QRTs) operating in PR and the USVI
 - Six QRTs conducting security and protection missions for ESF-8 and ESF-9 throughout PR
 - One QRT assisting with security at the Metropolitan Detention Center in Guaynabo, PR
 - One QRT will provide security to the Grand Celebration (St. Croix) and SS Wright (St. Thomas)
- O Three QRTs remain on ready reserve (ESF-13 Update, September 25, 2017, 6:32 p.m. EDT)
- o Federal Protective Services providing security at MERS Staging Area, USACE Incident Support Base, and the Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower located at the Cyril E. King Airport in St. Thomas (USVI Sit Rep, September 24, 2017, 10:22 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Executive Director for Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration identified critical areas where private sector could assist and how to provide donations to PR (ESF-15 Email Update, September 26, 2017, 1:28 a.m. EDT)
- o NBEOC continues to coordinate relief flight offers for supplies and personnel to PR, private sector donations for canned water (scheduled to ship September 28), and addressing private sector logistics concerns (ESF-15 Email Update, September 26, 2017, 1:28 a.m. EDT)
- USDA media relations specialists will assist in PR and a Civil Authority Information Support Element (CAISE) will deploy to PR to distribute emergency messages in support of response operations, confirmed arrival of September 26 (ESF-15 Email Update, September 26, 2017, 1:28 a.m. EDT)

• U.S Department of Defense (DoD)

- o U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - Army Area Support Medical Company, Air Force Ground Surgical Team, and Civil Authority Information Support Element is fully operational near Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas (DoD Update, September 26, 2017, 00:38 a.m. EDT)
 - USS Kearsarge/26th Marine Expeditionary Unit Amphibious ready Group teams conducting route reconnaissance, clearance of main roads, and brush clearance on Roosevelt Roads Airfield (RRA) taxiways; RRA to be used as a logistic hub and relieve pressure on San Juan Airport in PR
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
 - 82 of the 103 DLA leased generators awaiting transportation to USVI and PR (DLA Update, September 26, 2017, 00:38 a.m. EDT)
 - 21 generators departed September 25 and en route in St. Thomas (DLA Update, September 26, 2017, 00:38 a.m. EDT)
 - 19 generators in Palm Beach port and will ship by commercial sea vessel September 27; estimated arrival of October 1 or 2
 - Lease on eleven generators extended to November 4 (DLA Update, September 26, 2017, 00:38 a.m. EDT)
 - FEMA will pick up 32 generators in FL and ship to USVI and PR by October 1 (DoD Update, September 25, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)
 - Distribution Order received for six transformers (pad mounted or portable) for Maria response and recovery (DoD Update, September 26, 2017, 00:38 a.m. EDT)



- Generator Deployment Schedule (DLA Generator Update Email, September 26, 2017, 5:20 a.m. EDT)
 - 31 arrived PR Sep 23
 - 21 depart PR / arrive STT Sep 27
 - 5 depart FL Sep 27 / arrive STT Sep 30
 - 5 depart FL Sep 29 / arrive STT Oct 2
 - 9 depart FL Sep 29 / arrive STT Oct 1
 - 21 depart PR / arrive STT Sep 27
 - 32 depart FL / arrive Oct 1

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o About 300 Military Police (MP) will arrive in PR and USVI September 26
- o PR:
 - Recovery and restoration operations underway; SAR operations ongoing as weather permits
 - Barge from NJ arrived in San Juan with 1.68 million liters of water, 10,000 cots and 31 generators
 - Four UH-60 helicopters will arrive in PR by September 27 to support NG operations
- o USVI:
 - Four aircraft arriving September 26, carrying 116th Infantry Headquarters unit, into St. Croix with more to follow later
 - New York NG Joint Incident Site Communications Capability on ground (NGB Update, September 25, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Nine USCG cutters, three of which have an aviation detachment with a helicopter on deck, USCG fixed and rotary wing assets, and logistics staffs, are conducting ongoing damage assessments, humanitarian missions, delivery of critical life-sustaining supplies, and maintaining reliable communications
- o Two USCG cutters en route from Curacao to provide additional support in PR and USVI
- USCG buoy tenders:
 - USCG cutter ELM, a heavy-lift buoy tender, arrived offshore PR September 25 and commenced Aids to Navigation assessment and repair operations in Guayanilla, Tallaboa, Ponce, and St. Thomas
 - USCG cutter CYPRESS, to arrive September 26 and deliver life sustaining supplies to eastern PR ports, then commence assessment and repair of critical Aids to Navigation in Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra and St. Croix
 - Both vessels equipped with oil skimming and recovery equipment (USCG Update, September 26, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- CBP Air and Marine Operations completed 22 cumulative missions delivering water, meals-ready-to-eat, and other supplies between PR and USVI utilizing three cargo/passenger aircraft and two observation aircrafts; also conducted return flights to CONUS and evacuee assistance missions between PR and USVI (CBP Update, September 25, 2017, 11:10 p.m. EDT)
- The 25-member CBP Officer Special Response Team providing force protection for ESF-8 and ESF-9 missions in PR, including USAR and DMAT support (CBP Update, September 25, 2017, 11:10 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- National Park Service (NPS) IMT departed Key West, FL with critical supplies September 25; confirming final plans for the marine vessel Fort Jefferson to arrive in port of San Juan September 28
- o NPS has a concessionaire-operated vessel that can ferry between PR and USVI
- o Fish and Wildlife Service has six aircraft available for Federal response efforts; all aircraft are available to provide cargo, reconnaissance, and passenger capabilities
- Confirmed September 24 that air-sling load drop of meals and water for Vieques successful; Point of Distribution (POD) established at Vieques National Wildlife Refuge
- U.S. Geological Survey providing stream gauge information to USACE to monitor conditions of Lago Toa
 Vaca Dam and Lago Guayabil Dam in south-central PR
- Local park personnel secured Incident Command Post for IMT at NPS San Juan National Historic Site Discovery Center; three staff arrived September 25 with communications equipment; 13 additional personnel expected (DOI Update, September 26 2017, 3:52 a.m. EDT)



Commodities Tables*

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory		
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15		
Cots	3,357		
Generators	4		
Hygiene	1		
Meals	1,617,241		
Sheeting	15,192		
Tarps	13,272		
Water	698,570		

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
Cots	2,650	3,057
Generators	6	4
1-11	3,600	3,600

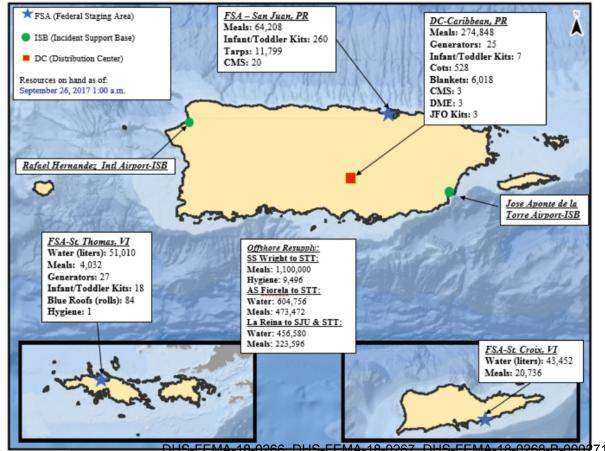
U.S. Virgin Islands

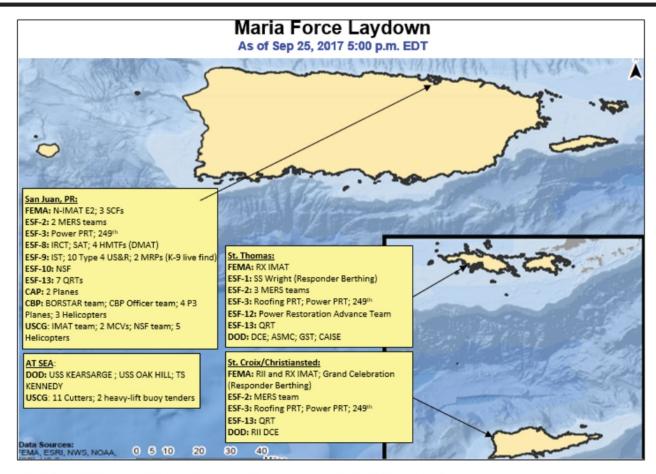
USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	510	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,152,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	321,500	694,970
Pet care supplies	1,837	0

(ESF-7 Update, September 26, 2017 1:00 a.m. EDT)

*Please see ESF 7 logistics section for additional commodities expected to be delivered by air and sea

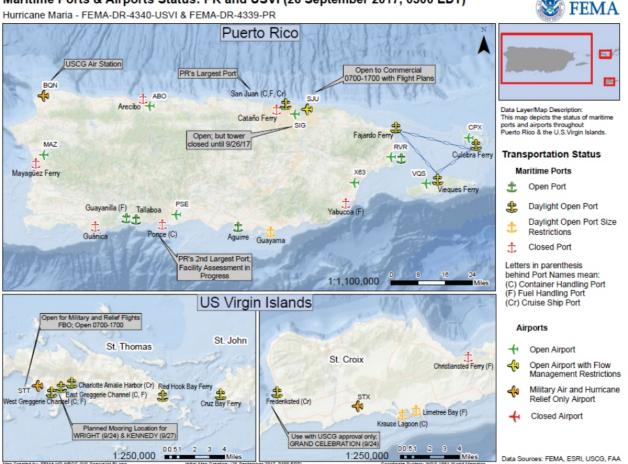
Current OCONUS FEMA Commodities Laydown (as of September 26, 1:00 a.m. EDT)





Maritime Ports & Airports Status: PR and USVI (26 September 2017, 0300 EDT)

Hurricane Maria - FEMA-DR-4340-USVI & FEMA-DR-4339-PR

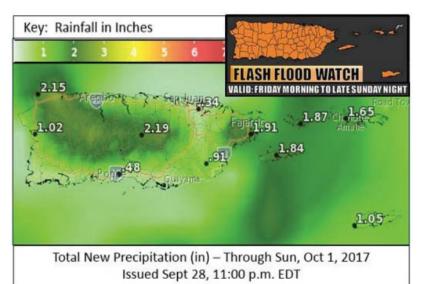


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Friday, September 29, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

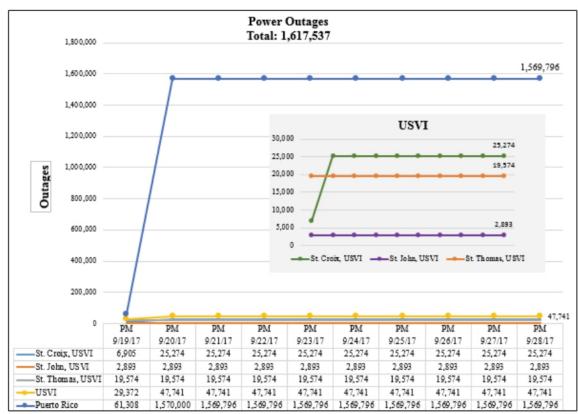
Tropical Storm Maria will continue moving east and away from the U.S. East Coast, and the risk for rough surf, rip currents, and beach erosion will subside by late Friday. Deep tropical moisture is expected to bring numerous showers and thunderstorms to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands by this afternoon through Saturday night. The potential exists for cloud to ground lightning and heavy rainfall which may cause additional flash flooding especially for areas that remain saturated from recent heavy rainfall. Rainfall amounts of 2 to 4 inches will be possible. The threat for heavy rainfall also exists over southern Florida including the Florida Keys over the next few days which



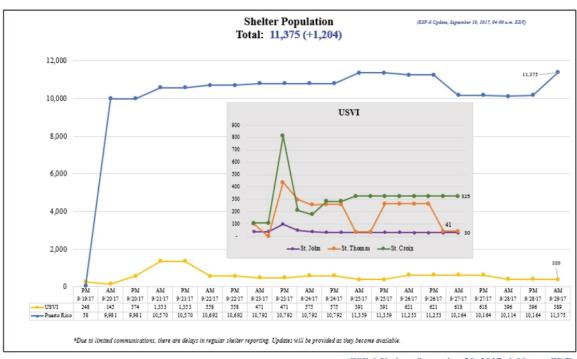
could also bring localized flash flooding. Moderate to major Tidal concerns will be an issue along the Southeast coast Sunday into Tuesday. (NOAA Update, September 29, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

Impact Summary:

Population Impacts							
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other	
PR	PR Director of Public Safety confirmed 16 fatalities	Shelters: 162 (+2) Pop: 11,375 (+1,261)	4% of customers have electricity	1 hospital fully operational; 56 partially operational; 5 closed; 7 unknown; 62 of 69 hospital assessments conducted	Curfew in effect 7:00 pm to 5:00 a.m. until further notice; health care workers, emergency officials, police, journalists, and citizens dealing with emergency situation exempt	58 of 68 government buildings closed	
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 7 Pop: 389 (-7) St. John Shelters: 2 Pop: 22 (-7) St. Thomas Shelters: 2 Pop: 41 (-223) St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	St. Croix requested mobile medical facility equivalent to asset on St. Thomas (ASMC); DOD working to fulfill request	Curfew in effect 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island Curfew in effect 6:00 p.m. EDT to 11:00 a.m. EDT in St. Croix	Planning for public school reopening October 9 15 of 19 government buildings closed	
As of:	September 27 12:03 p.m. EDT	September 29 3:59 a.m. EDT	September 28 4:30 p.m. EDT	September 29 1:56 a.m. EDT	September 28 10:00 a.m. EDT	September 28 1:29 p.m. EDT	



(ESF-12 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)



(ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 4:00 a.m. EDT)

Infrastructure Impacts						
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications
PR	11 airports open with restrictions; one closed	Open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Open with restrictions: Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Mayaguez All other ports closed	11 major roads open; 11 main roads remain closed 1,925 incidents reported for public roads (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals closed; 10 fuel tankers will arrive over next 15 days	Of the 52 waste water treatment plants, 9 operational, 19 non- operational, 24 have unknown operational status	6% of island with cell service; cell service around SJU airport restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers operational, but many continue to have generator/fuel issues
USVI	St. Thomas: Limited commercial aircraft St. Croix: Open with restrictions	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John: Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix: Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay, Frederiksted All other ports closed	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John: Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix: Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, with single lane alternating traffic due to debris Reports of sinkholes beginning to open on St. Croix		Boil Water Advisory for potable water issued territory-wide	34% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non- operational
As of:	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT	September 29 3:48 a.m. EDT

(ESF-1, USCG, ESF-12, ESF-10, ESF-2 Updates)

Declaration Activity:

Territory Declaration		Declared Counties				
Territory De	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
	9/20: DR-4339	54 municipalities	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective		
PR				measures for 180 days from declaration date		
9/10: DR-4336 4 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%				
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%		
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 27, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Description of Assessed	Puerto	τ	J.S. Virgin Isl	Totale	
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	166	56	3	34	259
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	162	59	3	60	284
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	32	*	*	*	32
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	44	5	0	5	54
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	2,942	*	*	*	2,942
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	2	2	0	9	13
Department of the Interior	225	20	41	0	286
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	2	3	0	23	28
DHS – NPPD	18	5	0	2	25
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)*	14	17	*	*	31
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	239	*	*	*	239
FEMA Deployed	493	193	4	37	727
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	183	0	0	0	183
Forest Service (ESF 4)	219	20	0	27	266
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	6	0	0	0	6
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	493	25	8	8	534
National Guard Bureau*	2,257	768	*	*	3,025
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	11	2	0	2	15
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	72	8	0	5	85
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)*	1,260	*	*	*	1,260
TOTALS	8,871	1,183	59	212	10,325

^{*} Notes: Civil Air Patrol flights supporting all USVI; DOD personnel numbers include 2,360 personnel at sea and 192 personnel supporting USVI; EPA offices supporting multiple islands; NGB and DOD will report USVI breakdown in next 24-48 hours; USCG has 1,260 personnel deployed throughout USVI in support of Maria (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 29, 2017, 4:30 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) with 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at the San Juan Convention Center
- Crisis Action Planning teams for Responder Lodging, Liquid Fuels, and Power Restoration operating 24/7
 (NRCC Update, September 27, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,461 (-64) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 28, 2017,12:43 p.m. EDT)
- O Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 22,355 (+547) and USVI: 7,053 (+3,854) (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 28, 2017, 7:02 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	53 (+3)	7 (+2)
II	USVI	29 (+1)	12 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #72, September 28, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region III IMAT deploying to St. Croix, USVI by October 2; Region X IMAT deploying to USVI from PR (Operations Order, September 28, 2017, 6:42 p.m. EDT; FOD Update, September 29, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power; PR Initial Operating Facility (IOF) established at Convention Center in San Juan
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - o EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - LISVI IOF located at St. TDbbs:sEMAC18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000276

- St. Croix EOC on generator power, internet connectivity limited
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o Airports:
 - San Juan International Airport (SJU) operating limited domestic flights; various systems have been brought back online (surveillance, air-ground communications, etc.) increasing Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) output from 3 flights per hour early this week to 28 IFR flights per hour September 27(ESF-1 Update, September 26 2017, 6:36 p.m. EDT)
 - Replacement generator for San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control arrived early morning September 29 (ESF-1 Update, September 29 2017, 5:23 a.m. EDT)
 - o Roads:
 - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) made \$40 million available to the PR Highways and Transportation Authority (PHRTA) for emergency relief work to impacted roads; PHRTA estimating state road damage of \$240 million (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 8:23 p.m. EDT)
 - Puerto Rico Department of Transportation (DTOP) reporting 58 debris removal contracts in place;
 approximately 13 debris crews active
 - Roads do not have working traffic signals due to power outages; DTOP submitted EMAC request to Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA) for traffic signal engineers, with requested October 18 delivery date (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 8:42 a.m. EDT)
 - o Transit:
 - Rail: Tren Urbano rail service remains suspended pending debris removal and PR Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) inspections of tracks and station terminals
 - Bus: First Transit buses providing survivor transportation between shelters and transporting emergency responders from airport to work sites; Autoridad Metropolitana de Autobuses bus service remains suspended
 - o Ferry: Autoridad de Transporte Maritimo ferry transporting emergency supplies to Vieques and Culebra, and providing limited service during daylight hours (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - o Ports:
 - Empire State to transport up to 250 first responders and National Guardsmen from Key West to PR., scheduled to arrive in San Juan October 1 (ESF-1 Update, September 29, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Passenger/Cargo Ship La Suprema en route to PR to provide berthing for up to 2,200 responders;
 USCG marine inspectors meeting vessel in Canary Islands to perform inspection (ESF-1 Update, September 29, 2017, 12:30 a.m. EDT)
 - NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson scheduled to survey Port of Ponce September 29 and Roosevelt Roads on September 30
 - Port of Yabucoa expected to re-open September 29, pending repairs (USCG Update, September 28, 2017, 12:41 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Puerto Rico Telecommunications Regulatory Board reporting 96 (6%) of 1,619 cell phone towers operational (PR Situation Report-6, September 28, 2017, 9:54 p.m. EDT)
- Satellite Phones: Globalstar satellite telecom facility in PR no longer operational due to lack of fuel for generator; signals rolled over to Venezuela but this could impact service; ESF-2 working with PR fuel distributor to address fuel shortfall
- Public Service Answering Points (PSAP) Status: Back-up site answering all 911 calls; primary PSAP site closed after breakdown due to mechanical failure (ESF-2 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:29 p.m. EDT)
- All MERS assets deployed to PR (over 30 personnel with large scale communications vehicles and radio, satellite, and IP network based capabilities) on site and supporting US&R, National Disaster Medical System, and FEMA IMAT teams (ESF-2 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:29 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 52 of 64 requested pre-installation inspections; three generators installed and two additional generator installations in progress; 55 of 179 requested generators available on hand in PR
 - Six step-up Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) transformers arrived September 28
- Dams: USACE personnel completed damage assessment at Guajataca Dam and working with FEMA,
 Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA), and civilian engineers to develop repair plan; sandbags will not arrive prior to rainfall on September 29; engineers are continually evaluating the situation (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:22 a.m. EDT)
- Debris:
 - Completed debris removal on Roads 191, 605 and 14 on September 28
 - Beginning route reconnaissance September 30 for Roads 167, 178, 740 and 156 (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:22 a.m. EDT)
 - Engaged with Environmental Quality Board to obtain waivers for temporary disposal sites; coordinating multiple environmental issues (ESF-3 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:54 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Roofing:
 - Current estimates: 30,000 roofs damaged
 - Collected 68 (+21) Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:22 a.m. EDT)
 - Completed roofing assessments for FBI Communications Facility and San Juan Federal Courthouse
 - USACE issued task order to temporary roofing contractor; will begin roofing once 25,000 rolls of blue sheeting arrive 29 September (ESF-3 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:54 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- o Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (26 personnel) conducting emergency road clearing and logistics management in PR
- o One Type 2 IMT (85 personnel) providing command, control, and coordination of resources as well as firefighting capability assessment in San Juan
- One Type-1 IMT (49 individuals) staged in San Juan to support receiving and distribution of commodities at Aguadilla (ESF-4 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- o Fourth Civil Air Patrol (CAP) aircraft will be available September 30
- CAP completed four imagery sorties September 28 to survey potential field hospital locations and complete infrastructure and housing damage assessments; 14,000 images uploaded to date (CAP Update, September 28, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- American Red Cross working with ESF-13 to manage site security at distribution points, routes, and warehouses (ESF-6 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)
- Feeding Taskforce coordinating efforts to provide 6M meals/day for 30 days; distribution continues to be a priority (ESF-6 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)
- o 302 (+79) registrations received on the American Red Cross' Safe and Well reunification website (ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)
- o Shelters:
 - PR Department of Health (DOH) addressing critical potable water shortage in shelters
 - 250 Infant and toddler kits staged; additional 500 kits approved on September 28 (ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)
- Voluntary Organizations:
 - Feeding operations dropped to seven fixed sites due to lack of commodities; trying to secure food, water and fuel from local sources and FEMA
 - Coordinating with voluntary agencies seeking billeting at FEMA facilities; received five requests for support
- Donations Management: Continuing to field donations requests and refer offers to National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) website; facilitating movement of donations from FL to PR/USVI (ESF-6 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o FEMA commodities delivered to PR to date: 1.3M meals, 2.7M liters of water, 5,000 tarps, 30 generators, and 22,202 cots (ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- Municipalities picking up requested items at Regional Staging Areas (RSAs) (10 of 12 open) instead of Points of Distribution (PODs); if they cannot pick up in-person, delivered to municipality (ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- o Five barges scheduled to arrive in PR between September 29 and October 5; commodities include 2.5M liters of water, 3M meals, two generators, and 11,500 sheeting
- Scheduled flights delivered 87,400 liters of water, 55,000 meals, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) dialysis medical equipment, a USCG mobile medical unit, 126 satellite phones, and Federal personnel on September 28 (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017 2:29 a.m. EDT)
- o FEMA coordinating with local officials to establish Business Operations Center to assist with private sector response and recovery (ESF-15 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	550	350	200
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	400	200
TS Empire State	En route	PR	10/1	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430	0	430
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	750	400

(ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017, 4:35 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- One Incident Response Coordination Team, eight Health and Medical Task Forces, one Service Access Team, one Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT) Assessment Team, and two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking Teams in San Juan; 238 additional HHS personnel arrived in PR from Atlanta September 28 (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)
- O Working group assessing needs of 6,000 dialysis patients (ESF-8 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:31 p.m. EDT)
- HHS will deploy five 250-bed Federal Medical Stations and two Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) caches by September 29 (ESF-8 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:31 p.m. EDT)
- o Hospitals:
 - Centro Medico will serve as central designated medical facility; created seven regional hubs for medical support
 - Veteran Affairs reported one medical center and three outpatient centers open; supporting 80,000 veterans in PR and USVI
- O Dialysis Centers: 44 of 48 dialysis centers open, many operating at less than normal capacity; fuel and water supplies must be resupplied every two days (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces active in Puerto Rico; all other task forces begun demobilization (ESF-9 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:45 p.m. EDT)
- o FEMA US&R teams visited all 78 PR municipalities (ESF-9 Email Update, September 28, 2017, 11:11 p.m. EDT)
- o FEMA US&R saved or assisted 843 individuals in PR and USVI (ESF-9 Update, September 28, 2017, 12:15 a.m. EDT)
- o FEMA US&R teams searched 2,647 structures total across PR and St. Croix; 154 damaged, 163 failed, 123 destroyed (ESF-9 Update, September 27, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
- USCG SAR communications towers in southern PR improved from inoperable to intermittent; towers in
 eastern PR remain inoperable; enhanced mobile incident command post scheduled to depart Jacksonville
 September 29 and arrive in San Juan October 6 (USCG Update, September 28, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

• Sampled and tested 17 public water systems and eight tested positive for e. coli; system proprietors disinfected systems and expect re-sample results September 30 (ESF-10, September 28, 2017, 1:56 p.m. EDT)



- Fifteen USCG National Strike Force (NSF) arrived in PR September 28; conduct post-storm assessments and recovery operations (USCG Update, September 29, 12:09 a.m. EDT)
- Port assessments identified approximately 100-150 vessel targets; USCG NSF Strike Teams working to identify and notify vessel owners (USCG Update, September 28, 1:20 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

O Animal subject matter expert conducting assessments on PR (ESF-11 Update, September 28, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- DHS waived the Jones Act shipping restrictions for a 10-day period starting September 28
- New York Power Authority crews conducting assessments and limited restoration work
- Approximately 90% of Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency transmission systems damaged (ESF-12 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)
- o Fuel:
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) transporting initial shipment of 100 trucks and 275,000 gallons of diesel; 75,000 gallons gasoline will arrive in San Juan October 2
 - DLA transporting 15,000 gallons of propane and 90 fuel trucks to PR, estimated to arrive October 1 (ESF-12 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:41 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o ESF-9 no longer requiring force protection; personnel reassigned to assist Puerto Rico Police Department September 29 (Incident Status Summary #6, September 28, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Five additional Quick Response Teams (QRTs) with 136 Federal Law Enforcement Officers (FLEOs) en route to San Juan (ESF-13 Update, September 28, 2017, 5:18 p.m. EDT)
- QRTs providing force protection for ESF-8 teams and providing security at FEMA fuel station at San Juan convention center

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC) coordinating with FAA to provide guidance to private sector regarding relief flights for staff members in PR
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce hosted conference call September 28th focusing on response needs in PR (ESF-15 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:56 p.m. EDT)
- Two Civil Authority Civil Support (CAIS) teams conducting assessments and broadcasting approved public service announcements in central and northwestern PR (Incident Status Report #6, September 29, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S Department of Defense (DOD)

- o U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - U.S. Marine Corps Engineers cleared 3 miles of roads September 28; route to both FAA towers at Roosevelt Roads now open to ground traffic
 - USNORTHCOM deploying a Role 3 medical capability and substantial additional medical support;
 Role 3 medical capability includes a self-sufficient deployable medical/surgical treatment facility
 providing trauma, emergency and routine medical care, including inpatient care with 50 inpatient beds for up to 10 days
 - C-5 arrived September 29 with generator to enhance air traffic control capability and increase air traffic capacity
 - One C-17 arrived September 28 in PR with the U.S. Coast Guard Mobile Medical Unit to provide fast response emergency medical support
 - Medical ship USNS COMFORT will depart Norfolk, VA September 29; and expected to arrive middle of next week
 - Canadian CC-177 arrived September 28 with U.S. Civil Affairs Information Support Element to support critical public information efforts (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 1:01 a.m.)
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Will complete delivery of 63 leased generators October 1 and deliver 100 fuel trucks (275K gallons diesel/75K gasoline) October 2
 - Mission Assignment approved to provide ~2.5M commercial meals per day for 30 days starting October 7 and 600K Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) per day for 20 days starting September 30 (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 1:01 a.m.)



• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- Route clearance operations ongoing
- Planning two air bridges that will transport meals to San Juan; 12 National Guard Armories throughout PR will serve as Points of Distribution (PODs) (NGB Update, September 27, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Enhanced mobile incident command post scheduled to depart Jacksonville, FL September 29 for San Juan, arrival October 6
- Army National Guard planning to load 10,000 lbs. of food and water onto Coast Guard Cutter Elm for transport to Vieques for humanitarian relief
- Four Mobile Support unit tents set up at Air Station Borinquen to support operations (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 1:16 a.m. EDT)
- o USCG Mobile Medical Unit arrived in Borinquen September 28 (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 1:16 a.m. EDT)
- USCG cutter Cypress completed assessment and repair of critical Aids to Navigation (A to N) in Roosevelt Roads and Vieques September 27 serviced Fajardo and Culebra A to N September 28 (USCG Update, September 28, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

CBP Air-Marines completed a total of 51 (+10) flight missions delivering water, meals-ready-to-eat,
 Satellite Kit, and other supplies; flights returning to CONUS will transport American citizens in need of evacuation (CBP Update, September 28, 2017, 2:15 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
 - Office of Law Enforcement team (six personnel) airlifted supplies to staff, assessed how to distribute food and supplies to rural locations, and is working with CBP to evacuate eight family members from Vieques
 - IMT stabilizing employee housing and assisting local community with USCG in Vieques, removing debris to gain access in the Rio Grande area near the Puerto Rican Parrot Aviary facility
 - Three fixed-wing aircraft departing from FL to PR between September 29-October 1 to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities; helicopter should be available for deployment next week
- National Park Service (NPS) vessel Fort Jefferson transporting DOI supplies to Port of San Juan, expected to arrive September 28
 - Vessel Fort Jefferson transporting DOI supplies to Port of San Juan arrived September 28th
 - Eastern IMT preparing to deploy to San Juan, PR, to coordinate resource deployment
- United States Geological Survey prioritizing gage repairs, beginning with those around dams; evaluating repair based on availability of fuel; six gages arrived on September 28th for immediate deployment (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o Airports:
 - Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower operational under Visual Flight Rules (VFR) at Cyril E. King Airport (STT)
 - Limited commercial air operations into St. Thomas began September 28; inter-island commercial flights scheduled to resume October 1 (USVI SitRep, September 28, 2017, 9:54 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix airport (STX) scheduled to receive commercial flights October 5 (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 8:23
 p.m. EDT)
- O Transit: All regular transit services suspended (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- o Public Service Answering Points (PSAP) Status:
 - St. Croix 911 Call Center completely down due to significant damage to building, estimated time to repair unknown; 911 calls rerouted to St. Thomas center (VI Situation Report-13/06, September 28, 2017, 9:54 p.m. EDT)



- St. Thomas 911 Call Center able to receive calls but unable to retrieve location information due to technical issues, estimated time to repair unknown (ESF-2 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:29 p.m. EDT)
- All MERS assets deployed to USVI (over 20 personnel across all three islands with large scale communications vehicles and radio, satellite, and IP network based capabilities) on site and supporting US&R, National Disaster Medical System, and FEMA IMAT teams (ESF-2 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:29 p.m. EDT)

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 112 (+2) of 138 requested pre-installation inspections; installed 15 generators and three more are in progress
 - 48 (+10) generators available on hand, 78 more requested (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:22 a.m. EDT)
- Debris
 - St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 1
 - St. Croix: USACE estimates debris volume at 750,000 cubic yards (ESF-3 Update, September 26, 2017, 11:08 a.m. EDT)
 - St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8
- Temporary Roofing
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
 - Assessed 26, collected 435 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements, and installed eight roofs (ESF-3 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:44 p.m. EDT)

ESF-4: Firefighting

• Type 2 IMT assigned to commodity distribution in St. Croix (20 personnel) and in St. Thomas (26 personnel); startup of logistical staging area planned for September 29th (ESF-4 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:23 p.m.

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- American Red Cross continues to work with ESF-13 to manage site security at distribution points, routes, and warehouses (ESF-6 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)
- American Red Cross distributed 10,281 bulk items including clean up kits, comfort kits, tarps and cases of water; served 26,844 meals and 7,240 snacks to date (ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:05 a.m. EDT)
- Donations Management: Continuing to field donations requests and refer offers to National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD) website; facilitating movement of donations from FL to PR/USVI (ESF-6 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:31 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Fifteen (-2) GSA owned and leased properties in USVI closed (GSA Update, September 28, 2017, 1:36 p.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas:
 - FEMA commodities delivered to St. Thomas to date: 1.7M meals, 1.8M liters of water, and 15,000 tarps (ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017 1:45 p.m. EDT)
 - Establishing Incident Support Base (ISB) at Cyril E. King Airport (ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Eight PODS will open September 29 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 28, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- o St. Thomas:
 - FEMA commodities delivered to St. Croix to date: 708,960 meals, 398,000 liters of water, and 10,000 tarps (ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017 7:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Eight PODs will be open September 29 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 28, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
 - One flight carrying 23,000 meals and 18,000 liters of water arrived September 28 (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017 2:29 a.m. EDT)



Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	468	1,232
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	121	194
Ocean Constructor	En route	USVI: St. John	9/29	196		
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azzure	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	589	1,426

(ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017, 4:25 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Royal Caribbean ship departing September 29; accommodating up to 750 passengers from St. Croix, 200 from St. John, and 50 from St. Thomas to Ft. Lauderdale arriving October 2 (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix: DoD working to fulfill a request for a mobile medical facility; Caribbean Kidney Center providing supplies to last three weeks depending how many of the 23 current patients remain on the island (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)
- O St. Thomas: Will complete assessment of Schneider Regional Hospital by September 29 to determine when patient services may resume (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Eighteen EPA oil and hazardous materials assessment personnel in Atlanta awaiting transport to USVI (ESF-10, September 28, 2017, 1:56 p.m. EDT)
- Established branches in St. Thomas (three NSF Strike Teams) and St. Croix (two NSF Strike Teams) to commence post-storm assessment and recovery operations (USCG Update, September 28, 1:20 p.m. EDT)
- The waste water treatment plants on all three islands are operational but have limited pumping capacity due to lack of commercial power (USVI SitRep, September 28, 2017, 9:54 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o Three assessment teams arrived in St. Croix on September 28 and will continue to St. Thomas and St. John September 29 (ESF-11 Update, September 28, 2017, 10:00 p.m. EDT)
- Only facility for food safety assessments in USVI closed; no power on site, will conduct more thorough assessment once communications restored (ESF-11 Update, September 28, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Power:
 - Continuing damage assessments of Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority distribution systems; will develop restoration plans upon completion of damage assessment process
 - Shipment of 1,300 additional poles expected to arrive by middle of next week to support reconstruction; nine bucket trucks will also ship to PR later this week (ESF-12 Update, September 28, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 17 personnel from Western Area Power Administration expected to arrive on St. Thomas September 29 followed by equipment on October 1 or 2 (Department of Energy Situation Report #65, September 28, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

o Fuel:

- Race Track will deliver 200,000 gallons of fuel to St. John and St. Croix October 1 (SitRep #64 Update, September 28, 2017, 9:45 a.m. EDT)
- 40,000 gallons of regular gasoline and 80,000 gallons of diesel estimated to arrive in St. Thomas on October 1
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) transporting 10,000 gallons of propane, estimated to arrive October 1 (ESF-12 Update, September 28, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Five Federal Law Enforcement Officers providing security for cruise ship Grand Celebration (St. Croix) and five for SS Wright (St. Thomas) (ESF-13 Update, September 28, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)
- 40 New York State Troopers arrived in St. John September 28 to supplement local law enforcement (Incident Status Summary #6, September 28, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

o CAIS teams on St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John providing messaging to survivors via loudspeaker broadcasting and text messaging (Incident Status Report #6, September 29, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- o U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - One C-17 (10 personnel and 33 tons of equipment) arrived September 28 in St. Thomas with Composite Supply Company to provide support to the 601st Area Support Medical Company
 - Three C-17s arrived in St. Croix September 28 with 22 pallets of bottled water and 25 pallets of shelf-stable meals (supports 250,000 local residents) (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 1:01 a.m.)
- O Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): Will deliver 40 leased generators by October 1 (DOD Update, September 28, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NG)

• Two mobile military housing units currently on St. Thomas, to be used by military personnel assisting with response operations; two more scheduled to be delivered to St. Thomas and two to St. Croix (NGB Update, September 28, 2017, 12:59 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

USCG cutter Cypress completed assessment and repair of critical Aids to Navigation (A to N) in St.
 Thomas and will service St. Croix A to N upon completion of PR operations (USCG Update, September 28, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

O Virgin Islands National Park employees conducting assessments and removing debris (DOI Update, September 28, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR:

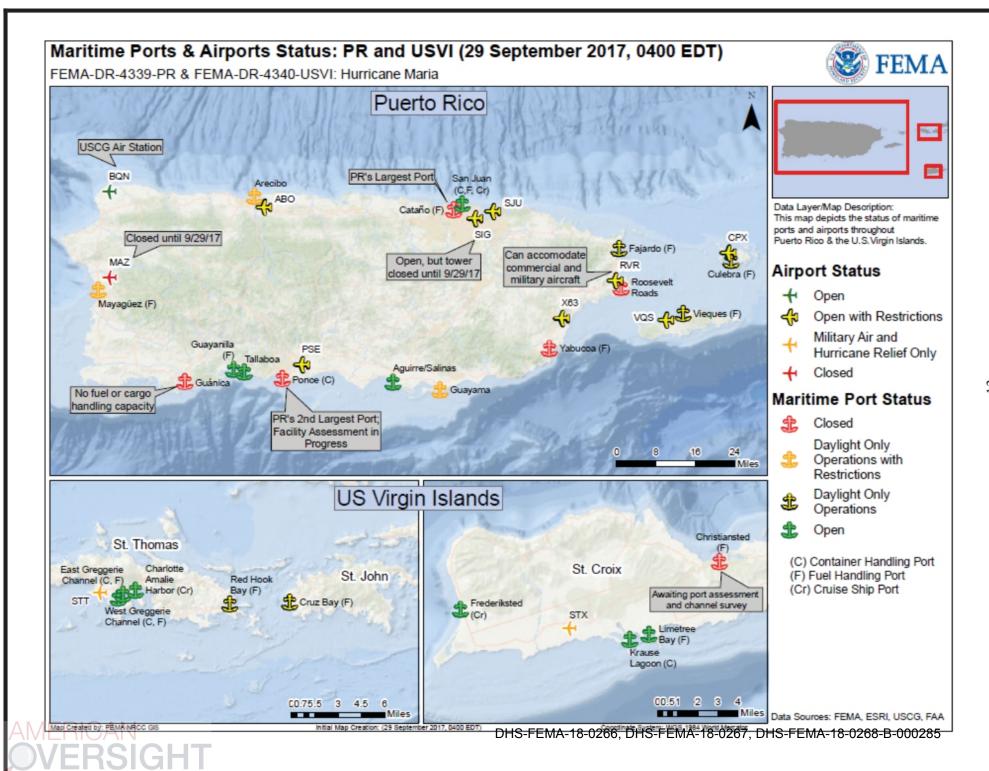
St. Thomas	Arrived Qty
Meals	1,769,172
Tarps	15,485
Water	1,840,213

St. Croix	Arrived Qty
Meals	708,960
Tarps	10,000
Water	398,000

PR	Arrived Qty			
Meals	1,300,228			
Tarps	5,000			
Water	2,766,361			
Generator	30			
Cots	22,202			

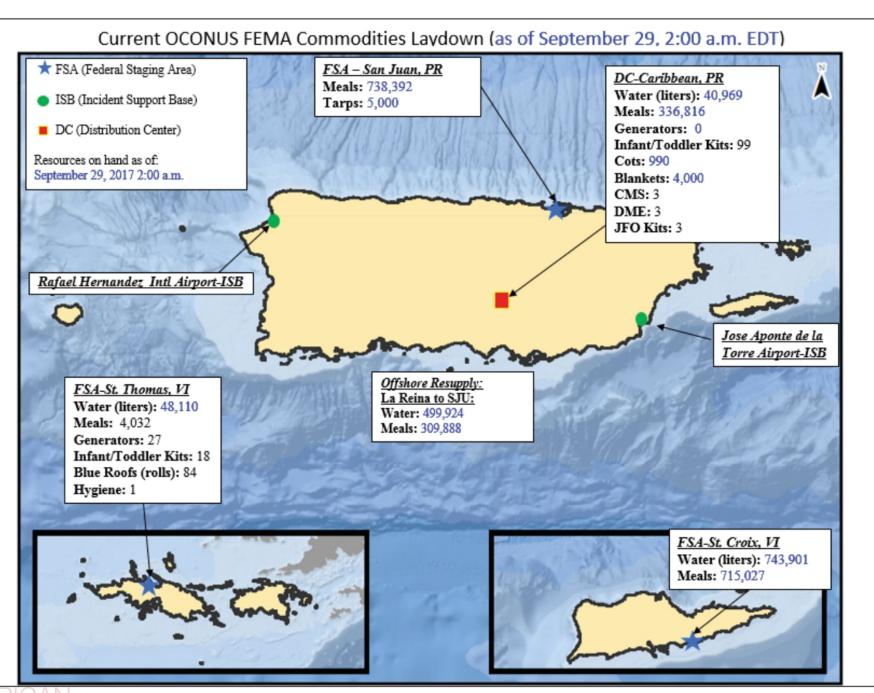
(ESF-7 Update, September 28, 2017 11:04 p.m. EDT)

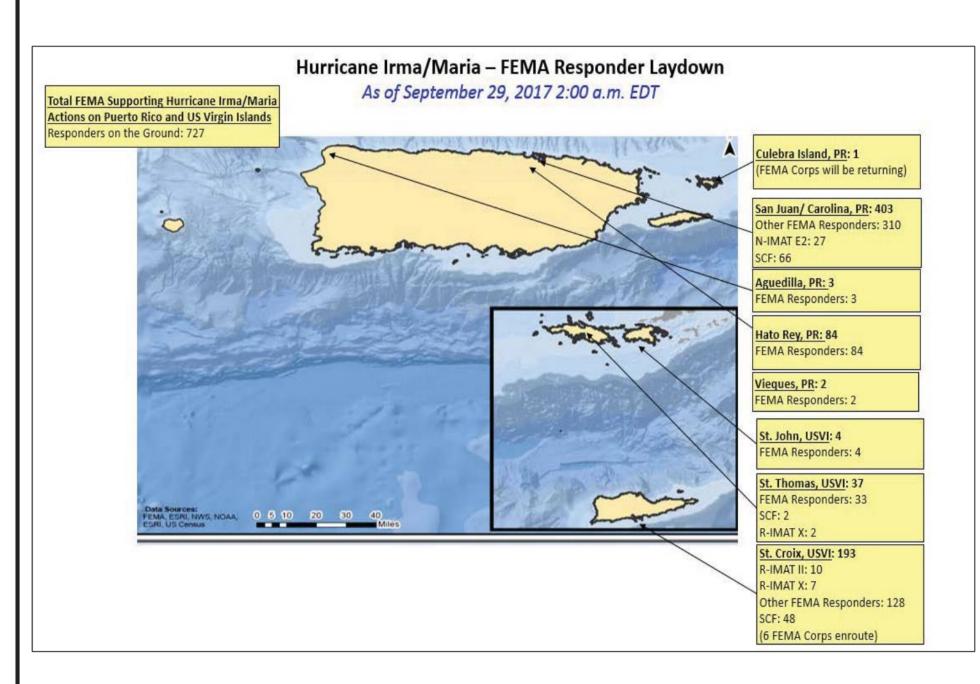




Maria Force Laydown As of September 29, 2017 5:00 a.m. EDT St. John: St. Thomas: ESF-2: MERS FEMA: RX-IMAT Puerto Rico: ESF-3: 249th ESF-1: SS Wright (Responder Berthing) FEMA: N-IMAT-E2 ESF-8: HMTF ESF-2: MERS ESF-1: 12 Debris Removal Crews CAP: Aerial Support ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power PRT; 249th ESF-2: MERS ESF-4: Type 2 IMT ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power PRT; 249th; ESF-8: HMTF ESF-4: 17 chainsaw teams; FDNY Type 2 IMT ESF-12: IMAT Support; Power Restoration ESF-8: IRCT; SAT; DMATs; DMORT Advance Team ESF-9: IST; 5 Type 4 US&R ESF-13: QRT ESF-10: NSF CBP: SRT ESF-12: IMAT Support DOD: DCE; ASMC; GST; CAISE ESF-13: QRTs USCG: NSF CAP: Arial Support USCG: IMAT teams; NSF teams DOD: DCE St. Croix/Christiansted: FEMA: RII-IMAT & RX-IMAT ESF-2: MERS ESF-3: Roofing Teams; Power PRT; 249th AT SEA: ESF-4: Type 2 IMT ESF-1: TS KENNEDY ESF-8: HMTF DOD: USS KEARSARGE; USS OAK HILL USCG: 12 Cutters ESF-12: IMAT Support CBR: SRT DOD: DCE; CAISE Data Sources: USCG: NSF 0 5 10 20 30 EMA, ESRI, NWS, NOAA,









Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots

Hurricane Maria, Tropical Storm Jose, and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey Thursday, September 21, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Hurricane Maria: At 5:00 AM ET, the large eye of Hurricane Maria was located near latitude 19.6 North, longitude 68.4 West. Maria is moving toward the northwest near 9 mph, and this general motion with a decrease in forward speed is expected through tonight. A turn toward the north-northwest is forecast on Friday. On the forecast track, the core of Hurricane Maria will continue to move away from Puerto Rico during the next several hours, On the forecast track, the eye of Hurricane Maria will continue to pass offshore of the northeastern coast of the Dominican Republic today. Maria should then move near the Turks and Caicos Islands and the southeastern Bahamas tonight and Friday. Maximum sustained winds are near 115 mph with higher gusts. Maria is a category 3 hurricane and some strengthening is possible over the next couple of days. Strong gusty winds are still occurring over portions of Puerto Rico, but should continue to gradually subside this morning. Tropical storm or hurricane conditions are continuing across portions of the warning areas in the Dominican Republic. Hurricane conditions are expected to begin in portions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the southeastern Bahamas tonight, with tropical storm conditions beginning in these areas later today. Additional rainfall in Puerto Rico is expected to range from 4 to 8 inches and rainfall is expected to continue to cause life-threatening flash floods and mudslides.

<u>Tropical Storm Jose:</u> At 5:00 AM ET, the center of Tropical Storm Jose was located near latitude 39.8 North, longitude 67.8 West. Jose is moving toward the east at 2 mph and this general motion with a decrease in forward speed is expected through Thursday. A slow westward motion should begin Thursday night. On the forecast track, the center of Jose is expected to meander off the coast of southeast New England during the next several days. Maximum sustained winds are near 60 mph with higher gusts. Jose is expected to become post-tropical by Friday. Swells generated by Jose are affecting Bermuda and much of the U.S. east coast and will likely cause dangerous surf and rip current conditions during the next several days. Jose is expected to produce the following additional rainfall accumulations through Friday: Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod...additional 1 to 2 inches. Nantucket...additional 2 to 4 inches. (NOAA Update, September 21, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

Hurricane Maria:

Note: The cone contains the probable path of the storm center but does not show the size of the storm. Hazardous conditions can occur outside of the cone. 2 AM Sun 3 AM Sun 3 AM Sun 4 AM Sun 5 AM Thu 2 AM Sun 5 AM Thu 2 AM Sun 5 AM Thu 2 AM Sun 5 AM Thu 6 Ow 55W 50W 6 Ow 5

Tropical Storm Jose:





Senior Leadership Briefing

Hurricane Maria

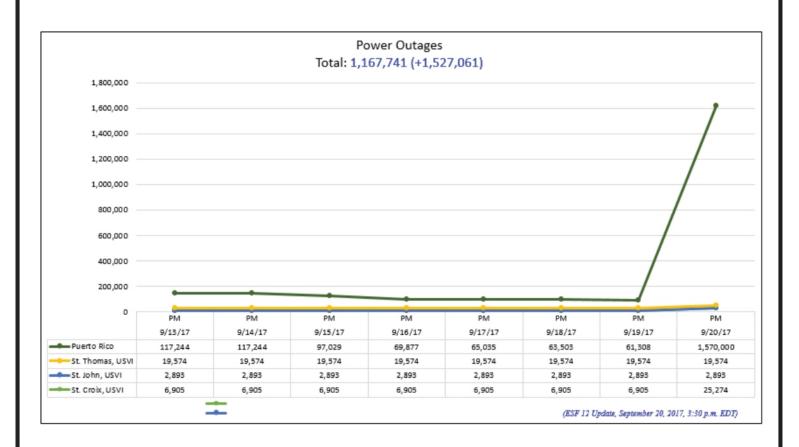
Thursday, September 21, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Impact Summary:

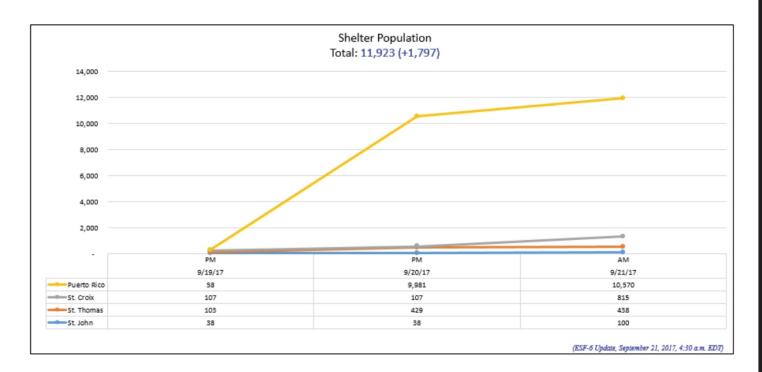
			Popu	llation Impacts		
Territory	Territory Confirmed Fatalities		Customer Power Outages Hospit		Evacuations	Other
USVI	0	Shelters: 8 Pop: 1,353 (+1,208)	St. Thomas: 19,574 St. John: 2,893 St. Croix: 6,905	Hospitals: TBD Post- Maria impact Dialysis centers: TBD Post-Maria impact	No mandatory orders	Public schools remain closed Curfew remains in effect
PR	0	Shelters: 174 (+2) Pop: 10,570 (+589)*	1,570,000 (+1,508,692)	Hospitals: TBD Post- Maria impact Dialysis centers: TBD Post-Maria impact	Mandatory evacuation for four municipalities	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. – 6:00 a.m. until September 23
As of:	September 17 11:00 a.m. EDT	September 21 4:46 a.m. EDT	September 20 3:06 p.m. EDT	September 20 10:49 EDT	September 20 2:12 p.m. EDT	September 20 11:06 p.m. EDT

(ESF-8, September 21, 2017, 4:46 a.m. EDT; ESF-12, September 20, 2017, 12:39 p.m. EDT)

^{*}PR reporting is current as of mid-day 09/20/2017. Due to limited communications, there may be delays in regular shelter reporting







	Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	ritory Air Ports		Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water			
USVI	Closed St. Thomas and St. Croix closed until September 21	Closed	Public transit not operational in St. Thomas and St. John Ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John suspended	Existing damage in St. Croix and St. John from Irma; Assessments and debris removal to resume weather permitting	The islands do not contain any pipelines	Current status unknown; Six of eight municipal wastewater treatment plants were in service as of September 19; Four of 15 sanitary pump stations in St. Thomas and St. John were not in service as of September 19			
PR	6 closed; 4 unconfirmed status San Juan Airport closed	Closed	Ferry service, heavy rail, and bus transit suspended until further notice	Status update not yet available	All pipeline operations on the island have been temporarily suspended	Current status unknown; Drinking and wastewater treatment plants at normal operations as of September 19			
As of:	September 21 12:09 a.m. EDT	September 20 12:35 p.m. EDT	September 20 11:37 a.m. EDT	September 19 4:00 p.m. EDT	September 20 11:31 a.m. EDT	September 19 11:49 a.m. EDT			

(ESF - 1 Update, September 20, 2017 12:35 p.m. EDT)

Declaration Activity:

Touritour	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix	All	75%		
USVI	9/7: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)		
PR	9/18: <i>EM-3391</i>		All (Categories A and B)	75%		
T K	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 (0) municipalities	75%		

(FEMA Declaration Unit, September 20, 2017 and Office of Chief Counsel, September 21, 2017, 5:53 a.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	St. Thomas	St. Croix	St. John	PR	CONUS*	Totals
ESF-1/ Department of Transportation	2	0	0	0	0	2
ESF 3/ Army Corps of Engineers	39	40	0	96	20	195
ESF 4/ Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF-6/ American Red Cross	46	9	4	10	4	73
ESF-6/ Small Business Administration**	0	0	0	15	0	15
ESF-8/ Health and Human Services	0	0	0	129	0	129
ESF-9/ Search and Rescue	0	1	0	275	0	276
ESF-10/ Environmental Protection Agency**	0	1	0	0	19	20
ESF-11/ Department of Agriculture	0	0	0	2	0	2
ESF-12/ Department of Energy	1	1	0	8	0	10
ESF-13/ Law Enforcement**	0	0	0	81	0	81
DOD Title 10****	1	32	0	64	0	97
National Guard Bureau	946	***	***	457	2	1,405
United States Coast Guard	0	0	0	431	0	431
DHS – NPPD	6	6	0	20	0	32
Transportation Security Administration**	0	0	0	0	21	21
Customs and Border Protection**	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA Caribbean Area Division	0	0	0	44	0	44
FEMA Deployed	13	43	2	301	86	445
National Weather Service- NOAA	0	0	0	26	0	26
General Services Administration	0	0	0	4	0	4
Department of the Interior	0	15	31	140	0	186
Other Federal Agencies	0	0	0	0	6	6
Other Personnel Re-Located	0	0	0	0	33	33
TOTALS	1,054	148	37	2,103	191	3,533

*Repositioned CONUS prior to storm, awaiting transport back to PR/USVI

**Numbers not confirmed night shift September 20-21

***NGB personnel supporting efforts throughout USVI

**** 3501 DOD personnel at sea supporting Maria

Note: Changes in blue reflect updated accountability, not actual changes in personnel locations (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 22, 2017, 4:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) assumed incident support responsibilities from Region II and transitioned to night shift operations from Level II to Level I September 20 (Daily Operations Briefing., September 20, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)



Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,509 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- o 48 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members, five FEMA Corps members, and 12 DHS Surge personnel deployed/deployed pending check-in and training in support of Hurricane Maria-affected states and territories (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	22 (+1)	11 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #56, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I

• Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level II (Partial Activation) for Tropical Storm Jose (Region 1 SitRep, September 20, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC staff deployed to FEMA Headquarters to support NRCC operations; 19 arrived September 20, additional personnel will arrive September 21 (Region II SASC, September 20, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; FEMA Region X IMAT in St. Thomas, USVI (FOD Update, September 18, 2017, 3:55 p.m. EDT)
- Region II Caribbean Area Division staff working from PR Distribution Center cannot exit due to debris on roads; two other personnel working from PR Emergency Management Agency EOC (Region II SASC, September 20, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency and territory-wide curfew remain in effect, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Rolling Brief, September 19, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Full Activation but with limited operations as of 8:00 a.m. EDT September 20 due to water damage, state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII Update, September 20, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- One Airfield Assessment Team (AAT) scheduled to deploy to St. Thomas September 21
- Three LNO teams deploying to USVI and PR September 22; one team to arrive in St. Croix, one team to arrive in St. Thomas, and one team to arrive in PR (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)
- O Mobile air traffic control tower previously relocated from St. Thomas to Charleston, SC scheduled for airlift back to St. Thomas on September 22 (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)
- Frederiksted Port (STX) is significantly damaged in at least three points, requiring extensive and timely repairs (USVI Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- USACE and NOAA survey crews traveling via USCG Cutter to San Juan September 21; will utilize
 internal and contract capabilities to survey ports; Port Priorities: San Juan, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Ponce,
 Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 1:28 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Initial unconfirmed reports indicate commercial communications suffered significant damage, minimal wireless coverage (ESF-2 Update, September 20, 2017, 10:46 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA staff located on St. Croix created a watch desk to facilitate communications
- Terrestrial services on St. Croix nearly non-existent across the island; public service communications systems and 9-1-1 system out of service (USVI Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- Identified additional Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) assets in TX and FL to deploy to PR;
 MERS personnel scheduled for airlift to St. Thomas on September 22 (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)



• Activated commercial communications Disaster Information Reporting System for USVI and PR; first report will be published September 21; reporting voluntary for commercial communications carriers (ESF-2 Update, September 20, 2017, 10:46 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Temporary Roofing Mission ("Blue-Roofs"): Received Mission Assignment for USVI; preparing resources for deployment (ESF-3 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:53 a.m. EDT)
- Two ESF-3 Command vehicles scheduled to be airlifted on September 22; one vehicle to USVI and one vehicle to PR (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- National Incident Management Organization Incident Management Team (ten personnel) scheduled for airlift to St. Thomas September 20, 2017 (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-4 teams supporting western wildfire operations concluding operations and preparing to support Hurricane Maria response efforts (ESF-4 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP) headquarters reporting high frequency contact with two stations in PR, both stations confirming they are on emergency power
- CAP planning to send eight crewmembers on a C-17 to PR on September 21 or 22 (CAP Update, September 20, 2017, 7:56 p.m. EDT)
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Geodetic Survey aircraft staged in Lakeland, FL awaiting confirmation of open airfields and fuel services in PR (NOAA Update, September 20, 2017, 1:37 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Planning for resource requests needed to stand up a multi-agency warehouse
- Red Cross coordinating lift operations for resources and workers
- Requested USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) pet subject matter expertise personnel in PR
- Monitoring contract execution; contract provides 7,000 food boxes (112,000 meals) per week for four weeks (ESF-6 Update, September 21, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
- Continuing to work on future planning efforts; planning assumption is feeding and sheltering two million people for three months in PR and 80 percent of USVI population
- Developed donations management plan for USVI
- Voluntary Agency Liaisons working with Catholic Charities and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide wrap-around services for dialysis patients evacuated from PR
- Salvation Army activated Team Emergency Radio Network; monitoring weather, reporting damage assessments, and processing emergency requests in PR and USVI
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief scheduled the shipment of mobile feeding kitchen from Montgomery, AL to USVI September 22; feeding capacity is 5,000 meals per day (ESF-6 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Planning establishment of two Air Bridges airlifting 1,400,000 meals to San Juan, PR; Louisville, KY Air Bridge to start September 22, Miami, FL Air Bridge to start September 26
- Vessels loaded with commodities en route to St. Thomas awaiting port opening and clearance:
 - SS Wright carrying 1.3M meals and 250,000 gallons of bulk water
 - Conquistador carrying 1.2M liters of water, 31 generators, and 6,060 cots
- Sourcing high priority commodity requirements for USVI to include meals, water, cots, blankets, hygiene kits, infant and toddler kits and generators (ESF-7 Update, September 21, 2017, 2:18 a.m. EDT)
- Responder Berthing Vessels: Three contracts awarded for responder lodging at various locations throughout USVI; coordinating with USCG and FEMA on tentative arrival of September 23 (Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- Additional vessels being prepared in FL for post-storm support:
 - Jacksonville Crowley: First barge departed September 19, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 26
 - Everglades Crowley: First barge departed September 20, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 25; loading second barge toldspart 125; loading second barge toldspart 126; DHS:FEMA:48:90267: DHS:FEMA:48:90267: DHS:FEMA:48:90268-B-000294

- Ordered additional 3M military meals ready to eat in preparation for Hurricane Maria response; sending to Jacksonville, FL beginning September 22 for onward movement to PR; planned delivery rate 500,000 per day over a six to eight day period (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)
- All General Services Administration (GSA) owned or leased building in USVI and PR closed (GSA Update, September 21, 2017, 12:23 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O Public Health Emergency declared for PR and USVI (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017, 10:46 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix:
 - Juan Luis Hospital: Sustained damage to roof, compromising three of five operating rooms; possible need to evacuate 53 patients if roof is not fixed
 - Caribbean Kidney Center: One patient in need of medevac unless generator is fixed; mission assignment being worked with DoD to move 116 patients CONUS to receive dialysis (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:52 p.m. EDT)
- o Initiating post-landfall reentry plans to continue medical operations in USVI
- Four Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, two Health and Medical Task Forces, one Disaster Mortuary
 Operational Response Team (DMORT) Assessment Team, and two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking
 Systems (JPATs) scheduled to be airlifted to PR on September 22 (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m.
 EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o Initial assessments in USVI suggest major US&R operation needs unlikely; continuing to monitor for potential needs (Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- United States Coast Guard (USCG) receiving Maria-related Search and Rescue requests but current weather conditions limit availability of response assets; will continue to closely monitor requests for assistance and respond as weather permits (USCG Update, September 20, 2017, 11:34 a.m. EDT)
- One Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Team (IST), two Type-1 Task Forces (TFs), two
 Type-4 TFs, and three Canine Search Teams staged in San Juan, PR
 - C-130 shuttling 35 US&R personnel from PR to St. Croix September 21, returning them to PR in the evening (Region II email, September 21, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)
- Eight enhanced Type-4 TFs scheduled to be airlifted September 22 to PR (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)
- O Alert orders issued for four additional Type-1 TFs (ESF-9 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Hazardous Material Assessment Team and Critical Water Assessment Team scheduled to be airlifted to PR September 22 (PSS Resource Phasing Plan, September 21, 2017, 3:33 a.m. EDT)
- Two vessels, both named Paragon, are adrift near USVI; three tug vessels remain in the area monitoring the status (USCG email, September 20, 2017, 10:58 p.m. EDT)
- o St. Croix:
 - Numerous gas stations destroyed, leading to potential environmental concerns; physical assessment by EPA required to assess possible impacts (Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
 - EPA reporting concerns of spilled diesel fuel trucks, heavily damaged cruise ship, and damage at propane depot pier (NRCC Spot Report, September 20, 2017, 9:47 p.m. EDT)
- PR: Buckeye Partners requesting clearance from Port Authority to fly a strike team into PR to conduct damage evaluations of Yabucoa Buckeye Global Marine Terminal hazardous materials facility; facility stores up to 4.6 million barrels of petroleum and 25% of the gasoline and diesel for the island (NRCC email, September 20, 2017, 11:58 p.m. EDT)
- When air traffic resumes post-storm, USCG will re-deploy eight National Strike Force (NSF) personnel and 18-foot shallow water boat from Clearwater, FL, and eight additional NSF personnel from PR to St. Thomas and St. Croix to resume ESF-10 activities (ESF-10 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

 Initial estimates indicate 65% of the electrical infrastructure in Frederiksted has been destroyed (USVI Initial Incident Briefing, September 20, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)



- USVI restoration crews demobilized until weather permits; power plants will generate electricity through storm as long as distribution system functional
- Team of eight DOE Western Area Power Administration repairmen remaining in PR, deploying to USVI when permissible (ESF-12 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:59 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Three QRTs (76 Federal Law Enforcement Officers) and support staff staged in San Juan, PR
 - Four additional QRTs staging in the U.S. with expected deployment to PR September 22 via contract air (ESF-13 Update, September 20, 2017, 8:09 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-13 responder camp in Orlando, FL will continue Hurricane Irma recovery operations through September 23; preparing to subsequently demobilize and redeploy teams to support Hurricane Maria response efforts (ESF-13 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:04 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- Civil Authority Information Support Element (CAISE) personnel (54 individuals) arriving in St. Thomas September 22; 26 personnel further deploying to St. Croix, 26 personnel remaining on St. Thomas to support messaging on St. Thomas and St. John (Region II Incident Briefing-15 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:41 p.m. EDT)
- o Increased reporting from individuals unable to contact friends and family members due to widespread outages in power and cellular services throughout PR and USVI (ESF-15 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:03 a.m. EDT)
- Multiple private sector organizations offering to provide assistance in USVI and PR; FEMA Private Sector
 Office sharing list of offers with Voluntary Agency Liaisons (ESF-15 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:41 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - Initial Naval Forces expected to return to USVI for response activities 9:00 a.m. EDT September 21; remainder of fleet arrive September 22
 - USS Kearsarge and USS Oak Hill returning to affected area; will begin airborne-only Search and Rescue operations early September 21 and resume full operations early September 22
 - Anticipating Mission Assignment to deploy medical/surgical treatment facility and 180 healthcare providers in USVI (DOD Update, September 20, 2017, 2:21 p.m. EDT)
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA): New Mission Assignments received requesting generator support for temporary power operations in USVI and PR (DOD Update, September 21, 2017, 12:59 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o 546 National Guardsmen mobilized for PR, 935 for USVI
- O PR serving as a staging area for continued operations in USVI; passenger and commodities movement suspended until weather permits (NGB Update, September 20, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Requesting DOD airlift of USCG responder support camp facility to PR
- o USCG Cutter forces returning to affected areas to support Search and Rescue and port surveys
 - USCG aircraft transporting NOAA and USACE port survey teams and equipment to Guantanamo Bay September 20; USCG Cutter will transport teams and equipment to facilitate port openings in PR September 21 (USCG Update, September 20, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- O All national parks in Caribbean closed (DOI Update, September 21, 2017, 12:14 a.m. EDT)
- Request for food and water (8 pallets food, 8 pallets water) requested for National Park Service (NPS) responders in St. John; request processed by FEMA and ready for pickup in San Juan September 21 (DOI Update, September 21, 2017, 12:14 a.m. EDT)



Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR:

U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15
Cots	3,357
Generators	4
Hygiene	1
Meals	1,617,241
Sheeting	15,192
Tarps	13,272
Water	698,570

U.S. Virgin Islands

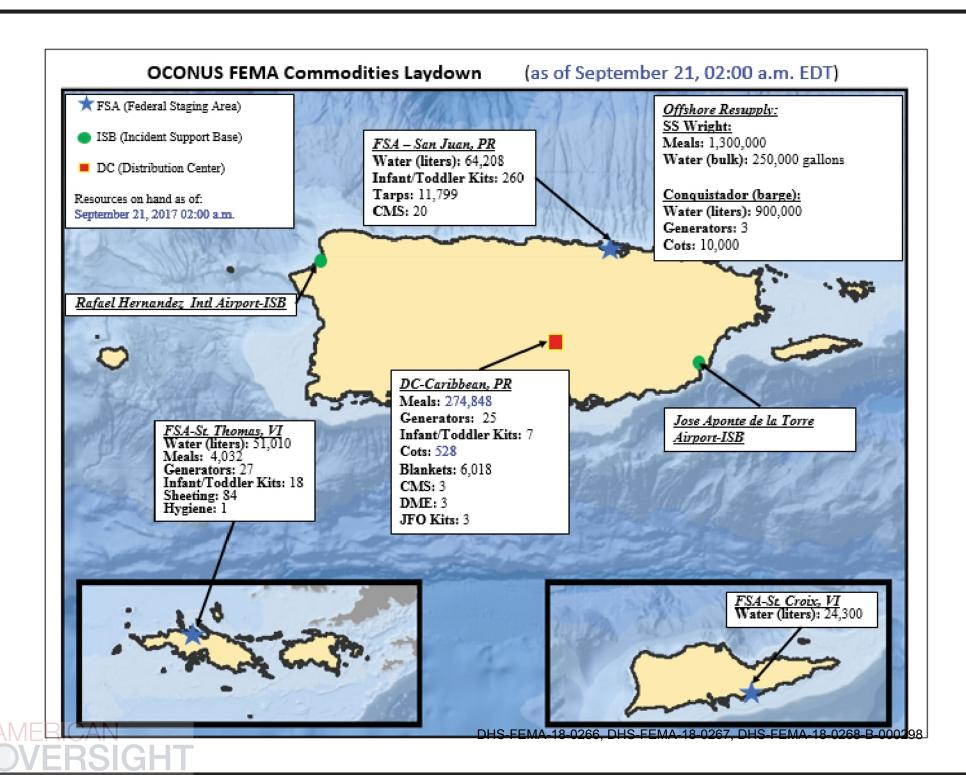
USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,152,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	321,500	694,970

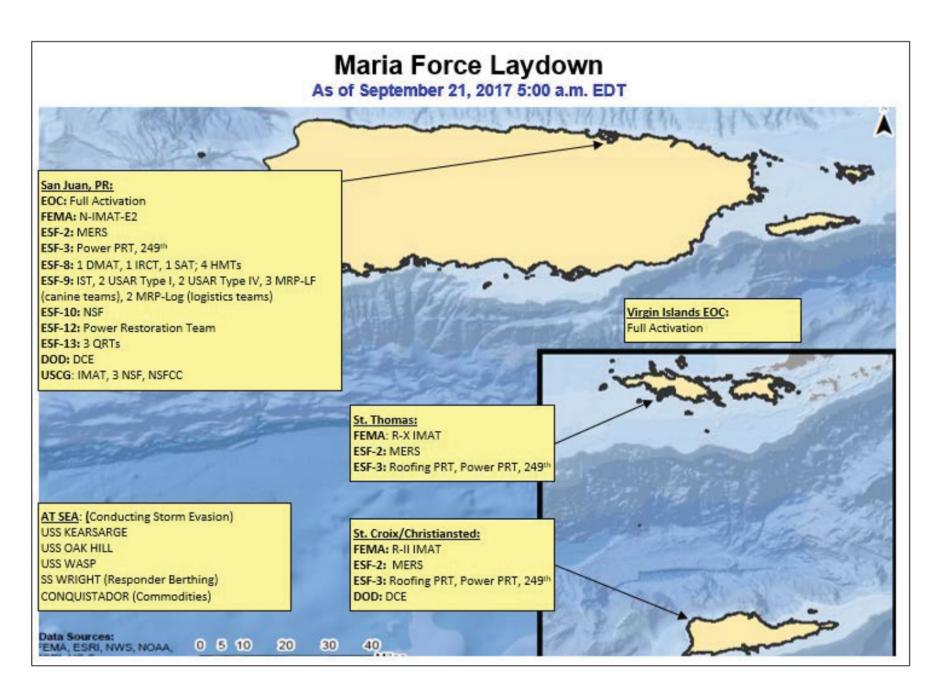
Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty	
Cots	2,150	3,057	
Generators	4	4	
Water	3,600	3,600	
	-	(EGE 711 1 . G . 1 21 2017 1 00 ED	

(ESF-7 Update, September 21, 2017 1:00 a.m. EDT)









Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Hurricane Maria, Tropical Storm Jose, and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

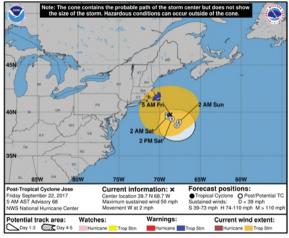
Friday, September 22, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Hurricane Maria: At 5:00 a.m. EDT, Hurricane Maria was located 35 miles east-northeast of Grand Turk Island with maximum sustained winds of 125 mph and a minimum central pressure of 959mb. Maria is moving toward the northwest near 7 mph, and a motion toward the north-northwest is expected later today and Saturday. On the forecast track, Maria's eye will move near or just east of the Turks and Caicos Islands and southeastern Bahamas today. A gradual weakening is forecast during the next 48 hours. Puerto Rico is expected to receive an additional 3 to 6 inches of rainfall bringing isolated maximum storm total amounts up to 40 inches. Swells generated by Maria are affecting Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and should reach portions of the United States southeastern coast today. These swells are likely to cause life threatening surf and rip current conditions.

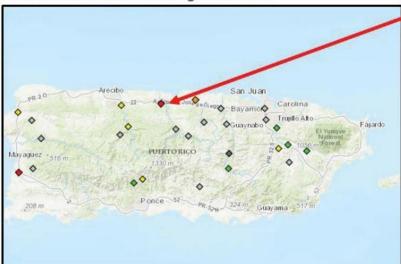
Tropical Storm Jose: At 5:00 a.m. EDT, the center of Post-Tropical Cyclone Jose was located near latitude 39.7 North, longitude 68.7 West. The post-tropical cyclone is moving slowly toward the west near 2 mph. Jose is expected to meander well off the coast of New England for the next several days. Maximum sustained winds are near 50 mph with higher gusts. Gradual weakening is forecast for the next 48 hours. Tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 220 miles from the center. Tropical storm conditions are expected to continue in the warning area this morning. Swells generated by Jose are affecting much of the U.S. East Coast and will likely cause dangerous surf and rip current conditions. (NOAA Update, September 22, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

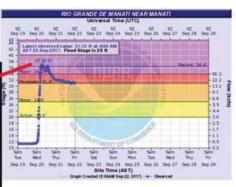




River Flood Outlook

Rivers will continue to recede through the weekend





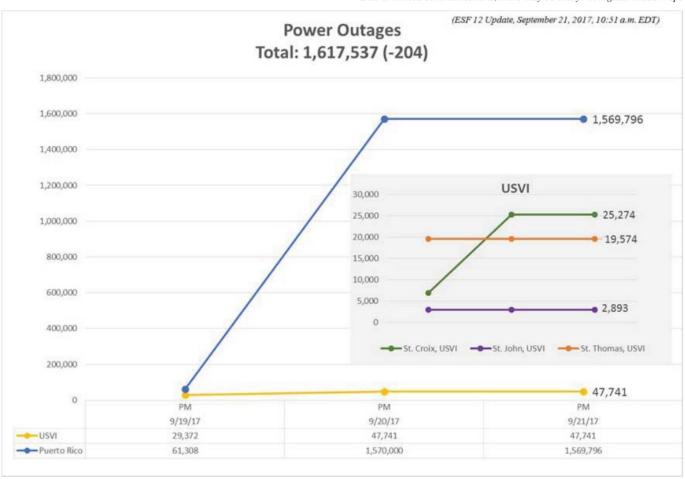
Senior Leadership Briefing Hurricane Maria

Friday, September 22, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

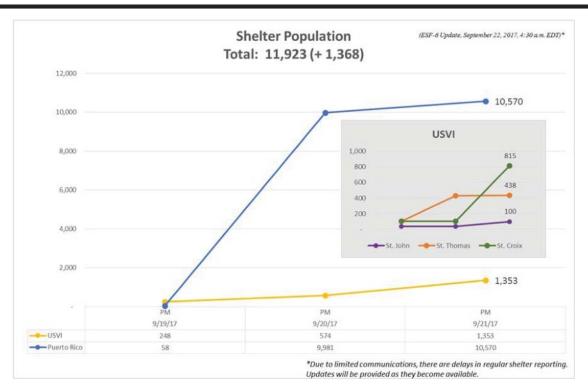
Impact Summary:

	· ·		Popula	ation Impacts		
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other
PR	No reports at this time	Shelters*: 175 (+1) Pop: 10,692 (+122)	1,569,796 (estimate)	Hospitals: All open and operating on generators	Mandatory evacuations for four municipalities	Public schools closed Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. – 6:00 a.m. until September 23
USVI	No reports at this time	Shelters: 9 (+1) Pop: 558 (-795)	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) +0 St. John: 2,893 (100%) +0 St. Croix: 25,274 (90%) +18,195	Hospitals: Juan F. Luis (St. Croix) may require evacuation due to damage	No mandatory orders	Public schools remain closed 24-hr curfew in effect
As of:	September 21 1:00 p.m.	September 22 4:30 a.m.	September 21 9:08 a.m.	September 22 12:00 a.m.	September 20 2:12 p.m.	September 22 12:00 a.m.

(ESF-8, September 21, 2017, 4:46 a.m. EDT; ESF-12, September 21, 2017, 10:51 a.m. EDT) *Due to limited communications, there may be delays in regular shelter reporting







	Infrastructure Impacts							
Territory	Air	Ports	Public Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications	
PR	SJU: 7am – 5pm for commercial flights through 9/30 ABO: OPEN X63: OPEN MAZ: OPEN but no control tower until 9/26 6 CLOSED	All ports closed	Suspended until further notice	Communication challenges inhibiting assessments and reports of roads	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in PR are closed	No reports at this time	95.2% of cell sites are out of service	
USVI	STT and STX: CLOSED except for military and hurricane operations	All Ports closed	Suspended until further notice	Communication challenges inhibiting assessments and reports of roads.	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in USVI are closed	St. Croix Water Treatment Plant is without power, set to receive generation September 22; the island has a 12-day water supply available	76.6% of cell sites are out of service (St. Thomas 76.4% cell sites out of service. St John 60% of cell sites out of service; St. Croix 81% of cell sites out of service)	
As of:	September 22 1:30 a.m.	September 19 1:53 p.m.	September 21 1:44 p.m.	September 22 1:30 a.m.	September18 1:30 a.m.	September 22 1:30 a.m.	September 21 2:09 p.m.	

(ESF-1, USCG, RII, RIV, ESF-12, Tribal Affairs Liaison, DOE Sit Rep Updates, FL Department of Health, Waste Management Authority)

Declaration Activity:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties		
		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share
PR	9/20: <i>DR-4339</i>	54 municipalities	All	75%
	9/10: <i>DR-4336</i>	4 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%
USVI	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix	All	75%
	9/7: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)

(FEMA Declaration Unit, September 21, 2017, 7:35 a.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	St. Thomas	St. Croix	St. John	Puerto Rico	CONUS*	Totals
ESF-1/ Department of Transportation	0	0	0	2	0	2
ESF 3/ Army Corps of Engineers	39	40	0	96	20	195
ESF 4/ Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF-6/ American Red Cross	46	9	4	10	0	69
ESF-6/ Small Business Administration	0	0	0	15	0	15
ESF-8/ Health and Human Services	0	0	0	125	0	125
ESF-9/ Search and Rescue	0	0	0	276	0	276
ESF-10/ Environmental Protection Agency	0	1	0	0	19	20
ESF-11/ Department of Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF-12/ Department of Energy	1	1	0	8	0	10
ESF-13/ Law Enforcement	0	0	0	85	0	85
DOD Title 10***	0	0	0	124	0	124
National Guard Bureau	968	**	**	744	0	1,712
United States Coast Guard	0	0	0	847	0	847
DHS – NPPD	4	6	0	11	0	21
Transportation Security Administration	0	0	0	0	21	21
Customs and Border Protection	0	0	0	0	31	31
FEMA Deployed	0	0	0	36	3	39
National Weather Service- NOAA	0	0	0	26	0	26
General Services Administration	0	0	0	4	9	13
Department of the Interior	0	15	31	140	0	186
TOTALS	1,058	72	35	2,549	103	3,817

*Repositioned CONUS prior to storm, awaiting transport back to PR/USVI **NGB personnel supporting efforts throughout USVI

***2,674 DOD personnel at sea supporting Maria

Note: Changes in blue reflect updated accountability, not actual changes in personnel locations

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 22, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) 24/7 operations and have assumed incident support responsibilities from Region II (Daily Operations Briefing., September 21, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- Recovery
 - Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,320 call center agents available to receive calls. (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 21, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - o Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for Puerto Rico: 564 and USVI: 205 (Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 21, 2017, 11:04 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	21 (-1)	10 (-1)
II	PR	6 (+4)	2

(EMAC Sit Rep #58, September 21, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I

• Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) has transitioned to Level III (Partial Activation) for Tropical Storm Jose (Region 1 Update, September 21, 2017, 9:05 a.m. EDT)



FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC staff deployed to FEMA Headquarters to support NRCC operations (Region II SASC, September 21, 2017, 2:15 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; FEMA Region X IMAT in St. Thomas, USVI (FOD Update, September 18, 2017, 3:55 p.m. EDT)
- Operations at the Caribbean Distribution Center (DC) relocated to Caribbean Area Division (CAD) Initial Operating Facility (IOF) in Hato Rey, San Juan as 3:45 p.m. EDT;
 - Planning section at the IOF CAD has stood up a communication unit
 - Significant amounts of debris on roads around the DC has been reported. Additional staff are working from PR Emergency Management Agency EOC, which currently has power and internet (RII Planning Update, September 21, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: Full Activation, state of emergency and territory-wide 24-hour curfew is in effect, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Full Activation but with limited operations as of 8:00 a.m. EDT September 20 due to water damage, state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Alejandro De La Campa

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - Unable to confirm status of Air Field Assessment Team due to lack of communication with teams on USVI and PR (ESF 1 Update, September 22, 2017, 3:08 p.m. EDT)
 - All ports in PR and USVI are closed; USCG, USACE, and NOAA conducting initial damage assessments
 and port surveys, results of the assessment may take several days; USCG will evaluate status of ports and
 results of surveys to determine if waterways are safe to open to maritime traffic, and if waterfront facilities
 are capable of receiving goods and commodities
 - o USVI
 - The mobile air traffic control tower at the St. Thomas airport is pending a return flight on September 23 after moving Charleston, SC to avoid storm damage
 - USCG heavy-lift buoy tenders arriving in USVI September 26 (ESF 1 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:39 a.m. EDT)
 - o PR
 - Airports closed except for military and hurricane relief operations; SJU will open 7:00 a.m. September 22 for scheduled air carrier, air cargo and air taxi until 5:00 p.m. daily through September 30 (ESF-1 Update September 21, 2017 8:35 p.m.)
 - USCG heavy-lift buoy tenders arriving in PR September 25
 - NOAA and USACE port survey teams and vessel of opportunity equipment are expected to arrive in San Juan, PR September 23 (USCG Update, September 21, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Initial Disaster Information Reporting System reports confirm commercial communications in PR and USVI suffered significant damage and there is minimal wireless coverage; restoration efforts will resume in USVI as physical access allows and repair equipment arrives
- o USVI
 - St. Croix 9-1-1 Center building is compromised and without power, roof is dislodged; cannot receive any calls and cannot transmit any service requests
 - Public safety land mobile radio via trunked systems down in St. Croix and first responders are without communications
 - Amateur radio repeaters remain down, now operating on simplex (Spot Report, September 21, 2017, 2:09 p.m. EDT)
 - One Mobile Emergency Response Support staff (MERS) in St. Thomas and one MERS and one Disaster Emergency Communication Coordinator on St. Croix assisting personnel with communications, set up, operation of equipment until the evacuated team can return September 23
 - 16 MERS personnel and equipment scheduled to deploy to USVI September 23 (ESF-2 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:05 p.m. EDT)
 - The two Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) on St. Croix and St. Thomas are not operational
 - One 3Mb satellite service for St. Thomas in routing process for approval



■ ESF-2 coordinating shipment of satellite telephones for use by cellular company employees repairing cell towers (ESF-2 Update, September 22, 2017, 2:38 p.m. EDT)

o PR

- 25 MERS personnel and equipment scheduled to deploy September 23 (ESF-2 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:05 p.m. EDT)
- Local public having trouble reaching the PSAPs due to wireless and wireline outages; PSAPs operating on generator power.
- Two 3Mb channels for Caribbean Area Division completed (ESF-2 Update, September 22, 2017, 2:38 p.m. EDT)

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

o PR

- Debris subject matter experts (SMEs) positioned to engage and scope debris mission when PR
 authorities and FEMA Region II determine road-clearance priorities (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:46 p.m.
 EDT)
- USACE and NOAA channel survey crews standing by in Guantanamo Bay to depart on a USCG Cutter to San Juan, PR September 22 (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 10:52 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Emergency Power: 17 inspections out of 20 requested completed; 1 temporary power install completed; 30 additional generators en route (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)

USVI

- USACE is preparing to deploy an additional Infrastructure Assessment SME (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:41 p.m. EDT)
- Blue Roof install on Cyril E. King Airport on St. Thomas complete; Schneider Medical Center temporary roof will be installed when conditions permit (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:10 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Emergency Power: 75 inspections out of 112 requested completed; four temporary power installs completed; 36 additional generators on hand with an additional 36 en route (ESF-3 Update, September 21, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Ten National Incident Management Organization Incident Management Team (IMT) personnel are scheduled for airlift to St. Thomas September 22 to support USVI EOC; arrival is contingent on availability of transport and housing (ESF-4 Update, September 21, 2017, 9:17 p.m. EDT)
- One Type I and one Type II IMT moving to PR and USVI to assist with management of distribution centers (ESF-4 Update, September 22, 4:06 a.m. EDT)
- US Forest Service providing an IMT (FDNY) as a command, control and coordination resource at the request of local PR Fire Department; IMT also to assess local firefighting capability (ESF-4 Update, September 21, 2017, 9:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- NOAA, NORTHCOM, and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are scheduled to conduct remote sensing operations on September 22 with more favorable weather conditions expected (Interagency Remote Sensing Coordination Call Notes, September 21, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) has 13 temporary storm surge sensors deployed on the south and east coasts of PR
- Civil Air Patrol sending eleven crew members on a C-17 to PR on September 22 (CAP Update, September 21, 2017, 2:48 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- A donation management warehouse currently being used in Ocala, FL; additional facilities being scoped in USVI and PR (ESF-6 Update, September 21, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army activated Team Emergency Radio Network; monitoring emergency priority and health and welfare messages in PR and USVI (ESF-6 Update, September 21, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)
- Salvation Army: Some resources in place to start feeding operations, but without resupply will run out of food and water within days; no ability at this time to move critical resources into impacted areas
- o PR:
 - Voluntary Agency Liaisons working with FL and Department of Health and Human Services to provide wrap-around services for dialysis patients evacuated from PR



- Salvation Army has the ability to support feeding at shelters, first responders, and communities including Loiza, Fajardo, Humacao, and San Juan utilizing corps community center and disaster response units
- American Red Cross planning for maximum shelter feeding of 80,000 and community feeding of 400,000 per day, and maximum shelter population of 40,000 (ESF-6 Update, September 22, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

USVI:

- Red Cross planning to distribute 14,000 Virgin Island Disaster Assistance kits (beans, rice, insect repellent, first aid kits, tarps) as soon as they are able to ship (ESF-6 Update, September 21, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief has a kitchen en route to St. Thomas scheduled to arrive September 23
 (ESF-6 Update, September 21, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)
- American Red Cross is planning for maximum shelter feeding of 800 and community feeding of 59,900 per day and maximum shelter population of 60,722 (ESF-6 Update, September 22, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

o PR

- Azzura, berthing ship with 1,700 bed space, estimated to arrive in San Juan October 1; five 180-person berthing vessels are en route to PR, to arrive September 23 (Responder Berthing Update, September 21, 2017, 9:00 p.m. EDT)
- Established an Air Bridge to airlift 1,400,000 meals from Miami, FL and KY to San Juan, PR September 22
 - Sending 3M military meals ready to eat to Jacksonville, FL beginning September 23 for onward movement to PR; planned delivery rate 500,000 per day over a six to eight day period (ESF-7 Update, September 22, 2017, 2:10 a.m. EDT)
- FEMA PR Warehouse door damaged; security of supplies and commodities now at risk of theft; trucks for commodities distribution turned on their sides; and embarking and disembarking areas are destroyed (RII IMAT Update, September 21, 2017, 1:01 p.m. EDT)

o USVI

- St. Croix: Three flights carrying 100,000 meals per day will start September 22 (RSS Update, September 21, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas: Vessels loaded with commodities en route awaiting port opening and clearance:
 - SS Wright carrying 1.3M meals and 250,000 gallons of bulk water scheduled to arrive September 23; requested to pull into San Juan, PR to off-load 1.1M meals and the contents of their fresh water tanks for air transport to USVI until ports reopen; the request has been moved to the top of the queue for vessel arrivals (USCG Update, September 21, 2017, 12:07 p.m. EDT)
 - Conquistador carrying 1.2M liters of water, 31 generators, and 6,060 cots and Barge 445 arrived; will not unload until port opening (Responder Berthing Update, September 21, 2017, 9:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Crowley Shipping Company's docks have no power to operate cranes; Crowley is waiting on parts to arrive September 25 (RII RA, September 21, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)
 - TS Kennedy, a berthing ship with 652-bed space capacity, is expected to arrive September 26 (ESF-7 Update, September 21, 2017, 3:20 p.m. EDT)
 - Grand Celebration (Bahama Paradise), berthing ship with approximately 1,900 bed space, due to arrive in St. Croix on September 26 (Responder Berthing Update, September 21, 2017, 9:00 p.m. EDT)

• Additional vessels being prepared in FL:

- Jacksonville Crowley: First barge departed September 19, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 26
- Everglades Crowley: First barge departed September 20, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 25; second barge departed September 21, estimated to arrive September 25 (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- All federally owned and leased buildings in USVI and PR are closed September 22 (GSA Update, September 22, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O Public Health Emergency declared for PR and USVI (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017, 10:46 p.m. EDT)
- o PR:
 - Generators in hospitals not intended for extended use (7-14 days), potential to see rolling hospital blackouts if grid is not back up
 - HHS personnel on the ground confirming status of Centro Medico de Rio Piedras (ESF-8/HHS Coordination Call, September 21, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT) DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000306

■ Three Disaster Medical Assistance Teams, two Health and Medical Task Forces, one Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team Assessment Team, and two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking Systems scheduled to be airlifted to PR September 22-23 pending aircraft availability (Resource Phasing Plan September 22, 2017, 11:00 p.m. EDT)

USVI:

- Gov. Juan F. Luis Hospital in St. Croix (only hospital currently open in St. Croix) experienced major damage to its roof, cistern water contaminated, widespread flooding on all floors, and HVAC not working; 60+ patients may need to be evacuated (CMS Update, September 22, 2017, 2:31 a.m.)
- Caribbean Kidney Center: One patient in need of medevac unless generator is fixed; DoD to move 118 patients CONUS to receive dialysis by September 23 (ESF-8 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
- Initiating post-landfall reentry plans to continue medical operations in USVI (ESF-8 Update, September 21, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- Contingent from VA-TF1 (roughly Type III equivalent) conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations on St. Croix; anticipated to be sufficient to close out requirements in St. Croix over the next few days
- Remainder of VA-TF1, one additional Type I task force, two enhanced Type IV task forces, and three Canine Search Team Mission Ready Packages conducting reconnaissance and SAR operations in PR
- Eight NIMS Type IV task forces are staged CONUS awaiting airlift to PR September 22-23 pending aircraft availability; four Type I task forces on alert (ESF-9 Update, September 21, 2017, 10:52 p.m. EDT)
- USCG has five rotary and one fixed wing SAR assets in theater, and one cutter is operating around St. Croix; a cutter is expected to arrive in San Juan September 22, and two additional cutters on September 23
- o FEMA US&R Teams saved or assisted 65 lives (ESF-9 Update, September 22, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)
- O USCG reports 15 lives saved or assisted (USCG Update, September 22, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

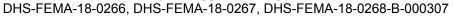
- EPA will redeploy 26 responders (Hazardous Material Assessment Team and Critical Water Assessment Team) to USVI between September 22-23, pending condition of airports (ESF-10 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:19 a.m. EDT)
- USCG will re-deploy National Strike Force personnel and assets back to San Juan and eight additional NSF personnel to St. Thomas and St. Croix to resume ESF-10 activities when air traffic resumes (USCG Update, September 21, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)
- Two drill vessels are adrift near USVI with an unknown amount of petroleum product on board but no
 reported spills at this time; both have respective towing vessels on scene and will be re-initiated once
 weather and sea state permit (USCG Update, September 21, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)
- Region II preparing to re-assess Superfund and oil sites in PR and USVI, and post-storm work will be part of the re-deployment plan (ESF-10 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:19 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture & Natural Resources

- Pet Assessment Team (10 20 personnel) staged to deploy to PR with a scheduled arrival of September 26
 (Resource Phasing Plan, September 22, 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)
- A contract for infant formula and baby food (4000 infant and toddlers for 21 days) awarded September 21; awaiting shipment to PR (ESF-11 SitRep, September 21, 2017, 2:29 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in PR and USVI are closed;
 EcoElectrica LNG Facility and Pipeline in Ponce, PR closed
- Pending authorization to fly a strike team into Aguadilla airport to repair Buckeye hazardous materials terminal storage facility in Yabucoa, PR
- Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) reporting near 100% of customers without power, with the exception of facilities running on generators
 - All generation facilities are believed to be offline
 - PREPA anticipates overflight damage assessments of transmission assets as soon as resources are available
 - Significant flooding and debris severely limit the ability to safely conduct damage assessments
 - Department of Energy coordinating with FEMA and industry on mutual aid for Puerto Rico and transport of crews from New York Power Authority to support damage assessments





- St. Croix water plant ready to produce water once electricity is restored
 - USVI Water and Power Authority waiting power plant and key switchgear to dry before line to the plant is re-energized, anticipated September 22
 - St. Croix has a 12-day water supply as of September 22
- Team of eight DOE Western Area Power Administration repairmen in PR, deploying to USVI when permissible; supporting PREPA damage assessments in the meantime (ESF-12 Update, September 22, 2017, 3:51 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Seventy-six Federal Law Enforcement Officers and support staff staged in San Juan; Four additional Quick Response Teams staging CONUS and expected to deploy September 22 via contract air (ESF-13 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:39 p.m. EDT)
- Preparing to support ESF-8 and ESF-9 in USVI beginning September 22 (ESF-13 Update, September 21, 2017, 11:39 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- USVI: Social Media conversation in the USVI focused on recovery; St. Croix, conversations were on supply distribution centers and departing the island while infrastructure repairs are completed
- o PR
 - People from outside the area continue to seek information on family they have not heard from on the island (ESF-15 Update, September 21, 2017, 10:28 p.m. EDT)
 - FEMA continues to identify the logistics posture and priority shipping plans of private sector entities with operations in USVI and PR
 - PR Governor requested goods and services from NY Governor Andrew M. Cuomo under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact to include commodities, and engineers to assist with power restoration; NBEOC coordinating with Region II, ESF-1, and External Affairs Intergovernmental leadership on ground truth regarding NY Governor visit to San Juan (ESF-15 Update, September 21, 2017, 10:37 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Northern Command:
 - Five helicopters and one Osprey are conducting Search and Rescue, and establishing military infrastructure to support further operations
 - USS Kearsarge and USS Oak Hill are in the vicinity of USVI and PR; beach assessments will begin September 22 for offloading personnel and equipment (DoD Update, September 22, 2017, 12:52 a.m. EDT)
- o U.S. Southern Command:
 - DOD in coordination with USAID will conduct Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief (HADR) in the Caribbean
 - Providing support to the governments of France, the Netherlands, and the impacted Caribbean nations
 - The USS WASP is prepared to support Department of State with the evacuation of American Citizens (DoD Update, September 22, 2017, 12:52 a.m. EDT)
- U.S. Transportation Command:
 - C-17s carrying food and water to St. Croix expected to arrive September 22
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Fort Bragg Incident Support Base (ISB); operations began September 21
 - New Mission Assignments for generators in support of temporary power operations in USVI and PR;
 DLA is expediting support
 - All DLA leased generators (103) being pushed forward in support of PR and USVI (DoD Update, September 22, 2017, 12:52 a.m. EDT)
 - Continuing meal distribution efforts
 - DLA continues to support all fuel distribution plans in the state of FL and is postured to support USVI and PR (DoD Update, September 22, 2017, 12:52 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- 744 National Guardsmen mobilized for PR, 968 for USVI
- o Air National Guard will conduct regular flights between Savannah, GA and the USVI to transport personnel and equipment, and support search and rescue operations (NGB Update, September 21 2017, 12:32 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)



- USCG surging personnel, aircraft and cutter forces, equipment, and first responders to execute Search and Rescue (SAR), provide humanitarian relief supplies, conduct maritime and shore-side security, and provide critical SAR communications coverage in PR and USVI until shore-side communications capability can be reconstituted
- USCG drafted mission assignment task order for DOD strategic lift support to transport USCG Port Security Unit and responder support camp to PR (USCG Update, September 21, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection

- Southeast Region Air-Marine Operations coordinating assets to support initial deployment teams as well as ongoing air support for USVI and PR
- Seven cumulative Air Support Operations missions in the USVI and PR
- One P-3 to deploy remaining eight Border Patrol Search and Rescue Medics to PR on September 22 (CBP Update, September 21, 2017, 5:22 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o All national parks and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) stations in Caribbean closed
- FWS personnel based off PR and USVI have not been accounted at 100% due to reported catastrophic damage (DOI Update, September 21, 2017, 11:33 p.m. EDT)
- FWS Southeast Region 4 is mobilizing Special Operations Response Team members, crew members, and Deputy Project Leaders to assist FWS personnel and stations in Puerto Rico and USVI on September 22 via a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) aircraft. (DOI Update, September 21, 2017, 11:33 p.m. EDT)
- Several USGS Earthquake Hazards Program seismic stations in the USVI supporting the Puerto Rico Seismic Network damaged or are offline without communications (DOI Update, September 21, 2017, 1:46 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Combined

8					
Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory				
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15				
Cots	3,357				
Generators	4				
Hygiene	1				
Meals	1,617,241				
Sheeting	15,192				
Tarps	13,272				
Water	698,570				

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty	
Cots	2,150	3,057	
Generators	6	4	
Water	3,600	3,600	

U.S. Virgin Islands

USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,152,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	321,500	694,970

(ESF-7 Update, September 22, 2017 1:00 a.m. EDT)

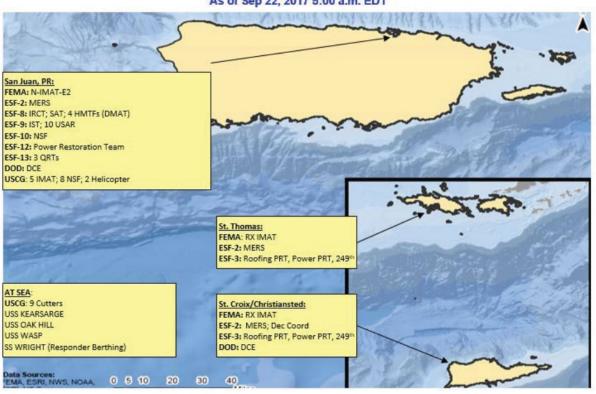


Current OCONUS FEMA Commodities Laydown (as of September 22, 1:00 a.m. EDT)



Maria Force Laydown

As of Sep 22, 2017 5:00 a.m. EDT

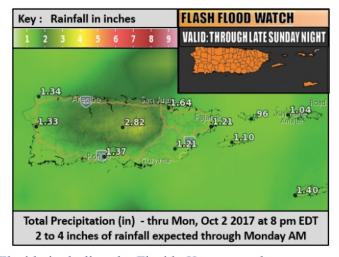


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Sunday, October 1, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Deep tropical moisture is expected to bring numerous showers and thunderstorms to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through tonight. The potential exists for frequent cloud to ground lightning and heavy rainfall which may cause additional flash flooding especially for areas that remain saturated from recent heavy rainfall. About 2-3 inches of rain have fallen across Puerto Rico since late Friday; additional rainfall amounts of 1-3 inches are possible, with 3 to 5 inches in localized areas thru Monday morning, and a flash flood watch continues for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands (thru late Sunday). There will be a period of light rain to around noon today, with a more intense period from mid-afternoon to early morning hours of Monday.

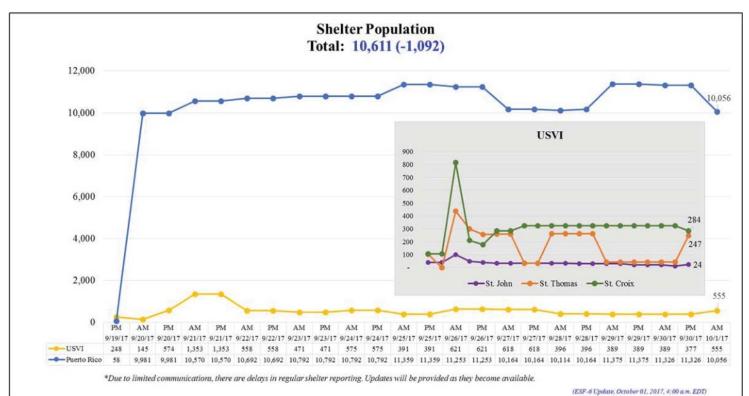


The threat for heavy rainfall also exists over southern/eastern Florida including the Florida Keys over the next few days which could also bring localized flash flooding. Moderate to major Tidal concerns will be an issue along the Southeast coast through Tuesday. Heavy rain showers and embedded strong thunderstorms (with strong turbulence and wind shear), stretching from the eastern Gulf of Mexico to well east of Florida, could delay or divert aircraft flying to and from Puerto Rican theater from Atlanta, Miami and Houston. (NOAA Update, October 1, 2017, 5:00 a.m. EDT)

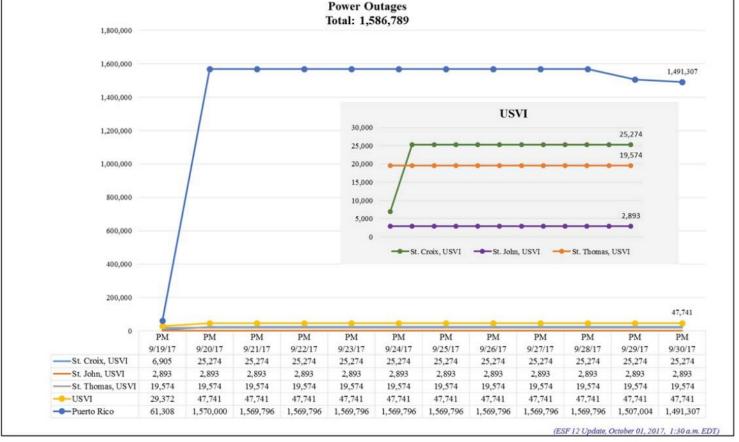
Impact Summary:

Impact	impact Summary:								
			Population	on Impacts					
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other			
PR	PR Director of Public Safety confirmed 16 fatalities	Shelters: 146 (-13) Pop: 10,056 (-1,270)	5% (+1%) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	One hospital fully operational; 62 hospitals degraded, two closed, four unknown Ten hospitals back on electrical grid with intermittent generator support VA hospitals: One open, five open with walk-ins, three closed	Curfew in effect from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. first responders and medical personnel exempt	58 of 68 government buildings closed 49% of grocery and big box stores open			
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 7 Pop: 555 (-35) St. Thomas: Shelters: 2 Pop: 247 (+3) St. John: Shelters: 2 Pop: 24 (+2) St. Croix: Shelters: 3 Pop: 284 (-41)	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis on St. Croix condemned St. Croix requested mobile medical facility equivalent to asset on St. Thomas (Area Medical Support Company); DOD working to fulfill request VA hospitals: All three closed	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	October 9			
As of:	September 29 7:55 p.m. EDT	October 1 4:08 a.m. EDT	September 30 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 1 1:39 a.m. EDT	September 30 3:35 p.m. EDT	September 30 8:00 p.m. EDT			

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, Listas de Hospitales, ESF-12, HHS SitRep, OHA, PREMA, Region II)







	Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications			
PR	11 of 12 (-1) airports open with restrictions; Mayaguez (MAZ) closed awaiting word from airport authority on re-open date San Juan Airport open for commercial flights	Four ports open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Six ports open with restrictions: Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Mayaguez, Ponce, Yabucoa 2 (-2) ports closed: Ponce, Yabucoa, Guanica, Roosevelt Roads	11 highways open; 11 other roads remain closed 3,209 (+1,284) public road incidents reported (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	714 out of 1,100 retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory for potable water issued island wide Of 52 waste water treatment plants, nine operational, 19 non-operational, 24 unknown 45% of Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) clients have access to drinking water; (PRASA serves 96% PR pop)	11.3% of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers operational			
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft; must contact tower five minutes out St. Croix open with restrictions	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay, Frederiksted Closed: Christiansted	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways are open with caution; All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed.	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory for potable water territory-wide	30.2% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 40% of 55 cell towers operational St. John: No cell towers operational St. Croix: 21.4% of 42 cell towers operational			
As of:	October 1 12:23 am. EDT	September 30 4:15 p.m. EDT	October 1 12:23 a.m. EDT	October 1 12:23 a.m. EDT	September 30 9:59 a.m. EDT	September 30 2:41 p.m. EDT			

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties					
Territory Deciaration		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share			
PR	9/28: <i>DR-4339</i>	54 municipalities	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/10: DR-4336	12 municipalities	31 municipalities	75%			
USVI	9/28: <i>DR-4335</i>	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%			

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 30, 2017, 9:35 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

December of Assessed	Puerto	τ	J.S. Virgin Isla	ands	Totale
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF-6)	418	215	*	*	633
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF-3)	106	81	3	44	234
Civil Air Patrol (ESF-5)	63	*	*	*	63
Customs and Border Protection (ESFs 5, 9 and 13)	86	5	0	5	96
Department of Agriculture (ESF-11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	3,296	*	*	*	3,296
Department of Energy (ESF-12)	2	1	0	25	28
Department of the Interior	227	20	41	0	288
Department of Transportation (ESF-1)	3	2	0	26	31
DHS – NPPD	26	1	0	2	29
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF-10)*	23	25	0	0	48
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	335	5	0	0	340
FEMA Deployed	576	260	6	50	892
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF-9)	80	0	0	0	80
Forest Service (ESF-4)	216	20	0	27	263
General Services Administration (ESF-7)	18	0	0	0	18
Health and Human Services (ESF-8)	483	29	8	13	533
National Guard Bureau*	2,697	988	*	613	4,298
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF-6)	11	2	0	2	15
Transportation Security Administration (ESF-1)	86	8	0	5	99
United States Coast Guard (ESFs 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 15)*	1,402	*	*	*	1,402
TOTALS	10,185	1,662	58	812	12,717

^{*} DOD personnel numbers include 2,359 personnel supporting from sea; DOD and NGB numbers not broken out by island *Civil Air Patrol flights support all USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 30, 2017, 4:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Initial Operating Facility (IOF)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 3,908 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 30, 2017, 12:26 p.m. EDT)
- o Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 58,048 and USVI: 4,312 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 30, 2017, 7:07 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	57 (0)	17 (0)
II	USVI	30 (0)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #76, September 30, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT departing for St. Croix October 1 (FOD Update, September 30, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - O EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI IOF located at St. Thomas EOC
 - o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)



Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o 129 bridges throughout PR damaged; 46 (36%) of damaged bridges inspected by PR Department of Transportation, 15 of the 46 closed for safety reasons (ESF-1 Email Update, October 1, 2017, 2:35 a.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU) in San Juan
 - Combined En-Route/Approach Radar and Picco De Este radar site both fully functional and providing increased capability for airport
 - 50% of terminal on electrical power; Transportation Security Administration screeners using electronic screening
 - Airport reports more capacity than demand, will encourage additional commercial flights
 - Six day supply of aviation jet fuel available; pipeline from port of San Juan to airport intact; able to provide fuel as needed (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 5:11 p.m. EDT)
 - Roosevelt Roads continues to expand air operations; airport generator power restored; airport ramp space rapidly filling as additional support units arrive
- o Ports:
 - Ports of Ponce and Yabucoa open with restrictions September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 4:25 p.m. EDT)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) vessel Thomas Jefferson completed survey of Roosevelt Roads September 30; status still undetermined due to significant pier damage and debris (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 5:03 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Six commercial communications company personnel and six vehicles en route from Dobbins Air Force
 Base to support communications restoration; expected arrival in San Juan no later than October 4
- Staging areas identified for commercial communication carriers
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration spectrum manager will arrive in San Juan October 2 (ESF-2 Update, October 1, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 58 of 125 requested generator pre-installation inspections; ten installations completed to date and ten in progress at priority medical facilities and Roosevelt Roads Naval Base; 49 requested generators available on hand (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Priorities for temporary power restoration include PR Electric Authority Data Center, Centro Cardiovascular de PR y del Caribe, and Departamento Recreacion y Deporte (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Defense Logistics Agency received requirement to provide additional 304 generators to USVI and PR; sourcing through vendors, plan to begin shipping to Jacksonville for staging October 2 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 4:47 p.m.)

Dams:

- Guajataca Dam spillway eroding; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage
 - Nine hundred sandbags arrived September 30; will begin sandbag reinforcement of spillway channel October 1 or 2, pending debris removal
 - Sourcing pumps to expedite reservoir drawdown (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
- Eight of 17 priority dam inspections complete (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
- O Debris: Routes 14 and 191 cleared; will complete clearing remainder of Route 605 by end of October 1 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:20 a.m. EDT)
- o Temporary Roofing:
 - Current estimates: 60K roofs damaged; collected 656 Right of Entry Agreements (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Task order issued to roofing contractor; will begin roofing after October 5 upon arrival of 10,000 rolls of sheeting (25,000 requested); priority is critical public facilities (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Top residential priorities for temporary power restoration include Culebra Island and Vieques Island (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)



- 600K tarps on order; 124K will arrive by end of October on following delivery schedule:
 - October 6: 4K
 - October 20: 60K
 - October 27: 60K (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)

ESF-4: Firefighting

- Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (29 personnel) continue clearing roads to fire stations and other critical facilities; this includes three miles of road along PR-3 (PR-192 South to Humacao) and four miles of road along PR-140 (Jayuya to Utuado)
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) providing command, control, and coordination of resources, and conducting firefighting capability assessment in San Juan; completed assessment of one third of stations
- One Type-1 IMT (49 personnel) working with FEMA to establish Incident Support Base (ISB) at Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla; final preparations complete for billeting and resource staging areas (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:47 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

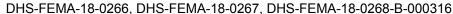
- o Four Civil Air Patrol (CAP) aircraft staged in PR; three sorties flown September 30 to assess critical infrastructure in PR; nine sorties scheduled October 1 for PR and USVI (CAP Update, September 30, 2017, 7:57 p.m. EDT)
- o Responder Lodging Planning: Transitioning process to field for management on-site; will report available capacity to NRCC daily (Responder Housing Planning Cell, September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)
- o Power Restoration Crisis Action Planning Team:
 - Developing sustainment requirements for fuel in anticipation of a 2-3 month requirement
 - Analyzing fuel requirements for PR operations, including bulk capacity and resupply, distribution, and ordering, with emphasis on restarting and sustaining private sector fueling network (Power/Fuel Civil Action September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o 548 (+168) registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website (ESF-6 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:14 a.m. EDT)
- o Feeding:
 - Coordinated first official multi-agency Feeding Sub-Task Force meeting with all local, state, nongovernmental organizations
 - Salvation Army delivered 6,000 food boxes in seven locations and obtained 100,000 square foot building in Caguas to support feeding and distribution operations (ESF-6 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:14 a.m. EDT)
 - DLA providing 600K Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) per day for 20 days starting September 30; and 2.5M commercial meals per day for 30 days starting October 7 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
 - American Red Cross delivered 7,000 liters of water and 25,000 shelf-stable meals September 30
- o Shelters: PR Department of Education down to five-day water supply for shelters; ESF-6 working with ESF-7 to prioritize water delivery (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Incident Support Bases (ISBs):
 - Roosevelt Roads Air/Sea Port and Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla open for air operations
 - Preparing to open Ponce Air/Sea Port, and Marine Corps support facility at Blount Island (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:54 a.m. EDT)
- Commodities:
 - Received requirement to provide additional 304 generators to USVI/PR; DLA sourcing through vendors
 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) shipping 218 generators; 160 will remain in PR, 58 will go to USVI
 - Contracting for 100 40-foot roller units to support hospitals and mortuaries
 - Coordinating with DLA to acquire 50 water trucks to support hospitals and shelters; preparing mission assignment for five September 30 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
 - DOD C-17 Expeditionary Sustainment Command and Canadian C-17 Sustainment Brigade arrived at Roosevelt Roads to enhance commodities distribution effort (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
 - Flights into Puerto Rico September 30:
 - October 1: 11 flights transporting approximately 310,000 meals, 150,000 liters of water, generators, and tarps scheduled to arrive in San Juan (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:54 a.m. EDT)



- Ships into Puerto Rico:
 - El Rey transporting 756,000 liters of water, 694,000 meals, and four generators; expected to arrive October 1 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:58 a.m. EDT)
 - Seven DOD vessels scheduled to arrive in PR by October 5 with 3.5 million liters of water, 5.5 million meals, four generators and 11,500 rolls of blue roof sheeting (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- GSA-leased Vehicles: 180 requested vehicles available for lease through an island vendor (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:54 a.m. EDT)
- Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	900	916	-16
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	600	0
TS Empire State	En route	PR	10/1	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/5	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	1,516	-16

(Responder Lodging CAP Update, September 31, 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)

USCG must inspect La Suprema and Rhapsody before they can accept responders for berthing; will
perform inspections prior to ships' arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Hospitals:
 - Power restored to nine (13%) hospitals (back on electrical grid)
 - Veterans Hospital in San Juan has low water reserves, restricted non-emergency surgery and running low on antibiotics
 - DMAT station at Centro Medico de Puerto Rico has seen 248 total patients
 - Centro Medico Hospital Director forecasting the need to move pre-term labor patients to CONUS;
 numbers unknown at this time (ESF-8 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:39 a.m. EDT)
- Dialysis Centers
 - 46 of 48 open, many operating at less than normal capacity
 - Frensenius Kidney Care requesting urgent assistance for water and diesel for the Naranjito clinic, serving 88 patients, that closed on September 27; able to account for patients in 22 of 27 clinics
 - FEMA secured a private contractor to provide fuel and water exclusively to the functional dialysis clinics (ESF-8 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:39 a.m. EDT)
- DoD helicopters moved 3 HHS DMATs (125 personnel and 12,500 lbs of equipment) to Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Ponce from Roosevelt Roads
- O USNS COMFORT expected to arrive at Port of San Juan on October 3rd (DoD Update, October 1, 2017, 2:06 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces (80 personnel) active in Puerto Rico
- FEMA US&R teams visited all 78 PR municipalities, coordinating with IMAT and PREMA to monitor need for targeted searches
- FEMA US&R responded to Utuodo after learning of landslide; accessed area September 30 and encountered 137 families; no fatalities or requirements for airlifts, DOD delivered food and water (ESF-9 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Port assessments identified more than 150 derelict vessels in Vieques and Culebra; pollution threats minimal
 - Continuing to identify and notify vessel owners to remove vessels; conducted overflight September 30 on larger sunken vessel off Vieques, report results October 1 (USCG Update, October 1, 2017, 1:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

 One USDA pet veterinarian working at JFO, two additional veterinarians with Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) conducting assessments; HSUS deploying eight more veterinarians October 1 (ESF-11, September 30, 10:18 a.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000317

- o HSUS began animal evacuations from September 29
- o 218th Medical Detachment Veterinary Service Support prepared to deploy in accordance with incident-level resource phasing plan (DOD, October 1, 2017, 4:12 a.m. EDT)
- Thirteen of 84 Food Safety Inspection Service regulated facilities open but not operational due to power outage and lack of potable water
- o Diesel fuel needed for the tropical fruit repository in Mayaguez
- o Eighty-eight pallets of hay and feed will ship October 1
- o Two-thousand pounds of horse feed and 800lbs of dog and cat food airdropped to Vieques September 30
- o EMAC team from NC will arrive October 1st to assess pet/animal facilities and veterinary infrastructure (ESF-11 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:50 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Power: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) executed contract for additional crews, anticipate need for 250-300 linemen to restore transmission lines; United States Department of Energy coordinating with FEMA, PREPA, and industry to transport additional crews, equipment, and materials to PR to support damage assessments and restoration activities
- o Fuel:
 - Michigan-based oil company will send approximately 20 truck drivers and fuel (amount to be determined) to aid relief efforts (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - DLA received requirements to replenish up to 500k gallons of fuel to support FEMA/DLA priorities and provide 14 additional fuel trucks through October 19 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Supporting ESF-8, ESF-9, Puerto Rico Police Department, and Federal security sites
- Puerto Rico Hurricane Maria Response Law Enforcement Task Force will stand up at Sheraton Hotel San Juan, next to FEMA IOF, to process and prioritize law enforcement requests
- o Four additional quick response teams (QRTs) arriving October 3 (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Private Sector:
 - Facilitated access to the PR Convention Center for Eli Lilly and Direct Relief to support relief efforts
 - Notified private sector stakeholders donations are handled by the First Lady of Puerto Rico's office
 - Connected FEMA Logistics with Sears Holding Management Corporation for movement of POD materials
 - Coordinated with ESF-6 to set up Pier 8 as hurricane relief center for Old San Juan residents
- o Intergovernmental Affairs:
 - Coordinated with the White House to connect the Massachusetts Governor's Office with NVOAD for delivery of donations (ESF-15 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:14 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- United States Marine Corps identified eight additional aircraft (six MV-22s and two KC-130s) that will
 deploy to support operations on Puerto Rico; expected to arrive next week (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- USS WASP en route to Puerto Rico; expected to arrive October 3rd (three MH-60s, six MH-60s, and four CH-53s)
- o Defense Logistics Agency: Working with USACE on potential material and distribution requirements to support Puerto Rico electrical grid rebuild efforts
- o Strategic airlift support:
 - Seven C-17s arrived in PR with MREs and water, an Expeditionary Sustainment Command, a Sustainment Brigade Headquarters, a network communications enabler unit, and an air traffic control mobile tower
 - Four C-130s arrived carrying sandbags and passengers
 - One C-130 shuttle made three trips between PR and USVI; C-17 arrived with a Brigade Support Battalion Headquarters (DoD Update, October 1, 2017, 2:06 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

Coordinating movement of approximately 1,700 personnel through October 3, with as many as 6,000 personnel postured to respond to PR requests, pending flight availability (NGR Undate, September 30, 2:20 p. m. EDT)
 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000318

- o Conducted ground evacuations in Toa Baja, Isabela, Quebradillas, and San Sebastian
- o Twelve NG armories to serve as Points of Distribution for food and water (NGB Update, October 1, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Competed 91% of assessments of critical Aids to Navigation (ATON); buoy tender Cypress conducting additional ATON verification and correction in Guanica
- USCG Cutter Venturous delivered food and hygiene supplies to Ponce
- o USCG Cutters Decisive and Forward and buoy tender Elm loading relief supplies to deliver to San Juan
- USCG infrastructure assessment team deployed to Roosevelt Roads to assess existing infrastructure and determine if any significant structural safety concerns would impact DOD/FEMA operational plans (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

CBP Air-Marines completed 104 flight missions total, delivering water, meals, and recovery supplies; providing search and rescue assistance for military vessels, and supporting evacuee transport and reconnaissance and rescue missions for severely impacted areas (CBP Update, September 30, 2017, 12:33 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
 - Amphibian Quest Kodiak N736 aircraft arrived September 29; working mission assignment with ESF-1 to support transportation infrastructure overflight October 1
 - Two fixed-wing aircraft arrived September 30; mission to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities will start October 1; anticipate one rotary-wing aircraft will be available for deployment October 4 (DOI Update, October 1, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
 - National Wildlife Refuge supporting housing inventory, debris removal, and emergency assistance for communities in Cabo Rojo, Culebra, and Vieques
 - USFWS staff facilitating communication between Mayor of Vieques and Governor of PR on behalf of seven other Federal agencies on Vieques; coordinating with U.S. Postal Service on inspection of post office to resume service
- o United States Geological Survey (USGS):
 - Coordinating with USACE and National Weather Service to prioritize gage repairs, beginning with those near dams; 10 hydrologists continue to support Guajataca Lake inflow and outflow measurements
 - Examining satellite imagery to identify locations of roads, other infrastructure, and buildings impacted by landslides; descriptions and links to geospatial data will be provided on Landslide Hazards homepage (DOI Update, September 30, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed; new system will be necessary (ESF-1
 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- Airports:
 - Limited commercial air operations into St. Thomas; inter-island commercial flights scheduled to resume October 1
 - Henry E. Rohlsen Airport in St. Croix (STX) scheduled to resume commercial flights October 5 (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- Ports: NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson and USACE anticipate surveying Port of Christiansted October 1
 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

O Developed prioritized listing telecom provider assets requiring fueling/maintenance support (Communications SITREP #011, September 30, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 121 of 153 requested pre-installation inspections; 18 generators installed to date and 11 more in progress; 35 generators available on hand, 108 en route, 248 on order (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
 - Five large generators arrived in St. Croix September 30 for priority installations at Rohlsen Airport,

 Myra Keating Smith Health (September) 10/2006; Delicate Printer 18/2021617; Editorial 18/2021617.

determined; installations at Golden Grove Prison and Myrah Keating Smith Health Center in progress (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)

o Debris

- St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 1
- St. Croix: 1,500 cubic yards estimated debris collected by Department of Public Works and subcontractors to date (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
- St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)

Temporary Roofing

- Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
- As of September 30, installed 43 roofs, collected 1,198 Right of Entry Agreements (ROE), and assessed 64 homes (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)
- USACE provided ROE-collection training to local Department of Public Works personnel and established five ROE collection sites (ESF-3 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:24 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Type-2 IMT Bird assigned to commodity distribution on St. Croix; supporting FEMA Logistics and inventorying supplies at St. Croix airport and National Guard Base while GSA locates warehouse to set up logistics staging area (LSA)
- Type-2 IMT Parrish assigned to commodity distribution on St. Thomas; will manage LSA at Haven-site dock; GSA contract for LSA warehouse not yet finalized; estimate will be complete October 3 (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

• CAP flew one sortie over St. Croix September 30; nine sorties scheduled October 1 for PR and USVI (CAP Update, September 30, 2017, 7:57 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o Nine housing inspectors expected to arrive on St. Thomas by October 2; 47 additional inspectors expected no later than October 11 (ESF-6 Update, October 1, 2017, 1:14 a.m. EDT)
- o Voluntary Agency Liaisons:
 - Monitoring the status of resource requests related to donations warehouses on USVI including box trucks, mobile office space, and temporary shelter for storing goods
- o Southern Baptist Disaster Relief expecting arrival of Alabama Feeding Unit on St. Thomas October 1
- o American Red Cross has served 32,844 meals and 7,977 snacks to date
- o Salvation Army continuing to provide 2,000 meals per day on St. Johns, 1,000 meals per day on St. Croix, and 5,500 meals on St. Thomas (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Incident Support Bases (ISBs): Preparing to open ISBs in St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal); staging materials for lots (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- Commodities:
 - Ordered 29 generators for St. Thomas and 29 more for St. Croix from DLA; required delivery date October 2 (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:54 a.m. EDT)
 - Flights into USVI:
 - St. Thomas: One flight transporting 40,000 meals arrived September 30
 - St. Croix: Three flights transporting 23,000 liters of water, 25,000 meals, 48 cartons of infant/toddler kits, and 122 passengers arrived September 30 (ESF-7 Update, October 1, 2017, 2:54 a.m. EDT)
- O St. Croix: Six Points of Distribution open September 30 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	910 (+769)	790
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	157	158
Ocean Constructor	Operational	SIFEWAS48T021669 D	HS-FEWA 48-0267	. DHS6FEN	1A-18- 02 68-B-	0003207

Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azzure	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	1,116	1,095

(Responder Lodging CAP Update, September 31, 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect Azzure before it can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspection prior to ship's arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o Evacuations for dialysis patients continue to be coordinated with the USVI Department of Health
- o Twenty-two person mental health team arrived September 30 and will be employed throughout the Territory (St. Croix SITREP #15/#08, September 30, 2017, 9:47 p.m. EDT)
- Schneider Regional Hospital in St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis Hospital in St. Croix condemned; will need to be torn down and replaced; HHS working to plan long-term solutions to provide care while new facilities under construction (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- Royal Caribbean ship departed September 29 for Ft. Lauderdale, transporting 750 passengers from St. Croix, 200 from St. John, and 50 from St. Thomas; will arrive October 2 (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o Sampled and tested 60 public water systems; 12 tested positive for E. Coli (PR SitRep September 30, 9:30 p.m. EDT)
- Oil spill remains at Krum Bay in St. Thomas; protected desalinization plant located in bay from water intake, remains operational (ESF-10 Update, September 30, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o Humane Society of United States will begin animal evacuations October 3
- o Animal assessment teams on St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John identifying facilities for assessment
- Only Food Safety Inspection Service facility closed due to lack of power and potable water (ESF-11 Update, October 1, 2017, 5:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o Puma Energy vessel Sichem Paris offloading fuel (gasoline and diesel) for use by St. Thomas and St. John; supply expected to meet needs of island for several weeks (ESF-12 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)
- o Power restored to 15% of customers on St. Thomas and 10% on St. Croix, including airports and hospitals
- Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (VIWAPA) expects to re-energize portions of Cruz Bay between October 9 and 14
- Openous conveys to transport and position 650 utility poles; effort will continue through October 1 (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Federal Law Enforcement Officers providing security for billeting vessels located in St. Croix (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)
- o Federal Protective Service (FPS):
 - Severe damage to Hato Rey Federal Complex security perimeter; FPS providing 24/7 security coverage until vulnerabilities mitigated; securing a fuel tanker at Complex that serves as fuel distribution point for Federal law enforcement agencies
 - Thirty-eight additional FPS personnel expected to arrive in PR October 2 to support security at Disaster Recovery Centers (FPS Update, September 30, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- Two C-17s arrived with High Mobility Multi-Wheeled Vehicles, generators, and a Military Police unit and associated vehicles
- Three C-130s arrived with a network communications enabler unit and military rations (DoD Update, October 1, 2017, 2:06 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

O Supporting ESFs 3, 6, and 13, and supporting 18 Points of Distribution throughout USVI (NGB Update, October 1, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- USCG communications towers in St Croix remain inoperable
- NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson will survey Port of Christiansted October 1 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (IBS) FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000321

- Virgin Islands National Park remains closed; debris removal and communications restoration ongoing;
 DOI building continues to operate on generator power
- O Christiansted National Historic Site park closed as cleanup continues (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Qty								
	Meals	Tarps	Water						
St. Thomas	3,386,413	15,485	1,840,213						
St. Croix	708,960	10,000	398,000						
USVI Total	4,121,373	25,485	2,238,213						

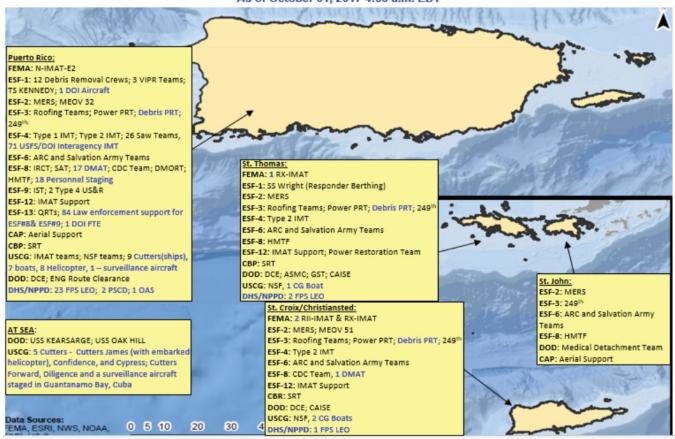
(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

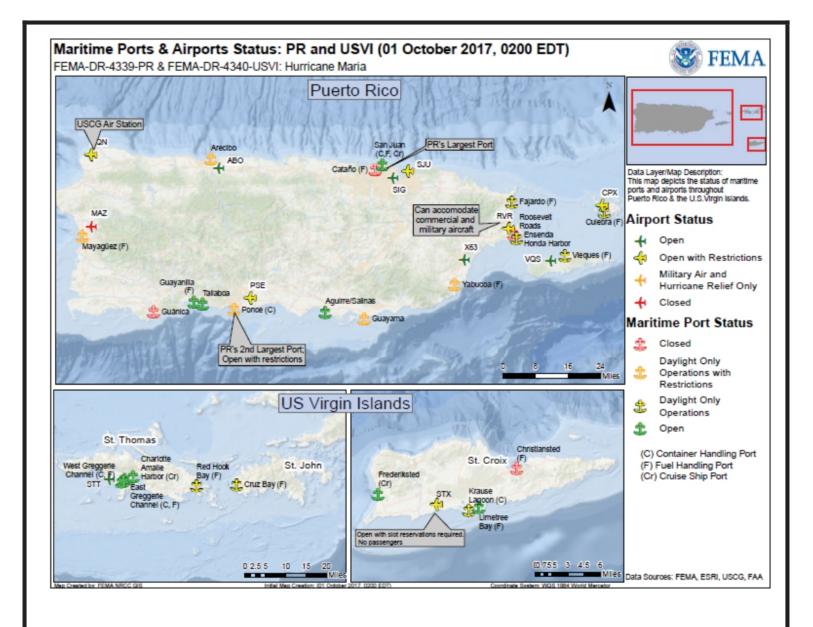
			Total Arrived Qty		
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots
PR	4,300,230	5,000	4,585,714	53	22,202

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

Maria Force Laydown

As of October 01, 2017 4:00 a.m. EDT



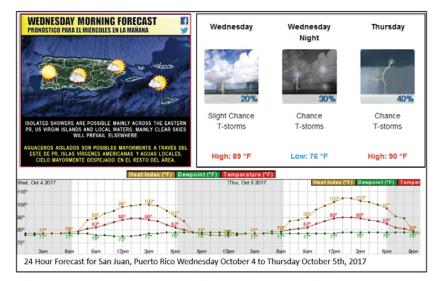


Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Wednesday, October 4, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Scattered showers and thunderstorms will be possible this afternoon into tonight over much of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Shower and thunderstorm chances will increase Thursday and Friday with the threat for heavy down pours and cloud to ground lightning which may impact response and recovery operations. Reservoir pool rises may be possible at the Guajataca Dam. Hot temperatures can be expected over the next several days with highs near 90 degrees and heat indices running near 100 degrees may cause heat related issues to those vulnerable. Invest



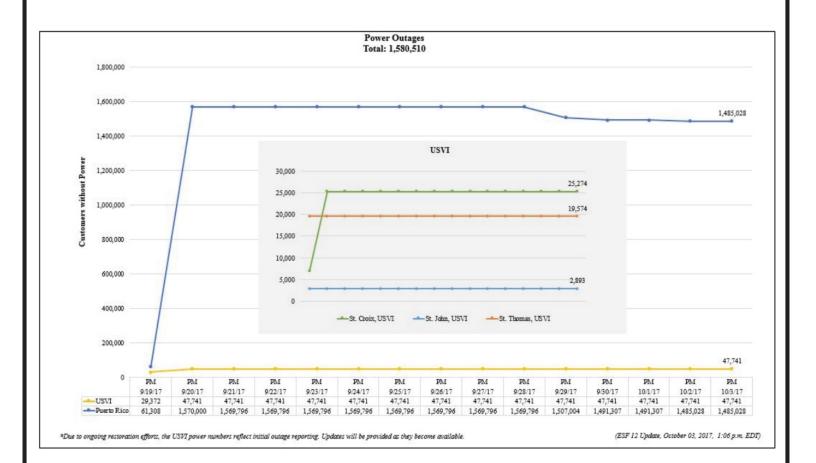
90L developing over the southwest Caribbean is not expected to have any impact on Puerto Rico. (NOAA Update, October 4, 2017, 2:33 a.m. EDT)

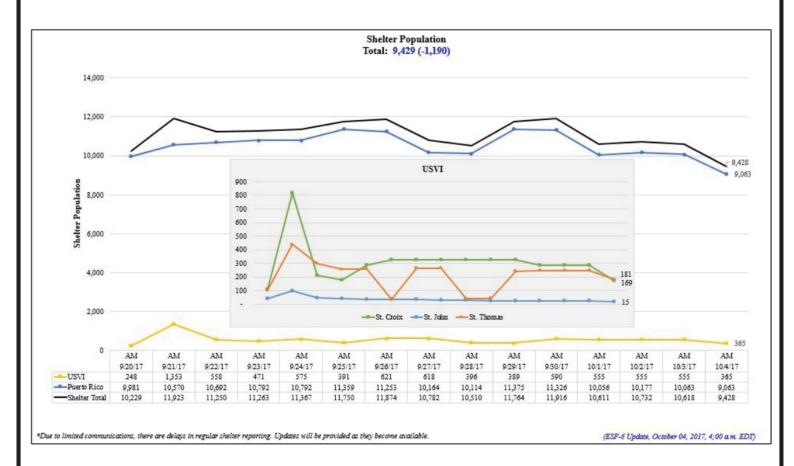
Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts									
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other				
PR	34 confirmed fatalities	Shelters: 139 Pop: 9,063 (-1,000)	5.4% of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	63 (-1) of 65 mainland hospitals open; Culebra: 1 Open Vieques: 1 Open 14 (-1) (21%) hospitals connected to grid power; 51 functioning under generator power VA facilities: One hospital and six clinics open; one clinic closed	Curfew in effect from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.	34 of 58 Federal Government buildings closed 295/456 (65%) of supermarkets open 156 (+56) bank branches open				
USVI	Five confirmed fatalities	USVI Shelters: Six (-1) Pop: 365 (-190) St. Thomas: Shelters: Two Pop: 181 (-66) St. John: Shelters: One Pop: 15 (-9) St. Croix: Shelters: Three Pop: 169 (-115)	Percentage of customers that have electricity: St. Thomas: (15%) St. John: (0%) St. Croix: (10%)	St. Croix: Governor Juan Luis Hospital still operating despite conditions; St. Thomas: Schneider Medical Center has electrical service VA facilities: Both clinics open	Curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planned school re-openings: St. Thomas and St. John: October 9 St. Croix: October 16 15 of 19 Federal Government buildings closed				
As of:	October 4 5:00 a.m. EDT	October 4 4:17 a.m. EDT	October 3 12:00 p.m. EDT	October 3 6:00 p.m. EDT	October 3 3:51 a.m. EDT SF-7 ESF-8 ESF-12 ESF-15	October 4, 2017 4:18 a.m. EDT				

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, ESF-15, PREMA, VA OHA)







	Infrastructure Impacts									
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications				
PR	10 of 10 airports open or open with restrictions	Four ports open Nine ports open with restrictions One private, non-federal port closed	PR has 5,073 miles of roads. 388 miles (8%) are open, 1,342 (26%) are partial open, and 3,343 (66%) are unknown. The unknown is due to municipalities not reporting due to communications issues	814 of 1,100 retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory island-wide 51 Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority waste water treatment plants: 33 working on generator power, 18 non-operational	12.1% (+0.4) of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Main Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) in Puerto Rico taken offline due to generator failure; 911 calls will be sent to the back-up PSAP in Puerto Rico. Minimal calls into 911 due to limited communications				
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft; must contact tower 20 minutes out St. Croix open under special conditions (military flights and air carriers with less than 35 passengers)	All ports open or open with restrictions	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways open with caution All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory territory- wide Sampled 101 of 161 public and private water systems on St. Croix to date; 26 systems tested; 12 retested and are all negative after disinfection	33% (+3.8) cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 41.8% (+1.8%) cell sites operational (55 towers on island) St. John: No cell sites operational St. Croix: 28.6% (+2.4) cell sites operational (42 towers on island)				
As of:	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT	October 3 3:20 p.m. EDT	October 4 3:11 a.m. EDT				

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-6, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

Touritour	Declaration	Declared Counties					
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share			
PR	9/20: DR-4339	78 municipalities	All (Categories A-B)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/10: DR-4336	12 municipalities	31 municipalities	75%			
	9/7: DR-4335	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
USVI	9/20: <i>DR-4340</i>	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from incident period; 90% cost share thereafter			

(FEMA Declarations Unit, October 3, 2017, 7:27 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Donat would be seen	Puerto	τ	J.S. Virgin Isla	ands	Tetale
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	450	227	*	*	677
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	159	110	3	64	336
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	34	*	*	*	34
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	86	5	0	5	96
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	4,667	*	*	*	4,667
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	3	23	0	28	54
Department of the Interior	259	24	46	1	330
Department of State	6	0	0	0	6
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	4	2	0	28	34
DHS – NPPD / Federal Protective Service	52	5	0	4	61
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)*	21	25	0	0	46
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	325	5	0	0	330
FEMA Deployed	817	263	7	52	1,139
Forest Service (ESF 4)	255	20	0	0	275
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	17	0	0	0	17
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	482	47	15	13	557
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	122	19	0	8	149
National Guard Bureau*	3,752	1,462	0	0	5,214
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	10	2	0	2	14
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	113	7	0	6	126
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)*	1,430	*	*	*	1,430
Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	80	0	0	0	80
Veterans Affairs (ESF 8)	196	0	0	0	196
TOTALS	13,371	2,246	71	211	15,899

^{*} Notes: Civil Air Patrol flights supporting all USVI; DOD personnel numbers include personnel supporting from sea; Red Cross, DOD, and USCG numbers in St. Croix column is for all of USVI since breakout by island is unavailable (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, October 4, 2017, 3:00 a.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Joint Field Office (JFO)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 6,196 (-23) call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, October 3, 2017, 12:16 p.m. EDT)
- Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 155,658 (+25,084) and USVI: 5,726 (+278) (Open Disaster IA Summary, October 3, 2017, 7:13 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	62 (0)	18 (0)
II	USVI	30 (0)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #82, October 3, 2017, 6:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT in PR (FOD Update, October 2, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)

• Puerto Rico:

- Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
- o PR Joint Field Office (JFO open at San Juan Convention Center (GSA update, October 2, 2017, 10:15 p.m. EDT)
- o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa

• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- o EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- Lease signed October 1 for USVI AFO location at University of the Virgin Islands in St. Thomas: GSA exploring location for JFO on St. Croix (GSA Update, October 1, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o Airports:
 - Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU) in San Juan:
 - Flights: 38 departures and 38 arrivals October 3 (ESF-1 Email Update, October 3, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Passenger throughput for October 3: 7,440
 - Aguadilla (BQN) resumed commercial flights on October 3; two scheduled commercial flights (TSA Sitrep, October 3, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)
 - O Roads: PR has 5,073 miles of roads: 388 miles (8%) open, 1,342 (26%) partially open, and 3,343 (66%) unknown; unknown due to municipalities not reporting due to communications issues; working with other agencies to observe unknown areas; ESF-1, ESF-3, ESF-4, DOD, PR National Guard, and Fire Department teams from NY and PR working in concert to clear road debris (ESF 1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:43 a.m. EDT)
 - Now possible to traverse the outside ring of the island with little difficulty (ESF 1 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:06 p.m. EDT)
 - United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) cleared 20.5 of 26.7 miles assigned to them; 6.2 miles remaining; Rt. 605 clearance on-going and scheduled to be completed by October 5 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - ESF-4 saw teams (52 personnel) and Incident Management Team (29 personnel), in coordination with USACE, Department of Transportation (DOT), and PR Emergency Management Agency, has cleared 10.2 miles of road to date (EPR JFO SitRep, October 2, 2017, 9:30 p.m. EDT & ESF-4 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:24 p.m. EDT)
 - Ports: 100% of the federally maintained ports in PR are open or open with restrictions; one private non-federal port closed (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- o 53 satellite phones have been issued to mayors in PR to date (PR IOF Update, October 3, 2017, 6:52 p.m. EDT)
- 63rd Expeditionary Signal Battalion providing communication support to FEMA in Aguadilla PR (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- o Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE): Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) terminals and personnel to conduct initial entry assessments and damage assessments; provided communications support to FEMA in Ponce, Culebra, and Vieques (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Dams:
 - Guajataca Dam spillway eroding; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage (USACE - ESF3 Missions Status, October 1, 2017, 1:31 p.m. EDT)
 - 62 (+18) concrete barriers placed along compromised portions of spillway channel to date; additional concrete barriers October 4 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - USGS requested large generator and overhead lighting to assist with monitoring of Guajataca Dam's spillway October 3 (DOI Update, October 3, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Working contracts and logistics to airlift two 18-inch pumps and ship eight additional pumps by barge to help draw down pool behind dam (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Conducting levee inspections throughout island October 3; inspection report expected October 4 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - 17 priority dam inspections completed; all satisfactory except Guajataca (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)



- Temporary Power:
 - Completed 129 of 205 requested generator pre-installation inspections; 26 installations complete, including at water/wastewater facility that serves 30K people; 7 in progress; 44 generators available on island to be installed (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Priority locations for temporary power restoration: Mayaguez la Conception Medical Center, Bayamon Public Hospital, and Hospital HIMA San Pablo Fajardo; may adjust priorities to support re-opening of PR schools October 16 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Roofing:
 - Collected 1,572 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreement, assessed 300 homes (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Planning logistics for priority installations on Culebra and Vieques; team trying to secure movement plan (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - 168 rolls (six pallets) of sheeting material delivered to contractor; approximately 3,500 rolls (seven containers) of sheeting arrived from St. Thomas in San Juan; approximately 11,500 rolls (23 containers) scheduled to arrive in San Juan port October 5 (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Coordinating with FEMA Individual Assistance (IA) to provide rapid structural assessment training to Quality Assurers (QAs); QAs will then determine if buildings structurally sound prior to blue roof installation (ESF-3 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:41 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- One Type-2 IMT (26 personnel) staged in PR (ESF-4 Update, October 4 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) coordinating resources and assessing firefighting capabilities in support of PR Fire department; assessed 85 (+9) of 95 fire stations; PR Fire Department experiencing severe communications problems and electrical grid extensively damaged; ESF-7 identifying local generator mechanic to repair fire station generators (ESF-4 Update, October 3, 2017, 5:53 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - Voluntary Agency Liaison: AmeriCares is coordinating reception and transportation requirements for a
 donation of \$500,000 worth of medical supplies from Leon Medical Centers (ESF-6 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:51 a.m.
 EDT)
 - o Three Mission Assignments processed to procure up to 750K total water jugs; efforts continue to acquire additional sources (ESF-6 Update, October 4, 2017, 1:08 a.m. EDT)
 - o Feeding:
 - Salvation Army increased number of fixed feeding sites to 13 (+1); continuing mobile feeding with nine canteens; current capacity approximately 10K meals per day; delivered 1,855 shelf stable meals, 3,200 bottles of water, and six pallets of food boxes to Loiza and Fajardo October 3
 - American Red Cross (ARC) distributed 6,417 meals/snacks October 3 (35,298 meals/snacks total to date) (ESF-6 SitRep, October 3, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Water:
 - 5.33 million liters of water will arrive through multiple modes of transportation to include commercial and military air bridges and shipping by October 8
 - DLA sourcing up to 10M liters of water from the Dominican Republic; water will be shipped by barge and arrive every other day (ESF-7 Update, October 4, 2017, 3:43 a.m. EDT)
- o Incident Support Bases (ISB) and Staging Areas:
 - Roosevelt Roads is ISB; San Juan Airport serving as staging area; Ponce being considered as another staging area
 - Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla preparing to serve as ISB (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-4 reassigned Type-2 IMT (26 personnel) from St. Croix are staged in PR (ESF-4 Update, October 4 2017, 12:00 a.m. EDT)
 - Regional Staging Areas (RSAs) will build capacity to 30 RSAs (NGB Update, October 3, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)
- o Blue Roof Mission:
 - 1,200 rolls of sheeting arrived at Roosevelt Roads Airport on October 3; 18,948 rolls currently in transit to PR; 1,680 rolls being delivered to FL by October 7 to be barged to PR (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 1:18 p.m.

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000329

Commodities:

- Transported 600 Jersey Barriers to support USACEs mission to mitigate dam failure effects.
- DLA received requirement to source up to 10M liters of water through multiple vendors in the Dominican Republic
- DLA's Rapid Deployment Team Red (5 personnel) arrived in PR on 3 Oct to support logistics command and control support
- Received requirement to procure 250,000 water jugs to deliver to Atlanta, GA for movement to PR
- Conducted air drop missions to provide commodities to the impacted areas until further evacuations can be conducted throughout the interior of the island
- Eight C17s, six C-5s, and three C-130s transported 551 Medical Logistics, 247 Composite Supply Company, Combat Aviation Brigade, 44th Brigade HQ, Veterinary Detachment, Pennsylvania ANG Maintenance Team, 137th Signal Company and care packages
- Delivered 26 pallets of water and 222 pallets of MREs to 16 municipalities (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

o Flights scheduled October 4:

- Six flights into San Juan transporting 96k liters water, 75k meals, and personnel
- Seven flights into Roosevelt Roads transporting personnel and equipment (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 3:51 a.m. EDT)

Ships into Puerto Rico:

- El Conquistador is scheduled to arrive on October 4 with 603,170 meals and 669,236 liters of water (Commodities Movement Update, October 3, 2017, 7:30 p.m. EDT)
- Barge 455-4 is expected to arrive October 3 with 928K meals (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 1:18 p.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	1,000	916	84
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	600	0
TS Empire State	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	650	9 (+9)	641 (+641)
Available (Total)		PR		2,250	1,525 (+9)	725 (+641)
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/4	2,200		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
			PR TOTAL:	7,226		

(Responder Lodging Team, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

• Hospitals:

- More than 50 hospitals using Hertz-Armstrong-Marconi (HAM) radio operators for communications; expanding effort to have an operator at every hospital, PREMA is working to refine this request (ESF-2 Update, October 3, 2017, 8:27 p.m. EDT)
- PR National Guardsman with Join Force Land Component Command Surgeon and HHS conducting hospital re-assessments in PR (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)

o Dialysis Centers:

46 of 48 open: 44 fully operational, two partially operational, two closed (ESF-8 Update, October 3, 2017, 1:43 p.m. EDT)

• Department of Defense (DOD):

- 407th Ambulance Company provided two ambulances to the municipality of Florida, PR (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- Medical assets ordered to deploy to PR include: 218th Medical Detachment Veterinary Service Support team (ETA October 4), 551st Medical Logistics Company, 633rd Expeditionary Medical Support (25 beds with medical/surgical capability), 575th Area Support Medical Company, 514th Ground Ambulance Company, UH-60 (x6) Medical Helos, and the 14th Combat Support Hospital (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Organization (NIMO) team (5 personnel) assigned to provide ESF-8 support for communities isolated by debris and road damage (ESF-4 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:24 p.m. EDT)
- Working with two private sector suppliers of liquid oxygen to deliver oxygen to PR; approximately 12 containers expected to be delivered this week (HHS Sit Report 35, October 3, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)



• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o 80 Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) remain in PR, including two Type-4 teams:
 - NY-TF1 conducted targeted searches consisting of needs assessments for food, water and acute medical supplies for specific addresses throughout the island
 - IN-TF delivered food, water, and supplies to the Las Casa Del Abuelo nursing home in Las Peidras (ESF-9 Update, October 3, 2017, 1:08 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- United States Coast Guard (USCG):
 - Conducted rapid assessment field operation to identify actively sheening vessels for pollution removal operations; 68 targets identified
 - Data collection/vessel owner notification will begin October 4 (USCG Email, October 3, 2017, 1:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

 One-hundred fifty thousand (150,000) pounds of pet food and supplies arrived in San Juan and will be distributed Friday, October 6 (ESF-11 Update, October 3, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Power: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) expects 15% of customers will have power restored by October 21; portions of San Juan, Bayamon, Mayaguez, Carolina, Cataño, and Guaynabo partially energized (Department of Energy SITREP #71, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- o Fuel:
 - Task Force Fuel: 166th and 210th Regional Support Groups delivered fuel to six hospitals, a FEMA location, and Guajataca Dam (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Forward Command Center (FCC) rotating and demobilizing staff within the next 2-4 days, dependent upon the arrival of EMAC, Federal Protective Service contractors and additional National Guard personnel (ESF-13 Update, October 3, 2017, 5:41 p.m. EDT)
- Four additional Quick Response Teams (25 personnel each) arriving October 4 (ESF-13 Update, October 2, 2017, 6:25 p.m. EDT)
- Teams continue to support US&R, Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), and PR Police Department (ESF-13 Update, October 3, 2017, 1:03 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- o Private Sector
 - NBEOC ensured that a non-U.S.-flag ship carrying 248,000 liters of water will be received in PR even after the Jones Act waiver expires
 - Global One Consulting Group is now a resource for purchase and distribution of MRE's
 - Informed Praxair of ESF-8 and FEMA Air Operations missions to resupply PR with medical-grade oxygen
 - Airbnb extended free housing program for those evacuated or impacted by Maria
 - FedEx reported 32 flights to PR on October 3 carrying 19M tons of recovery and relief materials
- o Congressional Affairs: FEMA will host congressional conference call October 4
- o DoD External Affairs:
 - Civil Affairs Operations conducted media, distribution, and access to emergency services assessments in the municipalities of northwest PR, including Utuado and Guajataca; focused on isolated areas in central PR, to include Las Marias, Patillas, Utuado, and Mariaco
 - 24th Combat Camera provided writers, editors, photographers and videographers to FEMA Joint Information Center (JIC)
 - Pentagon Press Corps and White House Press Corps hosted Joint Information Center representatives for a press briefing (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

 USS Wasp en route to PR, expected to arrive October 4 with 13 rotary wing aircraft (DOD Update, October 3, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)



- U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) identified eight additional MV-22 Ospreys and two KC-130 that would selfdeploy to PR. The MV-22s delayed their arrival due to continued assessment of facilities and sustainment at Aquadilla/Rafael Hernandez Airfield
- Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Amphibious Ready Group (ARG) disembarked Marines and Sailors in vicinity of Roosevelt Roads Airfield and San Juan to support DSCA operations. 26th MEU is conducting route clearance, water production, and fuel distribution (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

2,700 personnel continue to focus on route clearance, security, and sustainment (fuel and water) operations; EMAC forces (approximately 700 personnel) are beginning arrive in PR, capabilities include: engineer, medical, military police, and communications (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)

• United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- USCG Enhanced Mobile Incident Command Post scheduled to arrive in San Juan, PR on October 5 to serve as command and control post for USCG and interagency partner unified operations
- o USCG cutter (CGC) Tezanos completed escort of USNS Comfort into port of San Juan on October 3
- o CGC Hernandez providing communications and search and rescue coverage in western PR
- CGC Cypress providing communications and Search and Rescue (SAR) coverage in vicinity of Ponce (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)
- CGC Horsley conducted assessment of Culebra October 3; awaiting report (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)
- CGC Decisive transporting 4K pounds lumber, 42 generators and 14K gallons water to San Juan as requested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), expected arrival October 6 (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)

• Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

- CBP Region IV coordinated deployment of medical doctor to conduct site surveys for eight hospitals and assess medicine and critical supply requirements
- Completed 127 air missions for PR and USVI, including logistics (70); imagery, video, and communication (5); personnel relocation (40); and equipment transfer (12) (CBP Update, October 2, 2017, 12:48 p.m. FDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- O USGS personnel inspected 26 of 60 stream gage sites; repaired 15 gages, five destroyed, six require moderate repair; six additional personnel expected to arrive in San Juan October 4 to assist with repairs (DOI Update, October 4, 2017, 12:21 a.m. EDT)
- National Parks Service reports 60% employees returned to work; Critical Incident Stress Management Team continues to provide employee support (DOI Update, October 4, 2017, 12:21 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of State (DOS)

- o Accepted humanitarian aid from the Government of Mexico in support of PR:
 - \$93,000 worth of bottled water, \$7,000 worth of mosquito repellant
 - Six personnel arriving October 4 to assist with electrical system assessments
- FEMA coordinating Mission Assignment for U.S. Agency for International Development to procure and deliver 280,000 water purification tablets to provide a week's supply of water (5 liters per person for 80,000 survivors) (FIAA Update, October 4, 2017, 1;00 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- Roads: All highways on St. Croix open with at least one lane of traffic; commercial vehicle movement remains limited due to clearance issues with leaning trees and power lines; 90% of USVI roadways clear of debris (ESF-3 Update, October 3, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)
- o Ports
 - 100% of the federally maintained ports in VI are open or open with restrictions (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-2: Communications

- o St. John:
 - Working with New York State Police (NYSP) communications lead to resolve radio coverage issues in Cruz Bay; installed cross-patch of NYSP headquarters (HQ) radio system; NYSP now has solid radio coverage with dispatched teams
 - Issued 10 very high frequency (VHF) radios to Park Rangers (ESF-2 Update, October 3, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas:
 - Prepared Mobile Communications Office Vehicle (MCOV) to support Disaster Survivors Assistance (DSA) and Incident Support Base (ISB) missions
 - Conducted site survey of berthing ship to provide communications support onboard via Teleco wireless access points
 - Conducted site survey for 400-person Area Field Office (AFO) (ESF-2 Update, October 3, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)
- St. Croix: Established operational interoperability channel for radio operations (ESF-2 Update, October 3, 2017, 11:54 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- Temporary Power: Completed 146 of 191 requested pre-installation inspections; 42 generators available on island to be installed (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- Debris: Cancryn Field approved as temporary debris removal site in St. Thomas (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
- Temporary Roofing:
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5K, St. Thomas: 7K, and St. John: 1K
 - Collected 1,471 Right of Entry Agreements; assessed 260 homes, installed 65 roofs (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Coordinating temporary roofing task orders for three schools in St. Thomas and two schools in St. Croix (ESF-3 Update, October 3, 2017, 10:41 p.m. EDT)

 - Assessment completed on St. Croix Airport; developing Mission Assignment Task Order for minor repairs (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)
 - Work order issued for Myra Keating Medical Facility roof in St. Johns; start date yet to be determined (ESF-3 Update, October 4, 2017, 12:34 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o Feeding:
 - Salvation Army working to distribute 21,600 food boxes provided by FEMA throughout St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John
 - Five Salvation Army feeding sites in St. Thomas with total feeding capacity of 6,500 meals per day; will partner with ARC to distribute 5,000 food boxes this week (ESF-6 Update, October 3, 2017 EDT, 2:30 p.m.)
 - ARC distributed 2,251 meals/snacks October 3 (52,166 meals/snacks total to date) (ESF-6 SitRep, October 3, 2017, 10:50 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Staging Areas: St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal) (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 3:15 p.m. EDT)
 - ESF-4 supporting commodity distribution in St. Croix (ESF-4 Update, October 3, 2017, 12:21 p.m. EDT)
- October 3, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)
- o Commodities:
 - Blue Roof Mission: approximately 1,200 rolls of sheeting arrived to St. Croix on October 2 (ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Vehicles: General Services Administration (GSA) Fleet sourced 50 government vehicles for St. Thomas and St. Croix; will transport via barge from New Jersey on October 6 (GSA Update, October 3, 2017, 3:26 p.m. EDT)
 - DLA:
 - Shipment of approximately 15K gallons of propane expected to arrive October 5; will proceed to St. Thomas and St. Croix as needed
 - Researching requirement for additional 4 water pumps to USVI and 5 water trucks
 - Working requirement for up to 500,000 water jugs to USVI DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000333

- Four C17s and 3 C-130s brought 44 personnel, 5 Humvees, Military Track Vehicle, Trucks & Cargo
- Received requirement for 30 additional generators for St. Thomas (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 a.m. EDT)
- Three flights scheduled into USVI October 4:
 - St. Thomas: Two flights transporting EMAC resources and 226K boxed meals (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 3:51 a.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix: Two flights transporting 80K meals (MCC Tracking Schedule, October 4, 2017, 3:51 a.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	1,321(+148)	379 (-148)
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	220 (+36)	95 (-36)
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	62 (+16)	134 (-16)
Available (Total)		USVI		2,221	1,603 (+200)	608 (-200)
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8 - 10/12	123		
			TOTAL:	2,344		

(Responder Lodging Team, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- O Juan Luis Hospital in St. Croix has been condemned; hospital has been operating and evaluated a total of 151 patients over the last three days; according to the hospital CEO, 14 patients currently reside in the condemned hospital, some refusing to leave (HHS Sit Report 35, October 3, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Royal Caribbean ship, transporting 3,188 passengers from St. Croix (533), St. John and St. Thomas (533), and San Juan (1,791) and 121 pets; will arrived at Port Everglades October (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 4:37 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o EPA:
 - USVI Department of Planning and Natural Resources (DPNR) and EPA will commence water sampling on St. Thomas and St. John October 4
 - Four days of emergency water storage (~11M gallons) on St. Thomas; Potable water service to the Hospital Ground area will be restored October 6
 - Five days of emergency water storage in St. John; water service is available throughout the Cruz Bay area; Potable water service to the Hospital Ground area will be restored October 6
 - Four-day emergency water supply in St. Croix available
 - EPA headquarters issued a No Action Assurance to Merck, Sharp, and Dohme Corp. to enable the continued use of four emergency generators located at its Las Piedras, Puerto Rico facility October 2 (ESF-10 Update, October 3, 4:37 p.m. EDT)

USCG:

- WAPA sample analysis at water intakes indicate that partially-sunken vessels have not impacted the water system
- USACE has ESF-3 Mission Assignment (MA) for marine debris in St. Thomas but not in St. Croix; disposal lead in St. Croix will be Waste Management unless USACE is issued a MA in St. Croix for marine debris
- USCG coordinated with EPA for data management of vessels and hazardous waste disposal (mainly fuels and batteries)
- USCG is compiling a list of Oil Spill Removal Companies (contractors that conduct clean up and disposal operations) and their capabilities to support USVI (USCG Update, October 2, 2017, 2:56 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Animal assessment teams in USVI completed mission and demobilized October 3 (ESF-11 Update, October 3, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-12: Energy

- o Power:
 - Six Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration vehicles (trucks and diggers) arrived in St. Thomas October 2; four additional DOE-WAPA linemen expected to arrive October 4 (Department of Energy SITREP #71, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - Temporary power to Seven Seas Reverse Osmosis Water Plant on St. Thomas de-energized several times over past ten days; ESF-12 working with FEMA and USACE to assess potential use of temporary generator to prevent damage to plant (Department of Energy SITREP #71, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- Fuel: Ship Evie PG offloading product in St. Thomas October 3, delivery will fill tanks at Total Energy terminal; ship capacity is approximately 70,000 barrels, exact amount will be confirmed morning of October 4 (Department of Energy SITREP #71, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
 - On average, gas stations in St. Thomas go through 6,500-9,000 gallons of gasoline per day and significant increase in the use of diesel at airport, hospital, and shelters; rationing at retail stations for non-response efforts has occurred (ESF-12 Update, October 3, 2017, 8:53 a.m. EDT)
- Water: Four days emergency water stored on all three USVI islands (Department of Energy SITREP #71, October 3, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- Virgin Islands National Guard (USVI NG) (approximately 360 personnel) and EMAC National Guard Soldiers (approximately 960 personnel) in support of recovery operations on the Virgin Islands
- 116th BCT Virginia National Guard (VANG) assumed mission operations for USVI NG support, including POD operations, resupplying food, water and other commodities, and supporting USVI law enforcement operations (DoD Update, October 4, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)

• United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- CGC Napier providing communications and search and rescue coverage in vicinity of St. Thomas (USCG Update, October 3, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
 - o Motor Vessel Fort Jefferson docked in Christiansted October 3 with IMT group supervisor and supplies to support impacted employees (DOI Update, October 4, 2017, 12:21 a.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

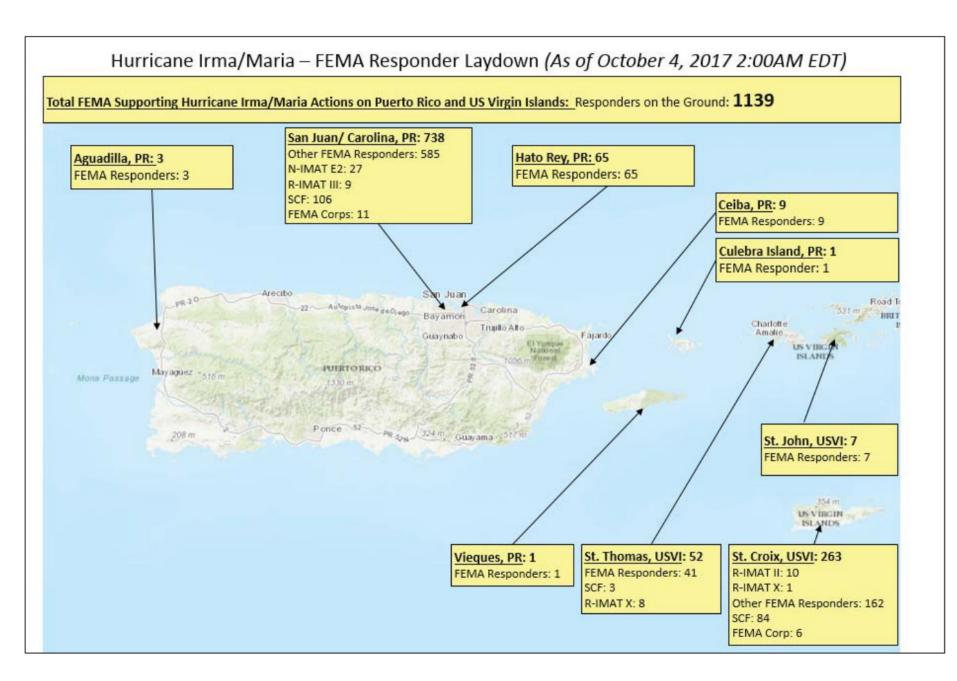
Total Arrived Quantity								
	Meals	Tarps	Water					
St. Thomas	3,462,785	15,485	1,840,213					
St. Croix	738,960	10,000	427,000					
USVI Total	4,201,745	25,485	2,267,213					

(ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017 1:46 p.m. EDT)

	Total Arrived Quantity							
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots			
PR	5,732,744	11,150	4,844,714	278	22,202			

(ESF-7 Update, October 3, 2017 1:46 p.m. EDT)







Maria Force Laydown

As of October 04, 2017 4:00 a.m. EDT

Puerto Rico:

FEMA: N-IMAT-E2; R-III IMAT

ESF-1: TS KENNEDY; TS EMPIRE STATE

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: Roofing Tms; PRTs (Power, Logistics, Debris,

Infrastructure); 249th;

ESF-4: Type 1 IMT; 3 Type 2 IMT w/ 26 Saw Teams, 1

NIMO

ESF-6: ARC Teams

ESF-8: IRCT; SAT; 13 DMAT; CDC; APHT; DMORT; HMTF

ESF-9: IST; 2 Type 4 US&R

Puerto Rico (Continued):

ESF-12: IMAT Support

ESF-13: QRTs CAP: Aerial Support

CBP: SRT; BORSTAR

USCG: 2 IMAT: 3 NSF: 8 Cutters

DOD: USNS COMFORT; DCE; 59th GST (Surgical Team); 63rd ESB; 3rd ESC; JCSE (Puerto Rico and

Vieques)

VA: 2 Mobile Medical Teams

NGB: 10 RSAs; Security Teams; Debris Removal

St. Thomas:

FEMA: RX-IMAT

ESF-1: SS Wright, OCEAN CONSTRUCTOR

ESF-2: MERS, 1 MCOV

ESF-3: Roofing Teams; PRT (Power); 249th

ESF-8: MHT

ESF-12: IMAT Support; Power Restoration Tm

ESF-13: QRTs CBP: SRT; BORSTAR

DOD: DCE; ASMC; GST; CAISE NGB: 8 PODs; Security Teams USCG: 1 IMAT; 1 NSF; 1 Cutter

St. John:

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: 249th

Charlotte' Amalie

US VIRGIN

ISLANDS

US VIRGIN

ESF-8: HMTF

ESF-13: QRTs

DOD: Medical Detachment Team

CAP: Aerial Support

NGB: 2 PODs; Security Teams

St. Croix/Christiansted:

FEMA: RII-IMAT; RX-IMAT

ESF-1: GRAND CELEBRATION

ESF-2: MERS

ESF-3: Roofing Tms; PRTs (Power, Logistics,

Debris, Infrastructure); 249th

ESF-4: Type 2 IMT

ESF-6: ARC Teams

ESF-8: CDC, 2 HMTF, DMAT; MHT

ESF-12: IMAT Support

ESF-13: QRTs

CBP: SRT

DOD: DCE; CAISE

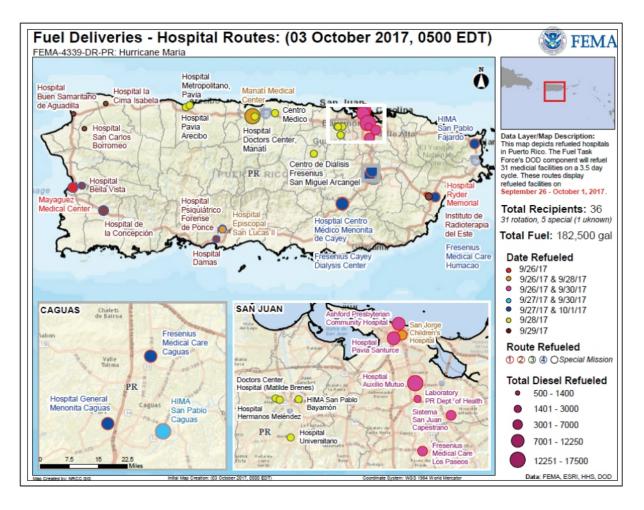
USCG: 1 NSF; 1 Cutter

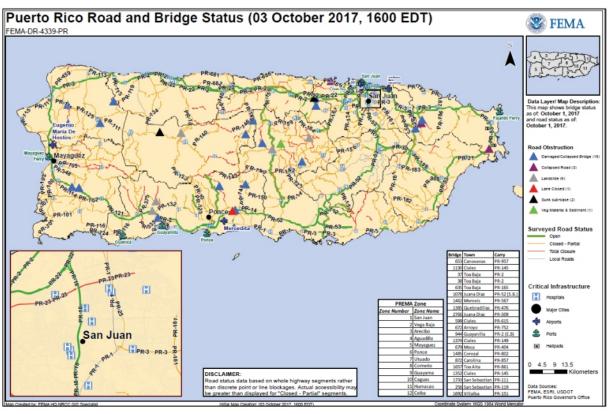
NGB: 5 PODs; Security Teams

AT SEA:

DOD: USS KEARSARGE; USS OAK HILL







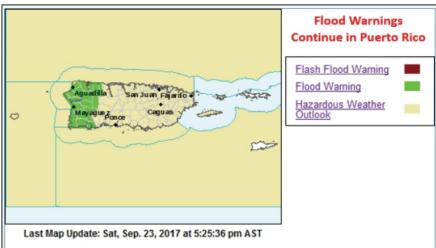
Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Hurricane Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Saturday, September 23, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

At 5:00 p.m. EDT, Hurricane Maria was located 640 miles south-southeast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Maximum sustained winds were 115 mph. Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 60 miles from the center and tropical-storm-force winds extend outward up to 240 miles. On the forecast track, Maria will turn to the north and continue on this track through mid-week. The hurricane may be less than 200 miles east of the Outer Banks of North Carolina by late Wednesday or Thursday. Tropical storm force winds may begin impacting eastern North Carolina late Monday, and eastern Virginia and the Delmarva Tuesday into Wednesday. Tropical storm watches may be issued for these areas later tonight. (NOAA Update, September 23, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)





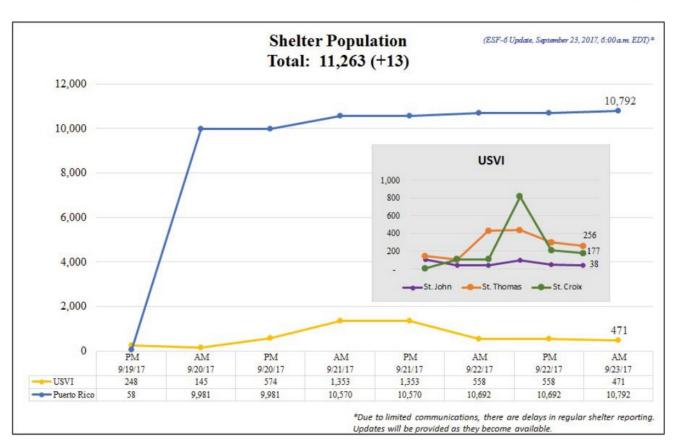
<u>Guajataca Dam</u>: A dam failure does not appear to be imminent; however a physical inspection by dam safety experts is required to verify if any true dam safety concerns exist. There is concern regarding possible impact to Hwy 22, the main perimeter road around PR, which is the main supply route from San Juan to western municipalities in PR. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is sending two Dam Safety engineers to assess the Guajataca Dam and they are currently scheduled to travel September 24. (ESF-3 Update, Sept. 23, 2017, 12:54 p.m. EDT)

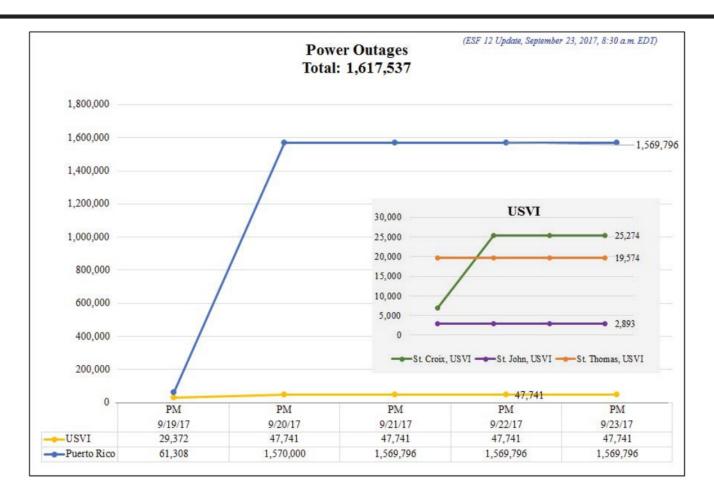
Impact Summary:

	Population Impacts								
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other			
PR	2 confirmed (13 reported by media but unconfirmed)	Shelters: 173 Pop: 10,792	1.57 million (estimate)	Of 69, 7 with severe damage; 3 flooded; 3 with some damage but operating and running on generators; 3 with less than 24 hrs on generators	Curfew in effect 7pm to 5am indefinitely; health care workers, emergency officials, police, journalists and citizens who are dealing with an emergency situation are exempt	Public schools closed			
USVI	No reports at this time	Shelters: 7 Pop: 471	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Gov Juan F. Luis (St. Croix) and Schneider Hospital (St. Thomas) are re- energized	St. Thomas and St. John: curfew is 6pm - 9am St. Croix remains at 24 hour, except for 12pm-4pm	Public schools remain closed			
As of:	September 23 3:00 p.m.	September 23 4:00 a.m.	September 23 1:00 p.m.	September 23 8:30 a.m.	September 23 7:30 a.m.	September 23 8:30 a.m.			

Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications		
PR	San Juan: Open 7am – 5pm for commercial flights through 9/30 Additional status updates include: 5 open; 2 military air and hurricane relief; 3 closed	San Juan port is open, daylight hours only	Communication challenges inhibiting assessments and reports of roads. Initial reports of at least 5 bridges damaged; 3 on major routes; 13 Road closures	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in PR are closed	PR Aqueduct and Sewage Authority reports 20-25% of all customers have service	95.4% of cell sites are out of service		
USVI	St. Thomas: Temporary flight restriction; A contingency ramp has been established at Cyril E. King Airport to support disaster response and recovery thru 9/30 St. Croix: Military air and hurricane relief Henry E. Rohlsen airport in St. Croix has been reenergized	St. Thomas Open: Crown Bay; Open with restrictions: East Greggerie Channel; West Greggerie Channel; All other ports closed St. Croix Open with restrictions: Krause Lagoon; Limetree Bay; All other ports closed	Communication challenges inhibiting assessments and reports of roads	Petroleum Terminals and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals in USVI are closed	St. Thomas's water generation facilities are operational and potable water service available to eastern part of island and other areas St. John has three days of emergency water storage. Potable water service available in Cruz Bay St. Croix water production plant still damaged, three days of water storage available	USVI: 68.9% of cell sites are out of service (St. Thomas 55% cell sites out of service. St John and St. Croix 75% or less of cell sites out of service)		
As of:	September 23 10:40 a.m.	September 23 7:00 a.m.	September 23 7:00 a.m.	September 23 7.00 a.m.	September 23 2:25 p.m.	September 23 10:00 a.m.		

(Region II, ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-6, USCG, ESF-12, DOE Sit Rep Updates)





Declaration Activity:

Touvitouv	Declaration	Declared		
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share
PR	9/20: DR-4339	54 municipalities	All	75%
	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%
USVI	9/20: <i>DR-4340</i>	St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas	All	75%
	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)

Amendment No.1 to DR-4340, effective September 23, 2017, adds St. John and St. Thomas for Individual Assistance (FEMA Declaration Unit, September 23, 2017, 2:38 p.m. EDT)

Force Laydown:

	Puerto	US	Virgin Islar			
Department/Agency	Rico	St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	CONUS*	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	21	9	4	41	0	75
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	27	46	0	29	0	102
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	33	**	**	**	**	33
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	52	**	**	**	0	52
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Department of Defense Title 10	2,557	**	**	**	0	2,557
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	8	1	0	1	0	10
Department of the Interior (ESF 11)	144	15	31	0	0	190
Department of Transportation (ESF 1) DHS-FEMA	\-18-0266, [HS-FEMA-	18-02 6 7, DH	S-FEMA-18	-0268 ⁰ B-000	341 ²³

DHS – NPPD	11	6	0	4	0	21
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)	0	1	0	0	26	27
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	167	0	0	0	0	167
FEMA Deployed	223	37	2	19	0	281
FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (ESF 9)	269	28	0	0	0	297
Forest Service (ESF 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	4	0	0	0	0	4
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	237	0	0	0	0	237
National Guard Bureau	554	521	**	650	0	1,725
National Weather Service - NOAA	26	0	0	0	0	26
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	8	**	**	**	0	8
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	69	0	0	0	0	69
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)	847	1	0	0	0	848
TOTALS	5,259	665	37	765	26	6,752

Repositioned CONUS prior to storm; now awaiting transport back to PR/USVI.*

**Personnel supporting throughout PR and USVI*

Note: Changes in blue reflect updated accountability, not actual changes in personnel locations (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 23, 2017, 4:34 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation) with 24/7 operations and continuing incident support responsibilities from Region II
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR (Daily Operations Briefing, September 23, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,314 call center agents available to receive calls.
 (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 23, 2017, 11:30 a.m. EDT)
- Total IHP Registrations: Puerto Rico: 2,584 and USVI: 901 (Pre-Processing and Referral Statistics, September 23, 2017, 3:06 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting	Incident
II	PR	6 (0)	2 (0)	Maria
II	USVI	28 (+7)	10 (0)	Irma

(EMAC Sit Rep #61, September 23, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC at Steady State; some staff at FEMA Headquarters supporting NRCC operations (RII Update,, September 23, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; Region X IMAT is on the TS Kennedy en route to St. Thomas (Interagency VTC, September 23, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

Puerto Rico:

- o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations due to water and building damage. EOC remains on generator power. FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII Update, September 22, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)
- PR Initial Operating Facility (IOF) is at Convention Center, which is expected to be fully operational by the afternoon of September 24 (RII Update, September 23, 2017, 5:00 p.m. EDT)



• U.S. Virgin Islands:

- Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency (VITEMA) EOC at Full Activation, USVI
 Initial Operating Facilities (IOF) is at VITEMA EOC on St. Thomas (IOF Update, September 22, 2017, 4:24 p.m. EDT)
- Generator at EOC is down, may be due to a fuel issue. The satellite communications system (VSAT)
 which was providing voice and data is not operating. Cellular services have recently become available
 again by coverage is spotty (RII Update, September 23 2017, 10:45 a.m. EDT)
- St Croix EOC's cell phone infrastructure is down. They setup a shared phone number and shared email box, which is operating on very limited bandwidth on VSAT, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Update, September 23 2017, 10:45 a.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o PR
 - Airports:
 - Open airports:
 - Luis Munoz Marin International Airport (SJU) is open to commercial air
 - Fernando Luis Rabas Dominicci (SIG) and Eugenio Maria De Hostos (MAZ) are open, but control towers are closed until September 26
 - Rafael Hernandez (BQN) and Mercedita (PSE) are open only for military air and hurricane relief (ESF-1 Update, September 23, 2017, 3:10 p.m. EDT)
 - Local air space flow program being managed through FAA Command Center
 - Both generators serving San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control have failed;
 - A 700KW generator is en route aboard the Conquistador to temporarily provide electrical power
 - FAA tech operators scheduled to arrive September 23 to evaluate, install, and fix FAA equipment (ESF-1 Update September 23, 2017, 3:10 p.m.)
 - Roads:
 - Initial reports of five bridges damaged; three are on major routes: PR-2, PR-18, PR-26
 - No working traffic signals due to power issues throughout the island
 - DOT reports they will not have reliable road status updates until September 25 or 26; current road closures include: PR-1, PR-3, PR-10, PR-18, PR-22, PR-23, PR-26, PR-30, PR-52, PR-156, PR-167, PR-177, PR-95
 - Exact number of landslides and washouts unknown due to communications challenges
 - Trees and power poles down obstructing roads; debris crews are working to open roads, and local crews are clearing roads with machetes (ESF-1 Update September 23, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
 - Ports: NOAA and USACE port survey teams and equipment embarked on USCG cutter have arrived in San Juan (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
 - o USVI
 - Airports:
 - St. Croix: Henry E. Rohlsen airport and Juan Luis Hospital reenergized; service continues to the Juan F. Luis Hospital; crews remain deployed to clean-up fallen poles, transmission lines, and other damaged electrical equipment; USVI Water and Power Authority working to energize key switchgear once equipment has dried to allow for additional critical facilities to have power restored (DOE SITREP #54, September 23, 2017, 9:04 a.m. EDT)
 - Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower, Instrument Landing System, and support team arrived in St.
 Thomas September 23. This will allow for 24 hour flight operations (ESF-1 Update September 23, 2017, 3:10
 p.m.)
 - 18 FAA tech operators arrived in St. Thomas September 23 to evaluate, install, and fix FAA equipment (ESF-1 Update September 23, 2017 3:10 p.m.)

• ESF-2: Communications

 Disaster Information Reporting System confirms commercial communications in PR and USVI suffered significant damage; restoration efforts plan to resume in USVI as physical access allows and repair equipment arrives (ESF-2 Update, September 22, 2017, 11:30 p.m. EDT)



- ESF-2 is continuing to source the requirements for 350 satellite phones requested for first responders (ESF-2 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI
 - 15 MERS personnel are staged at Dobbins AFB, GA awaiting departure to St. Thomas and St. Croix. 19 MERS personnel at Kelly AFB awaiting departure to PR (ESF-2 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Thomas
 - St. Thomas PSAP is operational however they cannot receive automated number information/automated location information (ANI/ALI). (ESF-2 Update, September 23 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)
 - St. Croix 9-1-1 Center cannot receive any calls nor transmit any service requests and building is damaged; island has amateur radio operating on simplex (ESF-2 Update, September 23, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - 5 commercial flights departed FL for PR with commercial technicians and equipment supporting communication restoration arriving September 23 (ESF-2 Update, September 23, 2017 4:58 p.m. EDT)
 - The Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) in Puerto Rico are operational but on generator power. As a result of communications outages, calls into 911 will be minimal (ESF-2 Update, September 23 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o PR
 - Initial estimates have determined approximately 26,500 roofs damaged in PR (ESF-3 Update, September 23, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
 - 23 Generator Pre-Installation Inspections (PIIs) requested, 18 completed (ESF-3 Update, September 23, 2017, 12:03
 p.m. EDT)
 - 25 generators are on hand with 229 generators projected to be delivered when conditions (weather, airports and sea ports) permit (ESF-3 Update, September 23, 2017, 12:03 p.m. EDT)
 - USACE crews are expected to move from San Juan Harbor to Arecibo Harbor on September 25 (ESF-3 Update, September 23, 2017, 10:30 a.m. EDT)
- o USVI: 122 Generator Pre-Installations requested: 81 complete, 5 generators installed
 - St. Thomas
 - St. Thomas Blue Roof install on Cyril E. King Airport is complete and Schneider Medical Center roof to be installed pending Movement Coordination Center scheduling
 - St. Thomas has 27 generators on hand with 58 projected to be delivered
 - St. Croix
 - Blue Roof installations are beginning September 23 in St. Croix pending Movement Coordination Center scheduling
 - Water Generation Plant: Three days of emergency water are available. Electrical service was restored to the Seven Seas water production plant and it is now producing water (ESF-12 Update, September 23, 2017 5:49 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Three incident management teams (IMTs) are assigned, and two additional IMTs have been ordered to
 provide management and logistical support for commodity receiving and distribution in PR and USVI;
 teams are awaiting travel coordination
- o 30 two-person chainsaw teams are mobilizing for emergency road clearing missions in PR (ESF-4 Sit Rep, September 22, 2017 2:08 p.m. EDT)
- One National Incident Management Organization IMT ready to support USVI EOC (ESF-4 Update, September 22, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- CAP air operations are being conducted out of Fernando Luis Ribas Dominicci Airport, near San Juan. First two aerial imaging sorties launched September 23 and images are uploaded to FEMA (CAP Update, September 23, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)
- CBP: Two P-3 airplanes conducting communications relays, SAR coordination, and airspace deconfliction missions. Two Blackhawk helicopters and an AS350 helicopter are conducting damage assessment and SAR missions (CBP Update, September 23, 2017, 11:07 a.m. EDT)



- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - o PR:
 - PR Emergency Management Agency teams are working to get more information about PR shelters;
 reporting will depend on accessibility of the roads (ESF-6 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:39 p.m. EDT)
 - 85 American Red Cross staff have arrived in PR (ESF-6 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:38 p.m. EDT)
 - The Salvation Army and Southern Baptist feeding stations have increased their commitment from 16,000 meals to 100,000 meals per day in support of feeding plan (ESF-6 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:39 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI:
 - Shelters are running on generators. FEMA IOF is in the process of adding them to the fuel supply list (ESF-6 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:39 p.m. EDT)
 - ARC distributing 14,000 Virgin Island Disaster Assistance kits (beans, rice, insect repellent, first aid kits, tarps) are en route via ship, estimated arrival date is September 27 (ESF-6 Update, September 23, 2017, 3:59 p.m. EDT)
 - Southern Baptist Disaster Relief has one kitchen en route to St. Thomas to arrive October 1 (ESF-6 Update, September 22, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support
 - St. Croix:
 - Arrived: 80K meals, 64K liters water
 - C17 with 40K meals and 32K liters of water (arrived September 23)
 - C17 with 40K meals and 32K liters of water (arrived September 23)
 - Scheduled for September 24:
 - Four additional C17s with 40K meals and 32K liters of water scheduled
 - O St. Thomas:
 - Arrived:
 - C- 17 with FAA Mobile Air Traffic Control Tower and FAA equipment
 - Scheduled for September 24:
 - SS Wright with 1.1M meals, 27 GSA vehicles, and 9496 hygiene kits (awaiting tug to port)
 - o PR:
 - Arrived:
 - Conquistador with 924K liters of water, 6K cots, 31 generators (arrived)
 - O Responder Berthing (ESF-7 Update, September 23, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

Vessel	Status	Destination Port	Arrival Date	Beds
TS Kennedy	TS Kennedy En route		9/26/17	600
SS Wright	Arrived (awaiting tugs)	USVI: St. Thomas	9/23/17	315
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	9/23/17	123
Grand Celebration	En route	USVI: St. Croix	9/23/17	1,900
Rhapsody		PR	10/1/17	2,200
TS Empire State		PR	TBD	600
Ocean Constructor	En route	USVI: St. John	9/29/17	196

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Prioritization and hospital management/evacuation is fluid and constantly changing due to limited communications, transportation and infrastructure impacts. Territory, Region, and HHS (ESF8) are assessing impacted healthcare facilities to determine next steps (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)
- Six Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), one Disaster Mortuary Assessment Team, two Health
 and Medical Task Forces, one HHS Mobilization Team, and two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking
 Systems staged in Atlanta, GA for transport to USVI/PR (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)



o PR:

- One Incident Response Coordination Team, four Health and Medical Task Forces (from DMATs), one Service Access Team on site in San Juan (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-8 has a list of 23 hospitals that are reportedly in need of fuel. ESF-8 is coordinating with FEMA to conduct aerial assessments, September 24, of hospitals to gain a better understanding of their needs, and damage. The results of these assessments will help prioritize where fuel will be sent (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 4:30 p.m. EDT)
- Dialysis Facilities update: 12 Operational, 5 Not Operational, 1 Partially Operational (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)

o USVI:

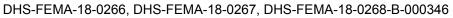
- One DMORT Assessment staff awaiting flight arrangement to St. Thomas and one to St. Croix (ESF 8, September 22, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- St. Thomas:
 - A mobile hospital at Roy Lester Schneider Hospital is currently being established and is expected to be up and running by the end of the day September 23 (HHS Sit Rep, September 23, 2017, 7:30 a.m. EDT)
- St. Croix:
 - One DMAT and cache are scheduled to arrive in St. Croix September 24 (Interagency VTC, September 23, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Gov. Juan F. Luis Hospital has been re-energized (DOE Sit Rep, September 23, 2017 8:30 a.m. EDT)
 - Caribbean Kidney Center on generator power and using cistern water; pipe is fixed and system is being disinfected. Arriving patients (12 of the 37 so far) will be dialyzed for two hours September 22 (ESF 8, September 22, 2017, 12:09 p.m. EDT)
 - 117 dialysis patients are scheduled to be evacuated September 24 from St. Croix to Atlanta. Patients will be billeted by FEMA at a hotel and then transported to treatment centers (ESF-8 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:06 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- USCG SAR radio communications towers remain inoperable, with the exception of St.Thomas, which is
 partially mission capable. Nine USCG cutters (three helo capable) are operating in the vicinity of USVI
 and PR, and working with several CBP P-3s providing Command and Control, SAR coverage, and
 monitoring distress communications (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 3:21 p.m. EDT)
- o FEMA US&R teams saved or assisted 65 lives (ESF-9 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:02 p.m. EDT)
- O USCG reports 15 lives saved or assisted (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 9:39 a.m. EDT)
- Five flight deck equipped cutters and five patrol boats en route or on station in USVI and PR; four rotary wing and one fixed wing aircraft are conducting SAR operations in the area (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 9:39 a.m. EDT)
- Four FEMA US&R task forces are conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations in PR and St. Croix (ESF-9 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)
- o PR
 - US&R task forces gained access to conduct reconnaissance in the Guayama, Malauna, and Haluacon areas of PR
 - Three additional FEMA US&R task forces will arrive in PR the evening of September 23 and five additional FEMA US&R task forces will begin arriving in PR September 24 via DoD airlift (ESF-9 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)
- o USVI:
 - A 42-person force conducted a combination of neighborhood searches, and targeted searches St. Croix (ESF-9 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- EPA Critical Water Assessment Team of six personnel are en route to St. Croix. Once on the ground, priorities will include assessing drinking water and wastewater facilities in St. Croix that service hospitals and sensitive populations (ESF 10 Update September 23 2017, 3:11 p.m. EDT)
- Twenty EPA oil and hazardous materials assessment personnel are awaiting transport to USVI; estimated time of arrival not known at this time (ESF-10 Update, September 23, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)
- 18 (-8) National Strike Force personnel are scheduled to deploy to PR on September 24 to support multimission post-storm patrols, conduct rapid assessments of PR and overflights of USVI upon arrival (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 1:23 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Animal Assessment Teams (21 NGO personnel) staging in Atlanta, GA for deployment to PR and USVI; transportation is being coordinated. Pet assessments will start September 28 (ESF-11 Sit Rep, September 23, 2017, 10:22 a.m. EDT)
- Shipment of infant formula and baby food (4000 infant and toddlers for 21 days) is pending climate controlled shipping containers (ESF-11 Update, September 23, 2017, 10:15 a.m. EDT)
- O Coordinating with Individual Assistance Group and Mass Care to address shelter feeding needs (resupply Salvation Army) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John (ESF-11 SitRep, September 23, 2017, 1:59 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o USVI:
 - St. Thomas: Tri Island Energy report running out of diesel and gasoline for generators; FEMA, DOE, and DLA working to facilitate fuel supply and response effort; two days of emergency storage remain (ESF-12 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
 - DOE Western Area Power Authority has advance team of eight in San Juan awaiting movement to USVI; remaining 17 personnel will deploy once air transportation and berthing are available (ESF-12 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Fueling piers in USVI remain closed (USCG, September 23, 2017, 2:34 p.m. EDT)

o PR

- Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) believes it will be able to restore power to Centro Medico Hospital and the main convention center in San Juan by September 26; PREPA is also attempting to start a gas turbine in Palo Seco (northeast coast of PR) to energize the San Juan steam plant and get the units back online, which would energize the Monacillos power station and the medical center (ESF-12 Update, September 23, 2017, 11:41 a.m. EDT)
- PREPA reporting near 100 percent of customers without power except facilities running on generators. As of September 22, approximately 35 percent of the initial damage assessments have been completed; of those surveyed, 80 percent of the transition and distribution infrastructure is significantly damaged (ESF-12 Update, September 23, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)
- Fueling piers open for daylight loading only (USCG, September 23, 2017, 2:34 p.m. EDT)
- 18 out of 23 generator pre-installation inspections completed; 25 generators currently on hand
- Two mission assignments issued for USACE to provide coordination and execution of debris removal (ESF-3, September 23, 2017, 12:02 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Five QRTs are conducting security and protection missions in PR and the USVI for ESF-8 and ESF-9 including providing site security at a FEMA fueling location at the San Juan Convention Center
- o Three additional QRTs are en route to PR, and are scheduled to arrive the evening of September 23
- A long term lodging solution has been identified at the La Concha Hotel in San Juan for ESF-13 personnel (250 Federal Law Enforcement Officers) (ESF-13 Update, September 23, 2017, 10:29 a.m. EDT)
- A 25 member CBP Office of Field Operations Special Response Team (OFO-SRT) arrived in San Juan Airport and will be self- sustaining within the ESF-13 structure and resources (CBP Update, September 23, 2017, 11:07 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- National Business Emergency Operations Center (NBEOC) facilitated communication between AT&T and ESF-2 on movement of equipment and repair personnel for PR and USVI's undersea cable (ESF-15 Update, September 23, 2017, 1:30 p.m. EDT)
- NBEOC shared information from ESF-1 with private sector stakeholders for flight information for pilots (ESF-15 Update, September 23, 2017, 1:30 p.m.)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USS Kearsarge/26th Marine Expeditionary Unit Amphibious Ready Group (MEU ARG) completed preparations for the return of capabilities to St. Thomas and St. Croix (beach assessments, reconnaissance, etc). Between September 23 and September 26, the ARG will be moving key response capabilities ship to shore, enabling route clearance operations, commodity distribution, and the return of capabilities like the Army Area Support Medical Company (ASMC), the Air Force Ground Surgical Team, and the Civil Authority Information Support Element (CAISE)



- Contingency Response Group arrived in San Juan on September 23
- TRANSCOM established airfield opening capabilities at St Croix and St Thomas on September 22, and are scheduled to deploy additional capabilities to San Juan on September 23. Two C-17 arrived from Kelly AFB with consumables to St Croix; one flight arrived at 10:30 a.m. EDT and the second arrived at 1:18 p.m. EDT, September 23
- U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM):
 - Joint Task Force-Leeward Islands (JTF-LI) HQ is repositioning to Curacao and is prepared to respond in the Windward Islands by September 24
 - The USS WASP is supporting Department of State with the evacuation of U.S. Citizens on Dominica to the island's Douglas-Charles Airport (DOM) and then onto St. Lucia via C-130, expected mission completion date is September 23
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
 - DLA leased generators (103) being pushed forward in support of PR and USVI
 - Thirty-two DLA generators in Jacksonville, FL awaiting shipment to PR on September 24
 - Twenty-one small capacity generators are estimated to arrive in USVI on September 27
 - An additional 31 generators are going to PR and an additional 19 is going to USVI
 - DLA now supporting all fuel distribution plans for VI/PR.
 - DLA Fuel concept of operations for PR; initial shipment of 86 trucks (124K gal diesel/50K gal gasoline) to Jacksonville, FL then by barge to PR by September 29 (DoD Update, September 23, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

• National Guard continuing preparations for increase in mission assignments for relief, search and rescue, , damage assessments, and debris removal operations in PR (NGB Update, September 23, 2017, 2:16 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Nine USCG cutters have arrived in USVI and PR for initial response and assessments; three USCG cutters arrived 22 September to provide disaster relief (palletized water) to St. Thomas, St. John, and PR, and two which will provide SAR, security and damage assessment capability offshore St. Croix and San Juan. USCG National Security Cutter assumed tactical control of all USCG cutters in USVI and PR and coordination for SAR, security, helicopter refueling operations and port assessments
- USCG heavy-lift buoy tenders will be arriving in PR and USVI no later than September 25.

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection

- o PR:
 - The Coast Guard Cutter Horsley delivered commodities to Vieques, PR September 23. The crew was met by the Mayor and was assisted by local police officers with the offloading of 750 liters of water and 1,440 meals (USCG Update, September 23, 2017, 5:58 p.m. EDT)
 - An advance Deployment Team consisting of 11 CBP Office of Field Operation (OFO) Officers, augmented by OFO Officers from San Juan, are performing accountability missions in both Ponce and Mayaguez
 - Two to three Air and Marine Operation flights are scheduled per day from Homestead and Jacksonville,
 FL. Response and recovery supplies (gas, generators, water) are being coordinated out of these locations for delivery to PR (CBP Update, September 23, 2017, 11:07 a.m. EDT)
- USVI:
 - Air missions to St. Thomas and the rest of the USVI are pending access post Maria landfall (CBP Update, September 23, 2017, 11:07 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o PR:
 - Four FWS Office of Law Enforcement personnel arrived in Aguadilla Pueblo, PR and awaiting helicopter transport to Vieques
 - One FWS team (3 Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) and 2 incident management personnel) is deploying September 23 pending transportation, and second team (4 LEOs, 1 paramedic, and 1 Incident Commander) will deploy September 24, both teams will provide security for POD locations (DOI SPOTREP, September 23, 2017, 8:00 a.m. EDT)



- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
 - One ICE Rapid Response Team with 18 people in PR following Hurricane Irma; conducting wellness checks for 26 (-111) unaccounted ICE employees
 - One tactical communications trailer and staff supporting ICE communications on the island (ICE Email Update, September 23, 2017, 7:24 a.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR

Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15
Cots	3,357
Generators	4
Hygiene	1
Meals	1,617,241
Sheeting	15,192
Tarps	13,272
Water	698,570

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
Cots	2,650	3,057
Generators	6	4
Water	3,600	3,600

U.S. Virgin Islands

USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,152,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	321,500	694,970
Pet care supplies	1,837	0

(ESF-7 Update, September 23, 2017 1:00 p.m. EDT)



Transportation Status: PR and USVI (23 September 2017, 1700 EDT) Hurricane Maria - FEMA-DR-4340-USVI & FEMA-DR-4339-PR Puerto Rico Open, but control Open to Commercial tower closed until Flights from 7 a.m. Sep 26, 2017 to 5 p.m. BQN San Juan Areci' ABO Autopista Jose de Diego .rolina Trujillo Alto-Guavnabo Fajardo Open, but control El Yunque MAZ National tower closed until 1056 m Forest Sep 26, 2017 **PUERTORICO** X63 Guayama .517 m





Data Layer / Map Description: This map depicts facilities located in Puerto Rico and the status of airports and ports throughout the country.

Open Ports have their name labeled. Open Airports have their FAA code labeled

All Open ports are open for: Daylight Operations Only.

Transportation Status

- Open Airports
 - Military Air and Hurricane Relief Only
- Airports
- Temporary Flight Restriction Airports
- Closed Airports
- Daylight Open Port
- Daylight Open Port With Size Restrictions
- Closed Port





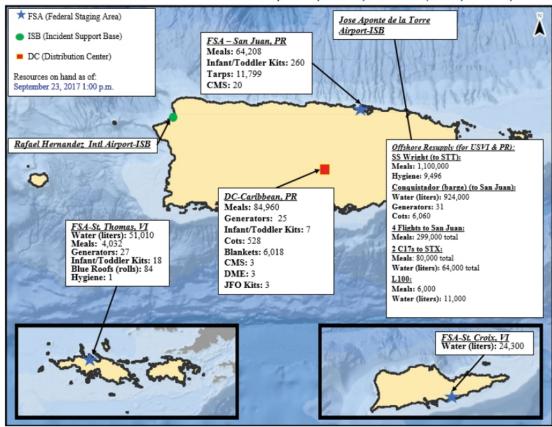
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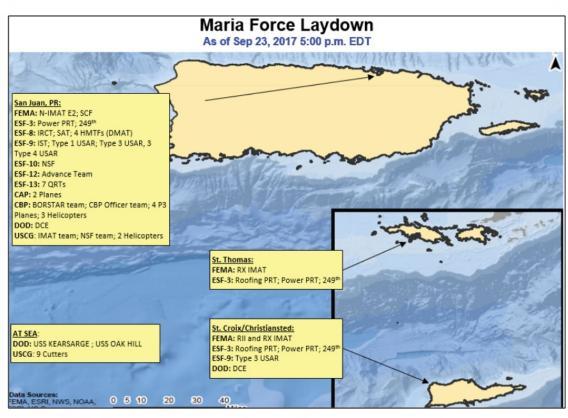
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Data Sources:

Current OCONUS FEMA Commodities Laydown (as of September 23, 1:00 p.m. EDT)





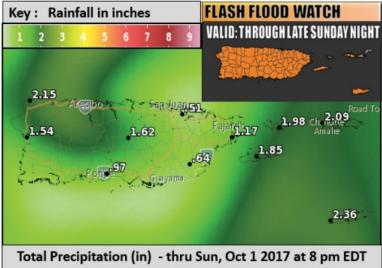
Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Saturday, September 30, 2017 (5:00 a.m. EDT) **Updates in Blue**

Current Situation:

Tropical Storms Maria and Lee are far out to sea and no longer a concern for US interests.

Deep tropical moisture is expected to bring numerous showers and thunderstorms to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Sunday night. The potential exists for cloud to ground lightning and heavy rainfall which may cause additional flash flooding especially for areas that remain saturated from recent heavy rainfall. Rainfall amounts of 2 to 4 inches will be possible, and a flash flood watch has been posted for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands (thru Sunday). The threat for heavy rainfall also exists over southern/eastern Florida including the Florida Keys over the next few days. Rainfall amounts of 1 to 3 inches will be possible over most of the area.



2 to 4 inches of rainfall expected through Sunday

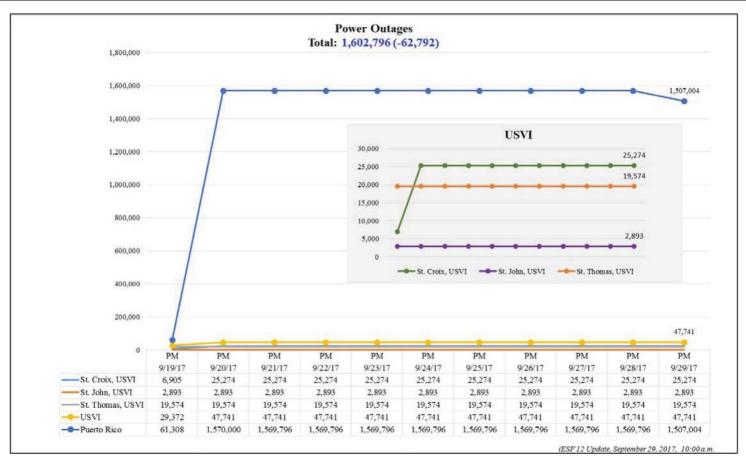
however 3 to 6 inches will be possible near Jacksonville, FL. A flash flood watch is in effect through Sunday evening. Moderate to major Tidal concerns will be an issue along the Southeast coast Sunday into Tuesday. (NOAA Update, September 29, 2017, 11:00 p.m. EDT)

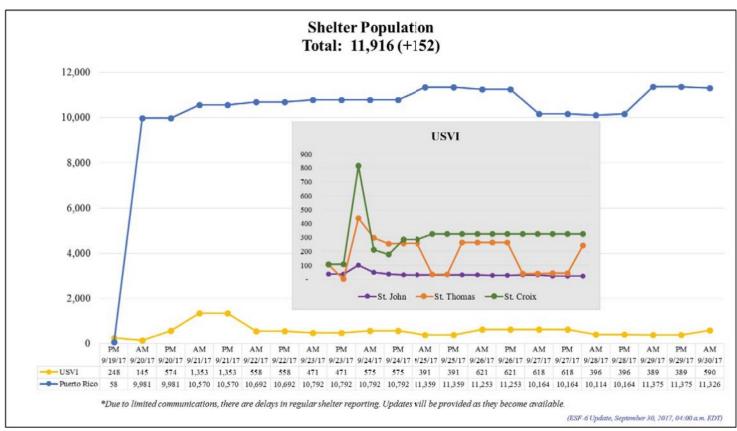
Impact Summary:

impact Summary:									
			Popula	tion Impacts					
Territory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and Curfews	Other			
PR	16 confirmed by the PR Director of Public Safety	Shelters: 159 (-3) Pop: 11,326 (-49)	5% (+1%) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	1 hospital fully operational; 59 (+2) partially operational; 4 closed; 5 unknown; 64 of 69 hospital assessments conducted; VA hospitals: 1 open; 5 open with walk-ins; 3 closed	Curfew in effect from 7:00 pm to 5:00 a.m. until further notice; health care workers, emergency officials, police, journalists and citizens who are dealing with an emergency situation are exempt	58 of 68 government buildings closed 49% of grocery & big box stores open			
USVI	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 7 Pop: 590 (+201) St. John Shelters: 2 Pop: 22 St. Thomas Shelters: 2 Pop: 243 (+202) St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	St. Thomas: Assessing Schneider Regional Medical Center to determine when patient services can resume St. Croix requested a mobile medical facility equivalent to the asset on St. Thomas (Area Medical Support Company); DOD is working to fulfill request; VA hospitals: 3 of 3 closed	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island. St. Croix curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planning for public schools to reopen October 9 th ; 15 of 19 government buildings closed			
As of:	September 29 7:55 p.m.	September 30 4:21 a.m.	September 29 4:00 p.m.	September 30 1:36 a.m.	September 29 7:55 p.m.	September 29 8:00 p.m.			

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, HHS SitRep, OHA, PREMA, Region II)









Infrastructure Impacts								
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications		
PR	11 airports are open with restrictions; 1 is closed San Juan Airport open to commercial flights; processed 2,500 travelers departing PR September 29	Four Ports Open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Six Ports Open with restrictions: Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Mayaguez 4 ports (Ponce, Yabucoa, Guanica, Roosevelt Roads) are closed	11 highways open; 11 other roads remain closed 1,925 incidents reported for public roads (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	689 out of 1,100 retail gas stations operating	Of the 52 waste water treatment plants, 9 operational, 19 non-operational, 24 have unknown operational status; 45% of clients have access to drinking water	10.7% of island with cell service. Cell service around SJU airport has been restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers are operational		
USVI	St. Thomas: Open and receiving commercial aircraft. Must contact tower 5 minutes out St. Croix: Open with restrictions	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay); Red Hook Bay open with restrictions St. John. Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay, Frederiksted Closed: Christiansted	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas, St. John. St. Croix: Most highways are open with caution; All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed.	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory for potable water issued territory wide	30.2% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs are non-operational; St. Thomas: 41.8% of 55 cell towers operational; St. John: 0 cell towers operational; St. Croix: 21.4% of 42 cell towers operational		
As of:	September 29 10:48 p.m.	September 29 3:48 a.m.	September 29 10:58 p.m.	September 29 4:37 p.m.	September 29 12:05 p.m.	September 29 4:30 p.m.		

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
	9/20: DR-4339	54 municipalities	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective		
PR				measures for 180 days from declaration date		
	9/10: DR-4336	10 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%		
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	A11	75%		
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas, St. John	All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 27, 2017, 12:00 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Department/Agener	Puerto	τ	J.S. Virgin Isla	ands	Totals
Department/Agency		St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals
American Red Cross (ESF 6)	393	211	*	*	604
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF 3)	170	67	3	66	306
Civil Air Patrol (ESF 5)	34	*	*	*	34
Customs and Border Protection (ESF 5, 9 & 13)	44	5	0	5	54
Department of Agriculture (ESF 11)	1	0	0	0	1
Department of Defense Title 10*	3,163	*	*	*	3,163
Department of Energy (ESF 12)	2	2	0	23	27
Department of the Interior	227	20	41	0	288
Department of Transportation (ESF 1)	3	2	0	23	28
DHS – NPPD	19	5	0	2	26
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF 10)*	22	26	0	0	48
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF 13)	368	5	0	0	373
FEMA Deployed	540	185	6	45	776
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF 9)	102	0	0	0	102
Forest Service (ESF 4)	216	20	0	27	263
General Services Administration (ESF 7)	6	0	0	0	6
Health and Human Services (ESF 8)	565	*	*	*	565
National Guard Bureau*	2,638	1,035	*	*	3,673
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30
Small Business Administration (ESF 6)	11	2	0	2	15
Transportation Security Administration (ESF 1)	86	8	0	5	99
United States Coast Guard (ESF 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 & 15)*	1,326	*	*	*	1,326
TOTALS	9,966	1,593	50	198	11,807

^{*} DOD personnel numbers include 2,359 personnel supporting from sea; DOD and NGB numbers not broken out by island *Civil Air Patrol flights support all USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 29, 2017, 3:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Initial Operating Facility (IOF)
- Crisis Action Planning teams for Responder Lodging, Liquid Fuels, and Power Restoration operating 24/7
 (NRCC Update, September 27, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

Recovery

- Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA
 pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,225 call center agents available to
 receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 29, 2017, 11:52 a.m. EDT)
- Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 40,795 and USVI: 3,978 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 29, 2017, 7:11 p.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	54 (0)	7 (0)
II	USVI	29 (0)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #73, September 29, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT deploying to St. Croix (FOD Update, September 29, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - o EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - LISVI IOF located at St. TDbbs:sEMAC18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000355

- St. Croix EOC on generator power, internet connectivity limited
- o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o Airports:
 - Transportation Security Administration (TSA) electronic screening now fully operational; 7 of the 12 (53%) TSA lines at the SJU airport are open (ESF-1 Update, September 29, 2017, 9:41 p.m. EDT)
 - Six military hurricane relief flights arriving at San Juan Airport per hour; normal capacity 20 flights per hour (Movement Control Coordination Update, September 29, 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)
 - Replacement generator for San Juan Combined Center/Radar Approach Control arrived early morning September 29; anticipate will be functional October 1 (ESF-1 Update, September 30 2017, 3:47 a.m. EDT)

o Roads:

- 213 contractors performing debris removal for Puerto Rico Department of Transportation (DTOP) throughout PR (ESF-1 Update, September 29 2017, 8:38 a.m. EDT)
- Roads do not have working traffic signals due to power outages; DTOP submitted EMAC request for traffic signal engineers, with October 18 arrival date

o Transit:

- Rail: Tren Urbano rail service remains suspended pending debris removal and PR Highways and Transportation Authority inspections of tracks and station terminals
- Bus: First Transit buses providing survivor transportation between shelters and transporting emergency responders from airport to work sites; Autoridad Metropolitana de Autobuses bus service remains suspended
- Ferry: Autoridad de Transporte Maritimo ferry transporting emergency supplies to Vieques and Culebra, and providing limited service during daylight hours (ESF-1 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

o Ports:

- NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson surveyed Port of Ponce September 29; will survey Roosevelt Roads September 30 (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 4:22 p.m. EDT)
- Port of Yabucoa continuing repairs, high winds delayed repairs until September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 1:54 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

- Six commercial communications company personnel and six vehicles for communications restoration scheduled to arrive via airlift no later than October 4
- Disaster Information Reporting System shows commercial communications suffered significant damage leaving substantial wireless coverage outages (89.3% offline in Puerto Rico, 78.6% in St Croix, 100% in St. John and 58.2% in St. Thomas)
- o Factors limiting restoration include transport of equipment, fuel for generators, and security for fuel/generators (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:11 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

o Temporary Power:

- Completed 63 of 108 requested generator pre-installation inspections; five installations completed to date and nine in progress; 55 of 179 requested generators available on hand
- Installation date yet to be established for transformers at Centro Medico in San Juan (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)

o Dams:

- USACE personnel completed Guajataca Dam damage assessment; working with FEMA, Puerto Rico
 Electric Power Authority, and civilian engineers to develop repair plan; sandbags arriving September 30
 and sandbag reinforcement of spillway channel beginning October 1 or 2, pending debris removal
- Aerial assessment indicates erosion of riverside toe at the Rio Grande de Manati Barcenelotta Levee (northeast section) but there is no immediate danger of a breach (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
- Six of 17 priority dam inspections complete (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 10:51 a.m. EDT)

Debris:

USACE anticipates receivings 中长机火斗& 6266; DHS 中世MA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000356

- Debris contractor performing road clearance as requested by PR
- USACE met with EPA, Environmental Quality Board, Solid Waste and FEMA to discuss environmental requirements, including thermal reduction; also investigated potential debris disposal sites (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)

o Temporary Roofing:

- Current estimates: 30K roofs damaged; 476 Right of Entry Agreements gathered
- Task order issued to roofing contractor; will begin roofing after October 5, once 11,500 rolls of blue sheeting arrive; priority will be given to critical public facilities (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
- 600K tarps on order; 124K total to be delivered: 4K by October 6, 60K by October 20, and the remaining 60K by October 27; producing 1,344 rolls per day (ESF-3 Update, September 29, 2017, 4:00 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (26 personnel) clearing emergency roads
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) providing command, control, and coordination of resources, and conducting firefighting capability assessment in San Juan
- One Type-1 IMT (49 personnel) working with FEMA to establish Incident Support Base (ISB) at Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla; assessing lodging and resource staging areas at airport (ESF-4 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:01 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration are collecting oblique imagery and LiDAR for the entire commonwealth of Puerto Rico; remote sensing missions being conducted for critical infrastructure (PR SitRep, September 29, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- A fourth CAP aircraft will be available for assignment supporting missions for PR and USVI September 30 (CAP Update, September 29, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- Feeding Taskforce coordinating efforts to provide 6M meals a day for 30 days; distribution continues to be a priority
- O Salvation Army operating 13 fixed feeding sites averaging 1,000 meals per day each (Salvation Army update, September 29, 2017, 6:46 p.m. EDT)
- o 355 registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- Shelters: FEMA sent 359 infant/toddler kits to address identified needs; additional 206 prepared to ship with another 384 on order; PR Department of Health will ensure kits delivered to shelters
- Voluntary Organizations: Fulfilled five voluntary organization requests for berthing space on FEMA responder facilities (ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Procuring 100 roller bar storage rack system 40 foot refrigerated containers to support cold storage for various hospitals
- Coordinating with Defense Logistics Agency to acquire 50 water trucks to support hospitals and shelters
 (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- o 58 GSA owned and leased properties in PR closed (GSA Update, September 29, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
- o Seven vessels scheduled to arrive between September 30 and October 5; commodities include 3.5M liters of water, 5.5M meals, four generators, and 11,500 rolls of sheeting (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 9:30 p.m. EDT)

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	900	900	0
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	275	325
TS Empire State	En route	PR	10/1	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430	0	430
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	1,175	325

(ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)



USCG must inspect La Suprema and Rhapsody before they can accept responders for berthing; will
perform inspections prior to ships' arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Seven Federal Medical Stations (FMS) (250 beds) will be co-located with each of the seven hospitals identified as 'Hub' hospitals; will be staffed by US Public Health Service Rapid Deployment Force with DMAT augmentation, Department of Veteran's Affairs staff, and NGOs; still coordinating resources for wrap-around services, material handling, and transportation of 50 tons of materials
- o The primary hospital with Emergency Department capabilities on the east side of the island considering relocating 135 patients; air conditioner not functional, stretchers needed, medical supplies running low
- HHS and FDA requesting special accommodations to support private sector pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors who require resources to minimize potential for critical drug shortages (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:36 a.m. EDT)
- O Dialysis Centers: 46 of 48 dialysis centers open, many operating at less than normal capacity; must resupply fuel and water every two days; heparin shortages reported at dialysis centers (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:36 a.m. EDT)
- Sixteen ambulances on ground; DOD sourcing additional 34 (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 4:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces active in Puerto Rico
- FEMA US&R teams visited all 78 PR municipalities
- o FEMA US&R saved or assisted 843 individuals total in PR and USVI
- o FEMA US&R teams searched 2,649 (+2) structures total across PR and St. Croix
 - PR: 110 damaged, 93 failed, 94 destroyed
 - St. Croix: 44 damaged, 70 failed, 29 destroyed (ESF-9 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Fifteen USCG National Strike Force personnel conducting post-storm assessments and recovery operations (ESF-10 Update, September 29, 2017, 12:05 p.m. EDT)
- O Port assessments identified approximately 100-150 vessel targets (USCG Update, September 29, 1:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) animal subject matter expert continues to assess domestic livestock facilities in PR and carcass disposal options; developing strategy to stabilize animal agriculture, food supply, and economy and to protect public health and environment
- All 84 food safety assessment facilities in PR remain closed due to lack of fuel, power, communications, and/or water (ESF-11 Update, September 29, 2017, 11:43 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o DHS waived Jones Act shipping restrictions for 10-day period starting September 28
- o Power:
 - Approximately 80% of PREMA transmission systems damaged; 20% of towers may need to be replaced; significant damage to distribution system
 - Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority executed contract for additional crews, anticipating need for 250-300 linemen to restore transmission lines
 - Repairs to key substation underway to restore portions of the San Juan Financial district; may be reenergized by October 2

o Fuel:

- Supply chain has improved, but distribution issues remain due to debris
- FEMA established distribution system to transport steady state of fuel to hospitals for generators
- Bayamon terminal reopened September 28; Puma Energy working to accelerate imports and fuel distribution across island (including power plants and airlines) (ESF-12 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Supporting Puerto Rico Police with 208 Federal Law Enforcement Officers at 18 prioritized sites
- Continuing to provide force protection for ESF-8 and ESF-9 and other federal protection including security at the FEMA fuel station at the San Juan Convention Center; ESF-8 mission expected to increase as DMATs are able to reach additional impacted areas
- O Assessing security requirements for ESF-4 chainsaw teams (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

- Private Sector: FEMA National Business Emergency Operations Center coordinated with FAA to assist Operation Airdrop and the Major League Baseball Association to send cargo plane with relief supplies to support first responders, doctors, and veterinarians
- o NBEOC coordinating with Home Depot and Walmart to enable point of sale operations using portable satellite equipment (ESF-15 Update, September 29, 2017, p.m. EDT)

• U.S Department of Defense (DOD)

- o Building medical capacity to support FEMA's strategic priority to provide medical services
 - USNORTHCOM directed deployment of additional helicopters, Combat Surgical Hospital (CSH), veterinary detachment, preventive medicine detachment, and two religious support teams
 - Medical ship USNS COMFORT departed Norfolk, VA September 29, expected to arrive October 5; potential ports are San Juan, Roosevelt Roads, and Ponce
- DoD deploying a Force Package to build logistics and sustainment capability and capacity, both to sustain DoD forces and support FEMA's strategic objective to implement the PR Commodities Distribution Plan
- Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island will be used as a FEMA Incident Support Base (ISB) beginning September 29
- o USS Wasp with three embarked rotary wing aircraft (MH-60s) en route to PR estimated no earlier than October 2; will embark 10 additional rotary wing aircraft (six MH-60s, four CH-53s) upon arrival
- Provided 11 strategic airlift flights September 29 in support of operations to provide food, water, and military logistics and communication units
- o Defense Logistics Agency (DLA):
 - Delivering 100 fuel trucks (275K gallons diesel/75K gasoline) October 2; received requirements to replenish up to 500K gallons of fuel to support FEMA/DLA priorities and provide 14 additional fuel trucks through October 19th
 - Mission Assignment approved to provide 600K Meals Ready to Eat per day for 20 days starting September 30 and 2.5M shelf stable meals per day for 30 days starting October 7
 - Received requirement to provide an additional 304 generators to USVI and PR as soon as October 2
 (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 3:30 a.m.)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

o Route clearance operations continue in coordination with debris task force; approximately 20 percent cleared (NGB Update, September 29, 2:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- o USCG Cutter Venturous delivered humanitarian supplies to Ponce, PR September 29
- USCG Cutter Elm delivered 10,000 pounds of food, water, and humanitarian supplies to Vieques September 29
- o USCG Cutter Forward loading humanitarian supplies in Guantanamo Bay Cuba for delivery to San Juan, PR; estimated to arrive October 1 (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 4:22 p.m. EDT)
- USCG Cutter James embarking rotary wing aircraft with two full flight crews September 30
- USCG search and rescue communication towers in PR improved from inoperable to intermittent September 29; enhanced mobile incident command post scheduled to arrive in San Juan October 6 (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 11:22 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

O CBP Air-Marines completed a total of 70 flight missions, including logistics and search and rescue support and facility assessments; flights returning to CONUS will help transport evacuees (CBP Update, September 29, 2017, 11:49 a.m. EDT)



• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:
 - Two fixed-wing aircraft departing from FL to PR September 30 and October 1 to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities
 - Fourteen-person team supporting tree clearing and debris removal to restore road access in the Puerto Rico Aviary area and Vieques
 - National Wildlife Refuge performing housing inventory, debris removal, and emergency assistance to communities in Cabo Rojo, Culebra and Vieques (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)
- o United States Geological Survey (USGS):
 - Coordinating with USACE and National Weather Service to prioritize gage repairs, beginning with those near dams
 - Preliminary assessments of roads and other infrastructure for the municipalities of Lares, Las Marias, San Sebastian, Moca, and Anasco identify at least 400 locations damaged by landslides; inventory of landslide impacts incomplete (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- o All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed; new system will be necessary (ESF-1 Update, September 29, 2017, 7:59 p.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - Security measures in place for St. Thomas and St. Croix towers as of September 29 (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:47 a.m. EDT)
 - Limited commercial air operations into St. Thomas; inter-island commercial flights scheduled to resume
 October 1
 - St. Croix airport (STX) scheduled to resume commercial flights October 5 (ESF-1 Update, September 28, 2017, 8:23 p.m. EDT) (ESF-1 Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-2: Communications

 Disaster Information Reporting System shows commercial communications suffered significant damage leaving minimal wireless coverage (69.8% offline in USVI); factors limiting restoration include transport of equipment, fuel for generators, and security for fuel/generators (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:11 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 114 of 141 requested pre-installation inspections; 16 generators installed to date and six more in progress; 49 generators available on hand (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
- Debris
 - St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 1
 - St. Croix: USVI Governor and FEMA confirmed USVI will execute St. Croix debris removal mission
 pursuant to the plan devised with local contractors; USACE Debris Team will continue to provide
 technical assistance (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
 - St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8
- Temporary Roofing
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
 - Collected 742 Right of Entry Agreements and 22 roofs installed to date
 - Completed repairs to Caribbean Kidney Center on St. Croix
 - Conducted assessment of Myra Keating Medical Facility on St. John; repairs deemed top priority (ESF-3
 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

 Three Civil Air Patrol aircraft supporting missions for PR and USVI; fourth aircraft available for assignment September 30; re-tasked one aircraft to collect new images of Guajataca Dam September 29 (CAP Update, September 29, 2017, 1:54 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o 91 registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief expecting arrival of Alabama Feeding Unit on St. Thomas October 1 (ESF-6 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:17 p.m. EDT
- Working with USVI Emergency Management to determine locations for Disaster Recovery Centers
- o Developing contract for patient dialysis services
- o American Red Cross has served 28,844 meals and 7,752 snacks to date (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:04 a.m. EDT)
- o Salvation Army providing 2,000 meals per day on St. Johns, 1,000 meals per day on St. Croix, and 5,500 meals on St. Thomas (*Salvation Army update, September 29, 2017, 6:46 p.m. EDT*)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Coordinating with DLA to acquire 50 water trucks to support hospitals and shelters (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- 15 GSA owned and leased properties in USVI closed (GSA Update, September 29, 2017, 1:52 p.m. EDT)
- Preparing to open Incident Support Bases (ISBs) in St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal); staging materials for lots (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- O St. Croix: Five PODs will be open September 30 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 29, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	392	1,308
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	220	95
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196		196
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azzure	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	612	1,403

(Responder Lodging CAP Update, September 29, 2017, 7:00 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect Azzure before it can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspection prior to ship's arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o Department of Defense assets evacuated nine dialysis patients and seven attendants from St. Croix September 29 (USVI SITREP #14/#07, September 29, 2017, 7:55 p.m. EDT)
- o Royal Caribbean ship departed September 29 for Ft. Lauderdale, transporting 750 passengers from St. Croix, 200 from St. John, and 50 from St. Thomas; will arrive October 2 (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:33 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix: Awaiting Defense Coordinating Office and Field Coordinating Office to fulfill request for mobile medical facility (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 2:40 p.m. EDT)
- O St. Thomas: Assessment of Schneider Regional Hospital to determine when patient services may resume should be complete evening of September 29; results of the assessment expected on September 30 (ESF-8 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:56 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Eighteen EPA oil and hazardous materials assessment personnel arrived in USVI to augment the Critical Water Assessment Teams (ESF-10 Update, September 29, 2017, 12:05 p.m. EDT)
- o Sampled and tested 49 public water systems; 12 tested positive for E. Coli, three have been resampled (USVI SitRep, September 29, 2017, 9:40 p.m. EDT)
- o An oil spill remains present at Krum Bay in St. Thomas; a desalinization plant located in the bay remains operational and potential impacts are being assessed (ESF-10 SitRep, September 29, 12:31 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Coordinating transportation to St. Thomas and St. John for three assessment teams on St. Croix; teams will assess domestic livestock facilities
- Only facility for food safety assessments in USVI closed due to no power, communications, and/or water (ESF-11 Update, September 29, 2017, 11:43 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Power:
 - 14 of 17 additional Western Area Power Administration personnel arrived on St. Thomas September 29 with three more expected September 30; all equipment expected no later than October 2 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000361

- 650 poles awaiting clearance in customs; 900 poles to arrive by October 6; second shipment of 2,500 poles and additional equipment will arrive by October 13 (DOE SITREP #67, September 29, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Continuing damage assessments of Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority distribution systems; will
 develop restoration plans upon completion of damage assessment process
- Additional 45 mutual aid workers from New England public power utilities and 210 contractors expected to arrive week of October 1 to support restoration efforts on St. Thomas and St. Croix (DOE SITREP #66, September 29, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)

o Fuel:

- Tri Island Energy delivered 110,000 gallons of fuel to the St. Thomas-St. John district to alleviate immediate concerns about shortage of fuel for cars and generators (DOE SITREP #67, September 29, 4:00 p.m. EDT)
- Race Track will deliver 90K gallons diesel and 90K gallons gasoline October 1
- Puma Energy will deliver 48K gallons diesel and 48K gallons gasoline September 30
- Fuel arriving at Total Gas October 3
- Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) transporting 10,000 gallons of propane, estimated to arrive on St. Thomas October 1 (ESF-12 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

• Federal Law Enforcement Officer assignments include security for billeting vessels located in St. Croix (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:23 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

o Provided 5 strategic airlift flights on September 29 in support of FEMA's response operations to provide food, water, and military logistics units (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 3:30 a.m.)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- o USCG communications towers in St Croix remain inoperable
- NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson will survey the Port of Christiansted October 1 (USCG Update, September 29, 2017, 4:22 p.m. EDT)
- USCG buoy tender Cypress serviced Aids to Navigation in St. Croix September 29
- o USCG Cutter Napier completed wellness check of survivors on Lovango Island
- USCG Cutter Griesser completed transfer of 16 Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel and equipment to St. Croix (USCG Update, September 29, 11:22 a.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- Virgin Islands National Park remains closed; debris removal and communications restoration ongoing;
 DOI building continues to operate on generator power
- Christiansted National Historic Site park closed as cleanup continues; supplies obtained from PODs September 28 (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Qty					
	Meals	Tarps	Water			
St. Thomas	3,386,413	15,485	1,840,213			
St. Croix	708,960	10,000	398,000			
USVI Total	4,121,373	25,485	2,238,213			

(ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017 1:45 p.m. EDT)

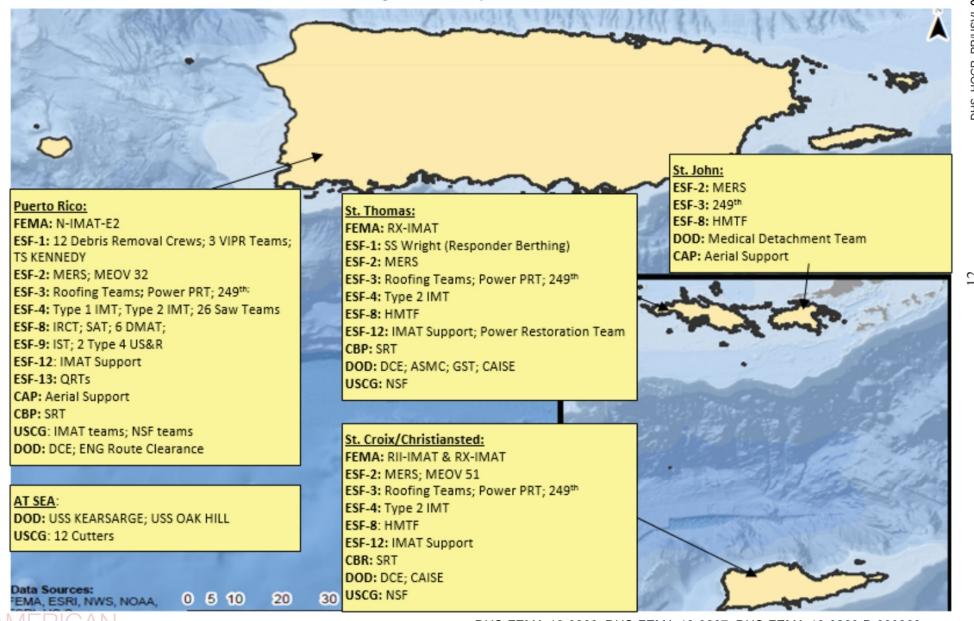
	Total Arrived Qty						
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots		
PR	1,640,228	5,000	2,775,201	30	22,202		

(ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017 1:45 p.m. EDT)



Maria Force Laydown

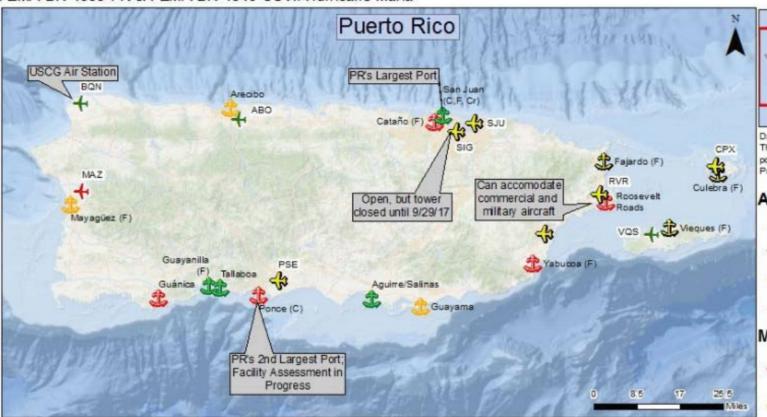
As of September 30, 2017 5:00 a.m. EDT



Maritime Ports & Airports Status: PR and USVI (30 September 2017, 0400 EDT)

FEMA-DR-4339-PR & FEMA-DR-4340-USVI: Hurricane Maria







Data Layer/Map Description: This map depicts the status of maritime ports and airports throughout Puerto Rico & the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Airport Status

- Open
- Open with Restrictions
- Military Air and Hurricane Relief Only
- Closed

Maritime Port Status

- Closed
- Daylight Only Operations with Restrictions
- Daylight Only Operations
- Open
 - (C) Container Handling Port (F) Fuel Handling Port
- (Cr) Cruise Ship Port



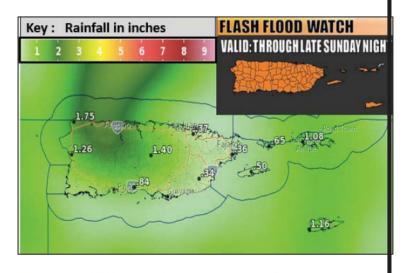
DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000364 FAA

Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots Tropical Storm Maria and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey

Saturday, September 30, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

Current Situation:

Deep tropical moisture is expected to bring numerous showers and thunderstorms to Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands through Sunday night. The potential exists for frequent cloud to ground lightning and heavy rainfall which may cause additional flash flooding, especially for areas that remain saturated from recent heavy rainfall. Since Friday afternoon about 2-3 inches have fallen across the theater; additional rainfall amounts of 1-2 inches will be possible through late Sunday, and a flash flood watch has been posted for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands. As of 3:00 p.m. there were some very heavy showers and lightning in eastern Puerto Rico and over the U.S. Virgin Islands. There will be a period of light

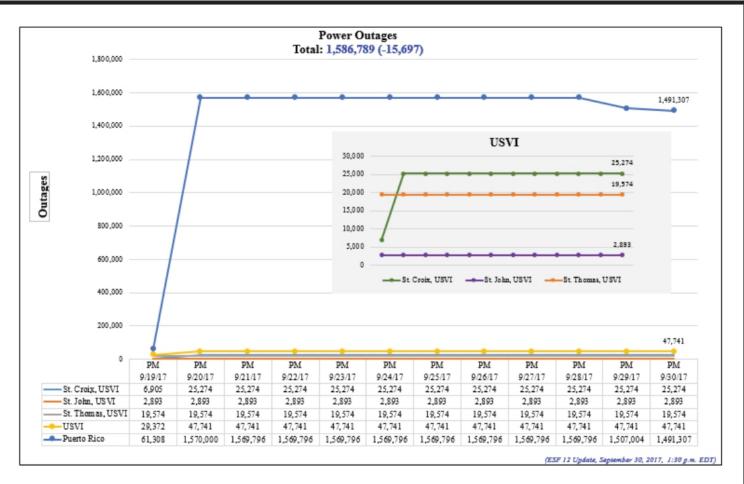


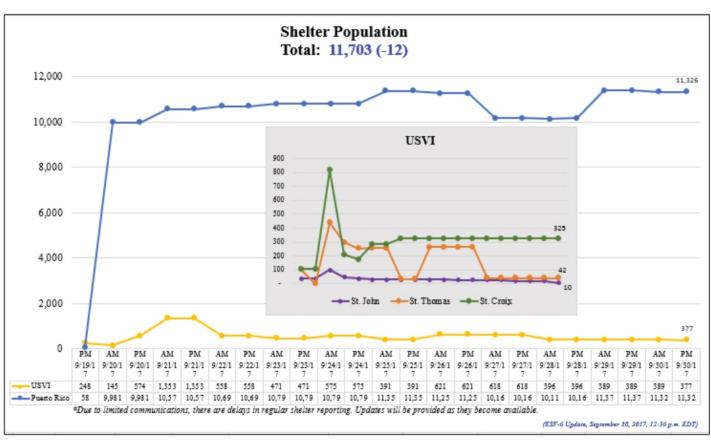
rain between 3:00 am and noon on Sunday, with a more intense period from mid-afternoon to early morning hours of Monday. (NOAA Update, September 30, 2017, 4:28 p.m. EDT)

Impact Summary:

Perritory	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population*	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations and	0.11
				Hospitals		Other
P P	PR Director of Public Safety confirmed 16 fatalities	Shelters: 159 (-3) Pop: 11,326 (-49)	5% (+1%) of customers have electricity Estimate 20% of transmission towers need to be replaced	64 of 69 hospital assessments conducted; 60 hospitals operational, four closed, five unknown Power restored to eight hospitals, back on electrical grid VA hospitals: One open, five open with walk-ins, three closed	Curfew in effect from 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. first responders and medical personnel exempt	58 of 68 government buildings closed 49% of grocery and big box stores open
	Media reports one fatality	USVI Shelters: 5 (-2) Pop: 377 (-213 St. John Shelters: 1 (-1) Pop: 42 (-201) St. Thomas Shelters: 1 (-1) Pop: 10 (-12) St. Croix Shelters: 3 Pop: 325	St. Thomas: 19,574 (99%) St. John: 2,893 (100%) St. Croix: 25,274 (90%)	Schneider Regional Medical Center on St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis on St. Croix condemned St. Croix requested mobile medical facility equivalent to asset on St. Thomas (Area Medical Support Company); DOD working to fulfill request VA hospitals: All three closed	Curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. in St. Thomas, St. John, and Water Island St. Croix curfew in place from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Planning for public schools to reopen October 9 15 of 19 government buildings closed
As of:	September 29 7:55 p.m. EDT	September 30 10:00 a.m. EDT	September 30 12:00 p.m. EDT	September 30 1:43 p.m. EDT	September 30 3:35 p.m. EDT	September 30 8:00 p.m. EDT

(ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-7, ESF-8, ESF-12, HHS SitRep, OHA, PREMA, Region II)







			Infrastructure Im	pacts		
Territory	Air	Ports	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water	Communications
PR	All 12 (+1) airports open with restrictions San Juan Airport open for commercial flights	Four ports open: San Juan, Guayanilla, Salinas, Tallaboa Six ports open with restrictions: Arecibo, Fajardo, Vieques, Culebra, Guayama, Mayaguez, Ponce, Yabucoa 2 (-2) ports closed: Ponce, Yabucoa, Guanica, Roosevelt Roads	11 highways open; 11 other roads remain closed 1,925 public road incidents reported (landslides, waterway issues, blockages, bridges, etc.)	689 of 1,100 retail gas stations operational	Boil Water Advisory for potable water issued island wide Of 52 waste water treatment plants, nine operational, 19 non-operational, 24 unknown 45% of Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA) clients have access to drinking water; (PRASA serves 96% PR pop)	11.3% of island with cell service; service around SJU airport restored Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs)/911 centers operational
USVI	St. Thomas open and receiving commercial aircraft; must contact tower five minutes out St. Croix open with restrictions	St. Thomas Open: Charlotte Amalie, East Gregerie Channel, West Gregerie Channel (Crown Bay) Open with restrictions: Red Hook Bay St. John Open with restrictions: Cruz Bay St. Croix Open: Krause Lagoon, Limetree Bay, Frederiksted Closed: Christiansted	Numerous routes partially closed on St. Thomas and St. John. St. Croix: Most highways are open with caution; All traffic signals on St Thomas and St Croix completely destroyed.	St. Croix and St. Thomas reports adequate fuel supply on island for power generation and response efforts, including gasoline, diesel, and propane	Boil Water Advisory for potable water territory-wide	30.2% cell phone coverage in USVI; PSAPs non-operational St. Thomas: 41.8% of 55 cell towers operational St. John: No cell towers operational St. Croix: 21.4% of 42 cell towers operational
As of:	September 30 11:00 a.m. EDT	September 30 4:15 p.m. EDT	September 29 10:58 p.m. EDT	September 30 1:29 p.m. EDT	September 30 9:59 a.m. EDT	September 30 2:33 p.m. EDT

(ESF-1, ESF-2, ESF-10, ESF-12, PRASA, USCG)

Declaration Activity:

Territory	Declaration	Declared Counties				
Territory	Declaration	Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share		
PR	9/28: <i>DR-4339</i>	54 municipalities	All	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date		
	9/10: DR-4336	10 municipalities	27 municipalities	75%		
9/28: <i>DR-4335</i> St. Thomas, St. John		All (Categories A-G)	100% for debris removal and emergency protective measures for 180 days from declaration date			
	9/20: DR-4340	St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas	All	75%		

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 28, 2017, 9:35 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Downstan and America	Puerto	U	J.S. Virgin Isla	ands	Totals	
Department/Agency		St. Croix	St. John	St. Thomas	Totals	
American Red Cross (ESF-6)	418	215	*	*	633	
Army Corps of Engineers (ESF-3)	105	81	3	44	233	
Civil Air Patrol (ESF-5)	63	*	*	*	63	
Customs and Border Protection (ESFs 5, 9 and 13)	86	5	0	5	96	
Department of Agriculture (ESF-11)	1	0	0	0	1	
Department of Defense Title 10*	3,296	*	*	*	3,296	
Department of Energy (ESF-12)	2	1	0	23	26	
Department of the Interior	227	20	41	0	288	
Department of Transportation (ESF-1)	3	2	0	26	31	
DHS – NPPD	25	1	0	2	28	
Environmental Protection Agency (ESF-10)*	23	25	0	0	48	
Federal Law Enforcement (ESF-13)	335	5	0	0	340	
FEMA Deployed	544	220	6	48	818	
FEMA Urban Search & Rescue (ESF-9)	80	0	0	0	80	
Forest Service (ESF-4)	216	20	0	27	263	
General Services Administration (ESF-7)	18	0	0	0	18	
Health and Human Services (ESF-8)	526	27	8	8	569	
National Guard Bureau*	2,716	1,511	*	*	4,227	
National Weather Service - NOAA	30	0	0	0	30	
Small Business Administration (ESF-6)	11	2	0	2	15	
Transportation Security Administration (ESF-1)	86	8	0	5	99	
United States Coast Guard (ESFs 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13 and 15)*	1,402	*	*	*	1,402	
TOTALS	10,213	2,143	58	190	12,604	

^{*} DOD personnel numbers include 2,359 personnel supporting from sea; DOD and NGB numbers not broken out by island *Civil Air Patrol flights support all USVI

(Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 30, 2017, 4:30 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) at Level I (Full Activation), 24/7 operations
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at San Juan Convention Center Initial Operating Facility (IOF)
- Recovery
 - Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team taking calls at three National Processing Service Centers, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 4,170 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 30, 2017, 12:26 p.m. EDT)
 - Total Individuals and Households Program Registrations for PR: 47,637 and USVI: 4,130 (Open Disaster IA Summary, September 30, 2017, 11:02 a.m. EDT)

Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	PR	57 (+3)	17 (+10)
II	USVI	30 (+1)	13 (0)

(EMAC Sit Rep #75, September 30, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II:

- Region II RRCC not activated; some RRCC staff supporting NRCC operations
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix; Eight Region X IMAT members in St. Thomas, one in St. Croix; Region III IMAT deploying to St. Croix, will arrive in Atlanta September 30, plan to depart for St. Croix October 1 (FOD Update, September 30, 2017, 1:50 p.m. EDT)
- Puerto Rico:
 - o EOC at Full Activation with limited operations and on generator power
 - o Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is Alejandro De La Campa (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands:
 - O EOCs on each island at Full Activation (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)
 - USVI IOF located at St. Thomas EOC
 - . St. Croix EOC on generator the feet and th

o FCO is William Vogel (RII DSAR, September 27, 2017, 3:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for Puerto Rico:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o Airports:
 - Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport (SJU) in San Juan
 - Combined En-Route/Approach Radar and Picco De Este radar site both fully functional and providing increased capability for airport
 - 50% of terminal on electrical power
 - Transportation Security Administration (TSA) screeners using electronic screening
 - Commercial passenger carriers ticketed over 5,000 departing passengers September 28; normal throughput between 12,000 and 15,000 passengers
 - Departure flights increased from 18 flights September 22 to 111 (+93) flights September 28
 - Airport reports more capacity than demand, will encourage additional commercial flights
 - Six day supply of aviation jet fuel available; pipeline from port of San Juan to airport intact; able to provide fuel as needed (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 5:11 p.m. EDT)
 - Thirteen Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certified tower controllers expected to arrive October 1 (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)
 - Roosevelt Roads continues to expand air operations; airport generator power restored; airport ramp space rapidly filling as additional support units arrive
 - o Ports:
 - Ports of Ponce and Yabucoa open with restrictions September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 4:25 p.m. EDT)
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) vessel Thomas Jefferson surveying Roosevelt Roads September 30 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)

ESF-2: Communications

- Six commercial communications company personnel and six vehicles en route to support communications restoration, expected to arrive in San Juan no later than October 4 (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:39 p.m. EDT)
- O Setting up hot spots throughout PR (DOD Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)
- o Deployed three personnel, portable satellite terminal, and Forward Communications Vehicle (FCV) to Caguas Town Hall to provide communications support for Director of Communication until services are restored (ESF-2 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:58 p.m. EDT)
- o 280 Iridium Satellite Phones arrived in PR; local IT managing accountability, programming SIM cards, and readying phones for use; Communications Task Force working on distribution plan
 - Remaining 100 Iridium Satellite Phones in Atlanta Distribution Center (RSS Update, September 30, 2017, 5:11 p.m.

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 46 of 88 requested generator pre-installation inspections; four installations completed to date and nine in progress at priority medical facilities and Roosevelt Roads Naval Base; 49 requested generators available on hand
 - Installing transformers at Centro Medico in San Juan September 30 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
 - Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) received requirement to provide additional 304 generators to USVI and PR; sourcing through vendors, plan to begin shipping to Jacksonville for staging October 2 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 4:47 p.m.)
- o Dams:
 - Guajataca Dam spillway continues to erode; immediate risk reduction measures ongoing to stabilize dam spillway and clear outlet blockage; sandbags arriving September 30; will begin sandbag reinforcement of spillway channel October 1 or 2, pending debris removal (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
 - Five of 17 priority dam inspections complete; will complete four additional inspections by evening of September 30, pending weather conditions (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
- o Debris:

- Will complete clearing remainder of Route 605 by evening of October 1 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:20 a.m. EDT)
- o Temporary Roofing:
 - Current estimates: 60K (+30K) roofs damaged; collected 476 Right of Entry (ROE) Agreements (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)
 - Task order issued to roofing contractor; will begin roofing after October 5 upon arrival of 11,500 rolls of blue sheeting (25,000 requested); will prioritize critical public facilities (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:34 a.m. EDT)
 - 600K tarps on order; 124K will arrive by end of October on following delivery schedule:
 - October 6: 4K
 - October 20: 60K
 - October 27: 60K
 - Sheeting: Producing 1,344 rolls per day (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Twenty-six chainsaw teams (52 personnel) and one Type-2 Incident Management Team (IMT) (26 personnel) cleared roads to fire stations and other critical facilities and supported search and rescue operations
- One Type-2 IMT (85 personnel) providing command, control, and coordination of resources, and conducting firefighting capability assessment in San Juan; completed assessment of one third of PR fire stations
- One Type-1 IMT (49 personnel) working with FEMA to establish Incident Support Base (ISB) at Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla; final preparations complete for billeting and resource staging areas (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:28 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-5: Information and Planning

- Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and NOAA collecting oblique imagery and light detection and ranging (remote sensing) for PR; conducting remote sensing missions for critical infrastructure (PR SitRep, September 29, 2017, 8:00 p.m. EDT)
- o CAP operating four aircraft to capture damage assessment imagery; two additional aircraft are scheduled to arrive September 30 (CAP Update, September 30, 2017, 2:05 p.m. EDT)
- Responder Lodging Planning: Transitioning process to field to be managed on-site; will report available capacity to NRCC daily (Responder Housing Planning Cell, September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)
- Power Restoration Crisis Action Planning Team:
 - Developing sustainment requirements for fuel in anticipation of a 2-3 month requirement
 - Analyzing fuel requirements for PR operations, including bulk capacity and resupply, distribution, and
 ordering, with emphasis on restarting and sustaining private sector fueling network (Power/Fuel Civil Action
 September 30, 2017, 11:36 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o 380 (+25) registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- o Feeding:
 - Feeding Taskforce coordinating efforts to provide 6M meals a day for 30 days; Banco de Alimentos de Puerto Rico (Feeding America food bank affiliate) will complete distribution of 1 million pounds of food, water, and grocery items by October 1
 - DLA providing 600K Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) per day for 20 days starting September 30; and 2.5M commercial meals per day for 30 days starting October 7 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
 - Salvation Army operating seven fixed feeding sites; will serve 65,000 shelf-stable meals to survivors in Arecibo, Fajardo, and Hurnacao September 30
 - American Red Cross delivered 7,000 liters of water and 25,000 shelf-stable meals September 30
- o Shelters: PR Department of Education down to five-day water supply for shelters; ESF-6 working with ESF-7 to prioritize water delivery (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Ten Regional Staging Areas (RSAs) open throughout PR
- o Incident Support Bases (ISBs): Preparing to open Incident Support Bases (ISBs) at Roosevelt Roads Air/Sea Port, Rafael Hernandez Airport in Aguadilla, Ponce Air/Sea Port, and Marine Corps support facility at Blount Island (ESF-7 DHS=FEMA-18-0266; DHS=FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000370

Commodities:

- Received requirement to provide an additional 304 generators to USVI/PR; DLA sourcing through vendors (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)
- DLA shipping 218 generators to PR (160 will remain in PR, 58 will go to USVI)
- Contracting for 100 40-foot roller units to support hospitals and mortuaries
- Coordinating with Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to acquire 50 water trucks to support hospitals and shelters; preparing mission assignment for five September 30 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- DOD C-17 Expeditionary Sustainment Command and Canadian C-17 Sustainment Brigade arrived at Roosevelt Roads to enhance commodities distribution effort (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- Flights into Puerto Rico September 30:
 - San Juan Airport: Eight flights transporting 136,000 liters of water and 310,000 meals
 - Roosevelt Roads: Four flights transporting DOD personnel
 - Aguadilla: One flight transporting USACE sandbags ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- Ships into Puerto Rico:
 - Marty J transporting 2.45M liters of water, 1.76M meals, offloading September 30
 - El Rev transporting 756,000 liters of water, 694,000 meals, and four generators; expected to arrive October 1 (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 3:58 a.m. EDT)
 - Seven DOD vessels scheduled to arrive in Puerto Rico by October 5 with 3.5 million liters of water, 5.5 million meals, four generators and 11,500 rolls of blue roof sheeting (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35
- GSA-leased Vehicles: 180 of 210 arrived in Puerto Rico

Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
PR Convention Center	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	900	916	-16
TS Kennedy	Operational	PR: San Juan	Arrived	600	304	296
TS Empire State	En route	PR	10/1	600		
La Suprema	En route	PR	10/3	2,200		
Adriana	En route	PR	10/6 - 10/9	302		
Rhapsody	En route	PR	10/10 - 10/12	2,044		
JMC 3330	Secured	PR	10/19	430		
			PR TOTAL:	6,726	1,220	280

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect La Suprema and Rhapsody before they can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspections prior to ships' arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

Hospitals:

- Power restored to eight hospitals (back on electrical grid) (HHS SITREP, September 30, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Fajardo Hospital structures remain in good condition with generator power
- Hima San Pablo Hospital experiencing no shortfalls in water, food, pharmaceutical, and general consumables; regular resupply established; radio communications successful; patient travel and secondary staff remain primary shortfall
- Caribbean Medical Center resupplied with medical consumables and generator fuel with level of medical consumables; pharmaceuticals and oxygen at 100% (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)

Dialysis Centers

- 46 of 48 open, many operating at less than normal capacity; must resupply fuel and water every two days; heparin shortages reported at dialysis centers; HHS working with teams on ground to determine course of action (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- Atlantis Dialysis Center generators refueled, allowing facility to reopen, potentially saving 150 lives
- Frensenius Kidney Care reports 3,431 of 3,483 patients accounted for and receiving treatment (HHS SITREP, September 30, 2017, 7:00 a.m. EDT)
- Cancer Center Shelter opened in San Juan with five patients
- o DOD helicopters transported three DMATs (125 passengers and equipment) to Mayaguez, Arecibo, and Ponce from Roosevelt Roads to support HHS "hub and spoke" for medical care DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000371

- DOD working with HHS to prioritize DOD medical assets as they arrive, including Area Support Medical Company, Expeditionary Medical Support System, Combat Support Hospital, and USNS Comfort
 - Medical ship USNS COMFORT departed Norfolk, VA September 29, expected to arrive October 4 with 22 medical personnel and support staff able to provide general practice, family medicine nephrology, and pediatric services; can serve 200 patients per day (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)
- O Sixteen ambulances on ground; Department of Defense (DoD) sourcing additional 34 (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- o Two FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) task forces (80 personnel) active in Puerto Rico
- FEMA US&R teams visited all 78 PR municipalities, continue to monitor need for targeted searches in coordination with IMAT and PREMA
- FEMA US&R responded to Utuodo after learning of landslide; accessed area September 30 and encountered 137 families; no fatalities or requirements for airlifts, DOD delivered food and water (ESF-9 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:51 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA US&R saved or assisted 843 individuals total in PR and USVI
- o FEMA US&R teams searched 2,649 structures total across PR and St. Croix
 - PR: 110 damaged, 93 failed, 94 destroyed
 - St. Croix: 44 damaged, 70 failed, 29 destroyed (ESF-9 Update, September 29, 2017, 1:58 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- Port assessments identified more than 150 derelict vessels in Vieques and Culebra; pollution threats minimal
 - Continuing to identify and notify vessel owners to remove vessels; will conduct overflight September 30 on larger sunken vessel off Vieques, report results October 1. (USCG Update, September 30, 10:08 a.m. EDT)

ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- One USDA pet veterinarian working at JFO, two additional veterinarians with Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) conducting assessments in PR; HSUS deploying eight more veterinarians October 1 (ESF-11, September 30, 10:18 a.m. EDT)
- o 218th Medical Detachment Veterinary Service Support deploying to PR timeframe TBD pending aircraft availability (DOD, September 30, 10:23 a.m. EDT)
- All 84 food safety assessment facilities in PR remain closed due to lack potable water and fuel to clean and operate facilities
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) request issued for NC Department of Agriculture to send Animal and Agriculture Coordination Team to assess impacts to PR agriculture (ESF-11 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- o DHS waived Jones Act shipping restrictions for 10-day period starting September 28
- Power: Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority executed contract for additional crews, anticipate need for 250-300 linemen to restore transmission lines; United States Department of Energy (DOE) coordinating with FEMA, PREPA, and industry to transport additional crews, equipment, and materials to PR to support damage assessments and restoration activities
- o Fuel:
 - Michigan-based oil company will send approximately 20 truck drivers and fuel (amount to be determined) to aid relief efforts (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - DLA received requirements to replenish up to 500k gallons of fuel to support FEMA/DLA priorities and provide 14 additional fuel trucks through October 19 (DLA Update, September 30, 2017, 1:47 p.m.)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- o Supporting ESF-8, ESF-9, Puerto Rico Police Department, and Federal security sites
- Puerto Rico Hurricane Maria Response Law Enforcement Task Force will stand up at Sheraton Hotel San Juan, next to FEMA IOF, to process and prioritize law enforcement requests
- o Four additional quick response teams (QRTs) arriving October 3 (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

o Private Sector: FEMA National Business Emergency Operations Center coordinating with major retailers to enable point of sale operations with portable satellite equipment (ESF_15 Update, September 29, 2017, p.m. EDT)

DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000372

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- O USS WASP en route to Puerto Rico; expected to arrive in less than a week with 13 rotary wing aircraft (three MH-60s, six MH-60s, and four CH-53s)
- o United States Marine Corps identified eight additional aircraft (six MV-22s and two KC-130s) that will deploy to support operations on Puerto Rico; expected to arrive next week (DOD Update, September 30, 2017, 12:35 p.m.)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

o Coordinating the movement of approximately 1,700 personnel through October 3, with as many as 6,000 personnel postured to respond to PR requests, pending flight availability (NGB Update, September 30, 2:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- o Competed 91% of assessments of critical Aids to Navigation (ATON); buoy tender Cypress conducting additional ATON verification and correction in Guanica
- USCG Cutter Venturous delivered food and hygiene supplies to Ponce
- o USCG Cutters Decisive and Forward and buoy tender Elm loading relief supplies to deliver to San Juan
- USCG infrastructure assessment team deployed to Roosevelt Roads to assess existing infrastructure and determine if any significant structural safety concerns that would impact DOD/FEMA operational plans (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 1:22 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

O CBP Air-Marines completed 104 (+34) flight missions total, delivering water, meals, and recovery supplies; providing search and rescue assistance for military vessels, and supporting evacuee transport and reconnaissance and rescue missions for severely impacted areas (CBP Update, September 30, 2017, 12:33 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
 - Amphibian Quest Kodiak N736 aircraft arrived in PR September 29; working mission assignment with ESF-1 to support transportation infrastructure overflight October 1
 - Two fixed-wing aircraft departing from FL to PR September 30 and October 1 to provide infrastructure support for damaged facilities; anticipate one rotary-wing aircraft will be available for deployment early next week
 - National Wildlife Refuge supporting housing inventory, debris removal, and emergency assistance for communities in Cabo Rojo, Culebra, and Vieques
 - USFWS staff facilitating communication between Mayor of Vieques and Governor of PR on behalf
 of seven other Federal agencies on Vieques; coordinating with U.S. Postal Service on inspection of
 post office to resume service
- o United States Geological Survey (USGS):
 - Coordinating with USACE and National Weather Service to prioritize gage repairs, beginning with those near dams; 10 hydrologists continue to support Guajataca Lake inflow and outflow measurements
 - Examining satellite imagery to identify locations of roads, other infrastructure, and buildings impacted by landslides; descriptions and links to geospatial data will be provided on Landslide Hazards homepage (DOI Update, September 30, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination for U.S. Virgin Islands:

• ESF-1: Transportation

- All traffic signals on St. Thomas and St. Croix completely destroyed; new system will be necessary (ESF-1
 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- o Airports:
 - FAA personnel on site September 30 evaluating and repairing equipment to support air traffic control operations (DOD PR Daily SITREP, September 30, 2017, 9:20 a.m. EDT)
 - Limited commercial air operations into St. Thomas; inter-island commercial flights scheduled to resume October 1
 - Henry E. Rohlsen Airport in St. Croix (STX) scheduled to resume commercial flights October 5 (ESF-1 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:58 p.m. EDT)
- Ports: NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson and USACE anticipate surveying Port of Christiansted October 1
 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 11:35 a.m. EDT)



• ESF-2: Communications

Set up hot spots across islands to facilitate internet access for survivors to register for Federal disaster assistance: St. Thomas (six hot spots), St. John (seven), and St. Croix (four) (DOD Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering

- o Temporary Power:
 - Completed 114 of 141 requested pre-installation inspections; 16 generators installed to date and six more in progress; 35 generators available on hand, 108 en route, 248 on order (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)
 - Five large generators arrived in St. Croix September 30 for priority installations at Rohlsen Airport, Myra Keating Smith Health Center, and water/waste-water facilities; installation dates to be determined (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)

Debris

- St. Thomas: USACE estimates debris volume at 355,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 1
- St. Croix: USVI will execute St. Croix debris removal mission; USACE Debris Team will continue to provide technical assistance
- St. John: USACE estimates debris volume at 33,000 cubic yards; debris removal operations to begin October 8 (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:21 p.m. EDT)
- o Temporary Roofing
 - Current blue roof estimates: St. Croix: 5,000, St. Thomas: 7,000, and St. John: 1,000
 - As of September 29, installed eight roofs, collected 435 Right of Entry Agreements, and assessed 58 homes
 - USACE provided ROE-collection training to local Department of Public Works personnel (ESF-3 Update, September 30, 2017, 10:26 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-4: Firefighting

- Type-2 IMT Bird assigned to commodity distribution on St. Croix; supporting FEMA Logistics and inventorying supplies at St. Croix airport and National Guard Base while GSA locates warehouse to set up logistics staging area (LSA)
- Type-2 IMT Parrish assigned to commodity distribution on St. Thomas; will manage LSA at Haven-site dock; GSA contract for LSA warehouse not yet finalized; estimate will be complete October 3 (ESF-4 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:23 p.m. EDT)

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

- o Ninety-four (+3) registrations on American Red Cross Safe and Well reunification website
- o Southern Baptist Disaster Relief expecting arrival of Alabama Feeding Unit on St. Thomas October 1
- Working with USVI Emergency Management to determine locations for Disaster Recovery Centers
- o American Red Cross has served 32,844 meals and 7,977 snacks to date
- Salvation Army continuing to provide 2,000 meals per day on St. Johns, 1,000 meals per day on St. Croix, and 5,500 meals on St. Thomas (ESF-6 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:04 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Incident Support Bases (ISBs): Preparing to open ISBs in St. Thomas (Cyril E. King Airport) and St. Croix (Limetree Bay Terminal); staging materials for lots (ESF-7 Update, September 29, 2017, 2:46 p.m. EDT)
- o Commodities:
 - Ordered 29 generators for St. Thomas and 29 more for St. Croix
 - Flights into USVI:
 - St. Thomas: One flight transporting 40,000 meals
 - St. Croix: Three flights transporting 23,000 liters of water, 25,000 meals, 96 cartons of infant/toddler kits, and 122 passengers from Atlanta Staging Area (ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:03 p.m. EDT)
- O St. Croix: Six (+1) Points of Distribution (PODs) open September 30 (RII Daily Fact Sheet, September 30, 2017, 10:00 a.m. EDT)



Responder Lodging

Name/Vessel	Status	Destination/Port	Arrival Date	Beds Capacity	Beds Occupied	Beds Open
Grand Celebration	Operational	USVI: St. Croix	Arrived	1,700	141	1,559
SS Wright	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	315	315	0
Ocean Constructor	Operational	USVI: St. Thomas	Arrived	196	49	147
Ocean Carrier	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/8	123		
Azzure	En route	USVI: St. Thomas	10/10 - 10/12	1,808		
			TOTAL:	4,142	612	1,706

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017, 2:45 p.m. EDT)

 USCG must inspect Azzure before it can accept responders for berthing; will perform inspection prior to ship's arrival in port (USCG Update, September 29 2017, 1:32 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- Schneider Regional Hospital in St. Thomas and Governor Juan Luis Hospital in St. Croix condemned; will need to be torn down and replaced; HHS working to plan long-term solutions to provide care while new facilities under construction (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- Royal Caribbean ship departed September 29 for Ft. Lauderdale, transporting 750 passengers from St. Croix, 200 from St. John, and 50 from St. Thomas; will arrive October 2 (ESF-8 Update, September 30, 2017, 1:48 p.m. EDT)
- St. Croix: Awaiting Defense Coordinating Office and Field Coordinating Office to fulfill request for mobile medical facility (DOD Update, September 29, 2017, 2:40 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

- o Sampled and tested 49 public water systems; 12 tested positive for E. Coli; three resampled, with results expected October 3 (ESF-10 Update, September 30, 2:17 p.m. EDT)
- Oil spill remains at Krum Bay in St. Thomas; protected desalinization plant located in bay from water intake, remains operational (ESF-10 Update, September 30, 2:17 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

- o Animal assessment teams on St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John identifying facilities in need of assessment
- Only facility for food safety assessments in USVI is closed due to lack of power and operational communications on site (ESF-11 Update, September 30, 2017, 11:55 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- Puma Energy vessel Sichem Paris offloading fuel (gasoline and diesel) for use by St. Thomas and St. John; supply expected to meet needs of island for several weeks (ESF-12 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:44 p.m. EDT)
- o Power restored to 15% of customers on St. Thomas and 10% on St. Croix, including airports and hospitals
- Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority (VIWAPA) expects to re-energize portions of Cruz Bay between October 9 and 14
- Deploying conveys to transport and position 650 utility poles; effort will continue through October 1 (DoE SitRep #68 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Federal Law Enforcement Officers providing security for billeting vessels located in St. Croix (ESF-13 Update, September 30, 2017, 12:23 p.m. EDT)
- Federal Protective Service (FPS):
 - Severe damage to Hato Rey Federal Complex security perimeter; FPS providing 24/7 security coverage until vulnerabilities mitigated; securing a fuel tanker at Complex that serves as fuel distribution point for Federal law enforcement agencies
 - Thirty-eight additional FPS personnel expected to arrive in PR October 2 to support security at Disaster Recovery Centers (FPS Update, September 30, 2017, 2:07 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

 Supporting ESFs 3, 6 and 13, and supporting 16 PODs across all three islands (NGB Update, September 30, 2:20 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- o USCG communications towers in St Croix remain inoperable
- O NOAA vessel Thomas Jefferson will survey Port of Christiansted October 1 (USCG Update, September 30, 2017, 2:22 DHS-FEMA-18-0266, DHS-FEMA-18-0267, DHS-FEMA-18-0268-B-000375

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- Virgin Islands National Park remains closed; debris removal and communications restoration ongoing;
 DOI building continues to operate on generator power
- O Christiansted National Historic Site park closed as cleanup continues (DOI Update, September 29, 2017, 10:45 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

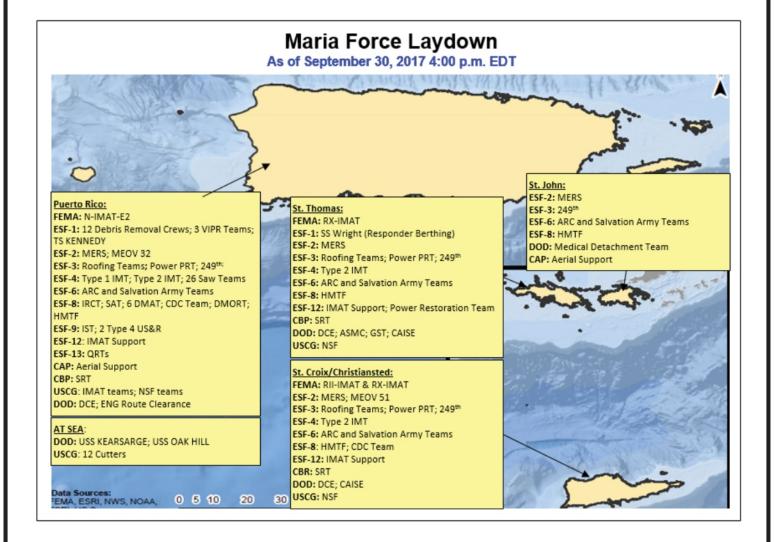
• The following commodities have arrived in USVI and PR:

	Total Arrived Qty				
	Meals	Tarps	Water		
St. Thomas	3,386,413	15,485	1,840,213		
St. Croix	708,960	10,000	398,000		
USVI Total	4,121,373	25,485	2,238,213		

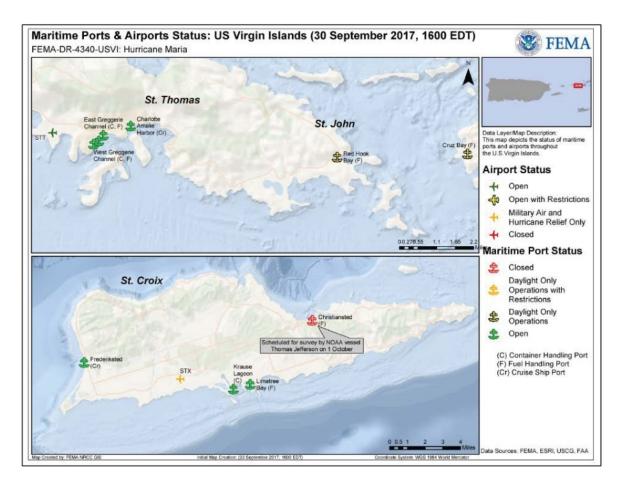
(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)

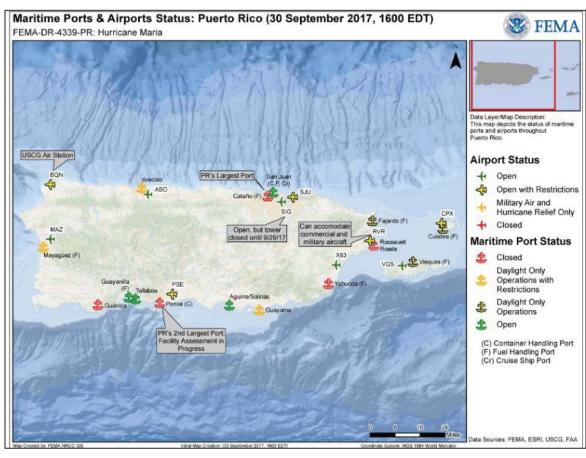
			Total Arrived Qty		
	Meals	Tarps	Water	Generator	Cots
PR	4,300,230	5,000	4,585,714	53	22,202

(ESF-7 Update, September 30, 2017 5:00 p.m. EDT)









Senior Leadership Briefing and Recovery Snapshots

Hurricane Maria, Tropical Storm Jose, and Post-Tropical Cyclones Irma and Harvey Wednesday, September 20, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT)

Updates in Blue

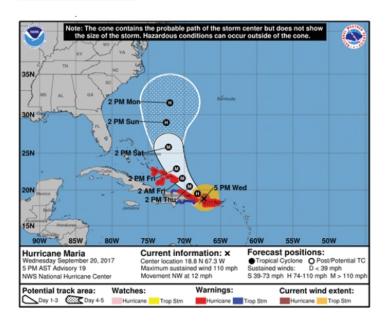
Current Situation:

Hurricane Maria: At 5:00 p.m. ET, Hurricane Maria, a Category 2 hurricane, was located 25 miles northnorthwest of Aguadilla, PR with maximum sustained winds of 110 mph. Hurricane-force winds extend outward up to 60 miles from the center, and tropical-storm force winds extend outward up to 150 miles. Maria is moving toward the northwest near 12 mph. A turn toward the north-northwest is forecast on Friday.

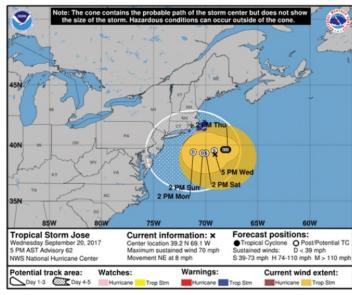
Maria's core is moving away from the northwestern coast of Puerto Rico, and strong winds and storm surge flooding should subside through early Thursday. However, catastrophic flash flooding is occurring on the island, especially in areas of mountainous terrain, and heavy rainfall is expected to continue. Storm surge is expected to be 3 to 5 feet above normally dry areas. Maria is expected to produce total rain accumulations of 20 to 25 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 35 inches across Puerto Rico and 3 to 5 inches across the U.S. Virgin Islands through Friday. Hurricane Warnings are in effect for Puerto Rico, Culebra, and Vieques.

Tropical Storm Jose: At 5:00 p.m. ET, Tropical Storm Jose was located 145 miles south-southeast of Nantucket, MA with maximum sustained winds near 70 mph. Tropical-storm force winds extend outward up to 230 miles from the center. Jose is moving toward the northeast near 8 mph, and a slow turn to the west is expected Thursday night. The center of Jose is expected to meander off the coast of southern New England during the next few days, and Jose should gradually weaken during that time. Tropical Storm Warnings are in effect from Woods Hole to Sagamore Beach including Cape Cod, and in Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Minor to moderate coastal flooding is possible from Delaware to southern New England during the next several days. In addition, 2 to 4 inches of rain is expected for Nantucket, and 1 to 2 inches for Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod through Thursday. (NOAA Update, September 20, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

Hurricane Maria:



Tropical Storm Jose:





Senior Leadership Briefing

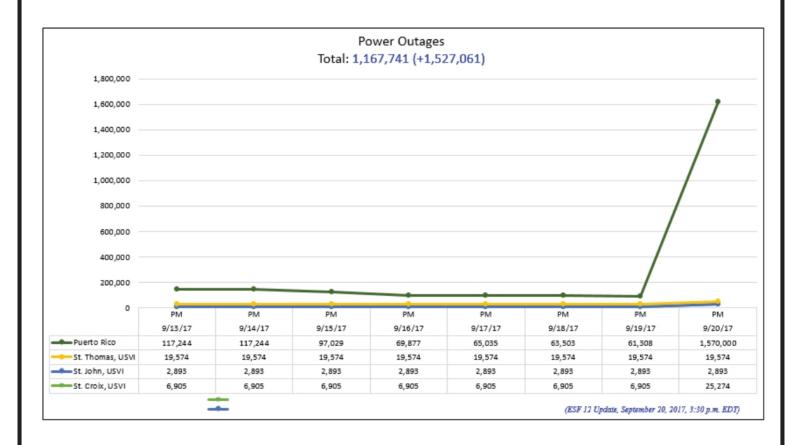
Hurricane Maria

Wednesday, September 20, 2017 (5:00 p.m. EDT) Updates in Blue

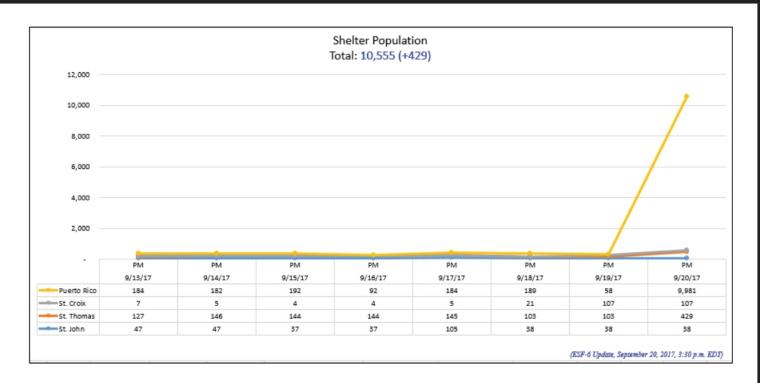
Impact Summary:

		Population Impacts					
Territory	Event	Confirmed Fatalities	Shelters / Population	Customer Power Outages	Hospitals	Evacuations	Other
USVI	Hurricane Maria	0	Shelters: 6 Pop: 145 (-103)	St. Thomas: 19,574 St. John: 2,893	Hospitals: 1 closed	No mandatory orders	Territory-wide curfew remains in effect
	Hurricane Irma	5	1 ор. 143 (-103)	St. Croix: 6,905	Dialysis centers: 1 closed	orders	Public schools remain closed
PR	Hurricane Maria	0	Shelters: 172 (+170) Pop: 9,981 (+9,952)	1,570,000 (+1,508,692)	Hospitals: All open on emergency power	No mandatory orders	38 schools (2%) remain closed due to lack of power,
	Hurricane Irma	3	1 op. 9,961 (+9,932)	(1,500,052)	Dialysis centers: All open; 1 on generator	orders	water, etc.
As of:		September 17 11:00 a.m. EDT	September 20 3:58 a.m. EDT	September 20 3:06 p.m. EDT	September 20 1:01 p.m. EDT	September 20 2:12 p.m. EDT	September 20 2:12 p.m. EDT

(ESF-8 and ESF-12)







			Infrastructure	Impacts		
Territory	Air	Ports	Transit	Roads	Fuel/Gas	Water
USVI	St. Thomas and St. Croix closed until further notice	Closed	Public transit not operational in St. Thomas and St. John Ferry service between St. Thomas and St. John suspended	from Hurricane Irma	All pipeline operations temporarily suspended; fuel levels currently unknown	Current status unknown; on September 19 six of eight municipal wastewater treatment plants and nine of 15 sanitary pump stations in service
PR	Luis Munoz Marin International Airport (SJU) open, five others closed	Closed	Ferry, heavy rail, and buss transit services suspended until further notice	Status update not yet available	No known concerns as of September 18	Current status unknown; on September 19 drinking and wastewater treatment plants at normal operations
As of:	September 20 1:42 p.m. EDT	September 20 12:35 p.m. EDT	September 20 11:37 a.m. EDT	September 19 4:00 p.m. EDT	September 20 11:31 a.m. EDT	September 20 2:07 p.m. EDT

(ESF-1)

Declaration Activity:

Decial attoll Activity	•			
Territory Declaration	n	Dec	clared Counties	
		Individual Assistance	Public Assistance	Cost Share
	9/18: <i>EM-3390</i>		All (Categories A and B)	75%
USVI	9/7: DR-4335	St. Thomas and St. John	All (Categories A-G)	90% (Cat A); 100% (Cat B) for 30 days, 90% thereafter; 75% (Cat C-G)
PR	9/18: <i>EM-3391</i>		All (Categories A and B)	75%
- rk	9/10: DR-4336	4 municipalities	27 (0) municipalities	75%

(FEMA Declarations Unit, September 18, 2017 6:58 p.m. EDT)



Force Laydown:

Department/Agency	St. Thomas	St. Croix	St. John	PR	GA	Totals
ESF-1/ Department of Transportation	2	0	0	0	0	2
ESF-3/ Army Corps of Engineers	39	40	0	96	20	195
ESF-4/ Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESF-6/ American Red Cross	46	9	4	0	4	63
ESF-6/ Small Business Association	0	0	0	15	0	15
ESF-8/ Health and Human Services	0	0	0	129	27	156
ESF-9/ Search and Rescue	0	1	0	275	0	276
ESF-10/ Environmental Protection Agency	0	1	0	0	19	20
ESF-12/ Department of Energy	1	1	0	8	0	10
ESF-13/ Law Enforcement	4	8	0	81	0	93
DOD Title 10	1	33	0	64	2	101
NGB	946	*	*	457	2	1,405
United States Coast Guard	0	0	0	431	1	432
DHS – NPPD	24	*	*	1	0	25
Customs and Border Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA Caribbean Air Division	0	0	0	43	0	43
FEMA deployed	13	43	2	301	86	445
National Weather Service- NOAA	0	0	0	26	0	26
General Services Administration	15	0	0	0	0	15
Department of the Interior	0	15	31	140	0	186
Contractors and Other Staff	0	0	0	0	68	68
TOTALS	1,076	151	37	2,067	223	3,554

***Changes in blue reflect updated accountability, not actual changes in personnel locations

***All ESEs reporting accountability for personnel located in Caribbean

***All ESFs reporting accountability for personnel located in Caribbean (Situational Awareness Info Analysis, September 20, 2017, 3:00 p.m.)

FEMA Headquarters:

- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC) assumed incident support responsibilities from Region II and will transition night shift operations from Level II to Level I at 8:00 p.m. EDT September 20 (Daily Operations Briefing,, September 20, 2017, 8:30 a.m. EDT)
- National Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) East-2 at FEMA Region II Caribbean Area Division, San Juan, PR (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- National IMAT East-1 at FL EOC (Field Ops Update, September 19, 2017, 2:30 p.m. EDT)
- Recovery
 - Strategic Workforce Augmentation Team (SWAT) taking calls at three NPSCs, FEMA pop-up call centers, Headquarters, all FEMA Regions, and from home; 5,197 call center agents available to receive calls (Recovery Contact Center Surge Staffing Timeline, September 20, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT)
 - 179 Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) cadre members, 59 FEMA Corps members, and 375 DHS Surge
 personnel deployed/deployed pending check-in and training in support of Hurricane Irma-affected states
 and territories (DSA Cadre Management Section Update, September 20, 2017, 2:13 p.m. EDT)



Mutual Aid

Region	Jurisdiction	# of Request(s)	# of States Supporting
II	USVI	21 (+5)	11 (+4)

(EMAC Sit Rep #55, September 20, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region I

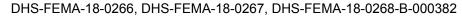
• Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) at Level II (Partial Activation) for Tropical Storm Jose (Region 1 SitRep, September 20, 2017, 2:14 p.m. EDT)

FEMA Region II

- Region II RRCC staff deployed to FEMA Headquarters to support NRCC operations; 19 arrived September 20, additional personnel will arrive September 21 (Region II SASC, September 20, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)
- FEMA Region II IMAT in St. Croix, USVI; FEMA Region X IMAT in St. Thomas, USVI (FOD Update, September 18, 2017, 3:55 p.m. EDT)
- Region II Caribbean Area Division staff working from PR Distribution Center cannot exit due to debris on roads; two other personnel working from PR Emergency Management Agency EOC (Region II SASC, September 20, 2017, 2:12 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Virgin Islands: EOC at Full Activation, state of emergency and territory-wide curfew remain in effect, Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) William Vogel on site in St. Croix (RII Rolling Brief, September 19, 2017, 11:00 a.m. EDT)
- **Puerto Rico:** EOC at Full Activation but with limited operations as of 8:00 a.m. EDT September 20 due to water damage, state of emergency remains in effect, FCO is Alejandro De La Campa (RII Update, September 20, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)

Interagency Coordination/Response:

- ESF-1: Transportation
 - o PR Airports:
 - Muñoz Air National Guard Base closed (ESF-1 Update, September 20, 2017, 8:42 a.m. EDT)
 - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) carrying out preventative shutdown of two air surveillance radars at SJU airport (ESF-1 Update, September 20, 2017, 8:42 a.m. EDT)
 - USVI Airports: St. Thomas and St. Croix airports closed until September 21 (ESF-1 Update, September 20, 2017, 1:42 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-2: Communications
 - Identified additional Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) assets in TX and FL to deploy to PR; arranging Department of Defense (DOD) airlift post-landfall
 - o FCO reports 68% of communications towers have failed (FEMA FCO Update, September 20, 2017, 12:30 p.m. EDT)
 - Activated commercial communications Disaster Information Reporting System for USVI and PR, will
 publish first report post-landfall; reporting voluntary for commercial communications carriers (ESF-2 Update,
 September 20, 2017, 10:18 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering
 - Temporary Roofing Mission ("Blue-Roofs")
 - Received Mission Assignment for USVI; preparing resources for deployment after Hurricane Maria passes
 - Arrival of United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) emergency support vehicles and generators intended for USVI delayed due to storm (ESF-3 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:53 a.m. EDT)
- ESF-4: Firefighting
 - ESF-4 teams supporting western wildfire operations concluding operations and preparing to support Hurricane Maria response efforts (ESF-4 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:45 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-5: Information and Planning
 - NOAA National Geodetic Survey aircraft staged in Lakeland, FL awaiting confirmation of open airfields and fuel services in PR (NOAA Update, September 20, 2017, 1:37 p.m. EDT)
- ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
 - ESF-6 continues to work on future planning efforts for Hurricane Maria; planning assumption is feeding and sheltering two million people for three months in PR and 80 percent of USVI population
 - Developed donations management plan for USVI





- Voluntary Agency Liaisons working with Catholic Charities and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide wrap-around services for dialysis patients evacuated from PR
- Salvation Army activated Team Emergency Radio Network; monitoring weather, reporting damage assessments, and processing emergency requests in PR and USVI
- Southern Baptist Disaster Relief scheduled the shipment of mobile feeding kitchen from Montgomery, AL to USVI September 22; feeding capacity is 5,000 meals per day (ESF-6 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:22 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-7: Logistics Management and Resource Support

- o Interior wall on Nestle side of PR Distribution Center damaged, resulting in small amount of water flowing in; no other damaged assets or commodities reported
- Vessels loaded with commodities awaiting Hurricane Maria to pass, will enter port once deemed safe and reopens
 - SS Wright: Carrying 1.3M meals and 250,000 gallons of bulk water
 - Conquistador: Carrying 900,000 liters of water, 31 generators, and 10,000 cots (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)
- Additional vessels being prepared in FL for post-storm support:
 - Jacksonville Crowley: First barge departed September 19, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 26
 - Everglades Crowley: First barge departed September 20, estimated to arrive in Caribbean by September 25; loading second barge to depart September 21 (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:49 p.m. EDT)
- Ordered additional 3M military meals ready to eat in preparation for Hurricane Maria; sending to Jacksonville, FL beginning September 22 for onward movement to PR; planned delivery rate 500,000 per day over a six to eight day period (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)
- Responder Berthing Vessels: Three contracts awarded for responder lodging at various locations throughout USVI; first vessel will arrive in port September 23 if conditions safe for entry (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 3:05 p.m. EDT)
- Projecting to establish Air Bridge to airlift 1,400,000 meals from Atlanta, GA international airport to San Juan, PR tentatively starting September 23 (pending Hurricane Maria impacts); planning three flights a day for four days (ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:58 a.m. EDT)
- All General Services Administration owned or leased building in USVI and PR closed (GSA Update, September 20, 2017, 4:42 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services

- o Initiating post-landfall reentry plans to continue medical operations in USVI
- Three Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) staged in Atlanta, GA for deployment to PR
- Activating and staging three additional DMATs, two Health and Medical Task Forces (HMTFs), one
 Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), two Joint Patient Assessment Tracking
 Systems (JPATs), and alerting four Federal Coordination Centers (FCCs) for deployment to USVI or PR
 (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017 10:24 a.m. EDT)
- Hospital in St. Croix currently able to care for patients, no imminent evacuation required (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017 11:20 a.m. EDT)
- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) activated National Disaster Medical System Definitive Care Reimbursement Program, which reimburses medical facilities and hospitals for medical care costs of patients medically evacuated following disasters (ESF-8 Update, September 20, 2017 1:20 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-9: Search and Rescue

- USCG receiving Maria-related Search and Rescue requests but current weather conditions limit availability of response assets; will continue to closely monitor requests for assistance and respond as weather permits (USCG Update, September 20, 2017, 11:34 a.m. EDT)
- One Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Incident Support Team (IST), two Type-1 Task Forces (TFs), two Type-4 TFs, and three Canine Search Teams staged in San Juan, PR
- Activated eight enhanced Type-4 TFs to stage for potential deployment
- Issued alert orders to four Type-1 TFs; will deploy only after all Type-4 TFs have deployed (ESF-9 Update, September 20, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)



• ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

• When air traffic resumes post-storm, USCG will re-deploy eight National Strike Force (NSF) personnel and 18-foot shallow water boat from Clearwater, FL, and eight additional NSF personnel from PR to St. Thomas and St. Croix to resume ESF-10 activities (ESF-10 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:10 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-12: Energy

- USVI restoration crews demobilized until storm passes; power plants will generate electricity through storm as long as distribution system functional
- Team of eight DOE Western Area Power Administration repairmen will remain in PR until Hurricane Maria passes
- Adequate fuel supplies available in USVI in advance of Hurricane Maria (ESF-12 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:59 a.m. EDT)

• ESF-13: Public Safety and Security

- Three Quick Response Teams (QRT) (81 personnel) in PR; sheltering in place and preparing to conduct post-landfall security and protection operations
 - Coordinating airlift and deployment of four additional QRTs from CONUS to PR to conduct required security missions; plan to deploy no later than September 22
- ESF-13 responder camp in Orlando, FL will continue Hurricane Irma recovery operations through September 23; preparing to subsequently demobilize and redeploy teams to support Hurricane Maria response efforts (ESF-13 Update, September 20, 2017, 11:04 a.m. EDT)
- 25-person Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Special Response Team will deploy to PR September 22 to support ESFs 8 and 9 (CBP Update, September 20, 2017, 1:51 p.m. EDT)

• ESF-15: External Affairs

Multiple private sector organizations offering to provide assistance in USVI and PR; FEMA Private Sector
Office sharing list of offers with Voluntary Agency Liaisons (ESF-15 Update, September 20, 2017, 2:41 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

- U.S. Northern Command (USNORTHCOM):
 - USS Kearsarge and USS Oak Hill returning to affected area; will begin airborne-only Search and Rescue operations early September 21 and resume full operations early September 22
 - Anticipating Mission Assignment to deploy medical/surgical treatment facility and 180 healthcare providers in USVI (DOD Update, September 20, 2017, 2:21 p.m. EDT)
- U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM): Coordinating with USNORTHCOM to develop airlift requirements for returning response personnel and equipment to USVI and PR; initial priorities are air field assessment team, two US&R Type-4 TFs, two DMATS, and two HMTFs (DOD Update, September 20, 2017, 2:21 p.m. EDT)

• National Guard Bureau (NGB)

- o 546 National Guardsmen mobilized for PR, 935 for USVI
- O PR serving as a staging area for continued operations in USVI; passenger and commodities movement suspended until Maria passes (NGB Update, September 20, 2017, 2:19 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

- Continuing to reposition personnel, equipment, and first responders behind Maria's track to optimize Federal response
- Requesting DOD airlift of USCG responder support camp facility to PR
- Cutter forces returning to affected areas to support SAR and port surveys
 - USCG aircraft transporting NOAA and USACE port survey teams and equipment to Guantanamo Bay September 20; USCG cutter will transport teams and equipment to PR September 21 to facilitate port openings (USCG Update, September 20, 2017, 2:00 p.m. EDT)

• U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

• All national parks in Caribbean closed, with all National Park Service personnel accounted for; remaining staff sheltering-in-place with five days of supplies and waiting for storm to pass (DOI Update, September 20, 2017, 12:35 p.m. EDT)



• U.S. Department of State (DOS)

• Activated Task Force for Maria; focused on supporting U.S. citizens in Dominica, including evacuation plan for approximately 2,000 students that currently reside on island (DOS Update, September 20, 2017, 3:35 p.m. EDT)

Commodities Tables

• The following commodities have been ordered by and shipped to the USVI and PR:

U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Combined

Product Class	Total Items Shipped to Territory
Commodities Used in Sheltering Items and Services (CUSI)	15
Cots	3,357
Generators	4
Hygiene	1
Meals	1,617,241
Sheeting	15,192
Tarps	13,272
Water	698,570

U.S. Virgin Islands

USVI	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
CUSI	58	15
Cots	450	300
Generators	29	0
Hygiene	0	1
Meals	2,052,924	1,617,241
Sheeting	135,056	15,192
Tarps	0	13,272
Water	121,500	694,970

Puerto Rico

PR	Ordered Qty	Shipped to Territory Qty
Cots	2,150	3,057
Generators	4	4
Water	3,600	3,600

(ESF-7 Update, September 20, 2017 2:00 p.m.)



OCONUS FEMA Commodities Laydown (as of September 20, 2:00 p.m. EDT) ★ FSA (Federal Staging Area) Offshore Resupply: SS Wright: ISB (Incident Support Base) Meals: 1,300,000 FSA - San Juan, PR Water (liters): 64,208 Water (bulk): 250,000 gallons DC (Distribution Center) Infant/Toddler Kits: 260 Conquistador (barge): Tarps: 11,799 Resources on hand as of: CMS: 20 Water (liters): 900,000 September 20, 2017 02:00 p.m. Generators: 3 Cots: 10,000 Rafael Hernandez Intl Airport-ISB DC-Caribbean, PR Meals: 84,960 Generators: 25 Jose Aponte de la Torre FSA-St. Thomas, VI Water (liters): 51,010 Meals: 4,032 Infant/Toddler Kits: 7 Airport-ISB Blankets: 6,018 Generators: 27 CMS: 3 Infant/Toddler Kits: 18 DME: 3 Sheeting: 84 JFO Kits: 3 Hygiene: 1 FSA-St. Croix, VI Water (liters): 24,300

Maria Force Laydown As of September 20, 2017 3:00 p.m. EDT San Juan, PR: EOC: Full Activation FEMA: N-IMAT-E2 ESF-2: 1 MERS team ESF-3: Debris PRT, Power PRT, 249th, USACE Team ESF-6: Salvation Army and Red Cross Teams ESF-7: Type 1 ISB Team ESF-8: 1 DMAT, 1 IRCT, 1 SAT; 4 HMTs ESF-9: IST, 2 USAR Type I, 2 USAR Type IV, 3 MRP-LF Virgin Islands EOC: (canine teams), 2 MRP-Log (logistics teams) Full Activation ESF-10: NSF ESF-12: Western Power Restoration Team ESF-13: 3 QRTs DOD: DCE USCG: IMAT, 3 NSF, NSFCC St. Thomas: FEMA: R-X IMAT ESF-2: 1 MERS team ESF-3: Power PRT, 249th ESF-6: Salvation Army (Local Team) St. Croix/Christiansted: AT SEA: (Conducting Storm Evasion) USS KEARSARGE FEMA: R-II IMAT USS OAK HILL ESF-2: 1 MERS team USS WASP ESF-3: Debris PRT, Power PRT, 249th SS WRIGHT (Responder Berthing) ESF-6: Salvation Army and Red Cross CONQUISTADOR (Commodities) Sheltering Teams (local) DOD: DCE Data Sources: FEMA, ESRI, NWS, NOAA, ESRI, US Census 0 5 10 20 40 Miles



From:
To:
Subject:
Date:
Monday, October 02, 2017 9:06:00 PM image001.png
Generator Priorities as of 2OCT.xls

Viz

From: Haas, David
Sent: Monday, October 02, 2017 8:03 PM

Sent: Monday, Octo

To: CIV USARMY CEMVM (US) < usace.army.mil>

Cc: CIV USARMY (US)

subject: FW: Generator Priority List



This should reflect updates for STT only. I gave hard copy of STT and STX to Emily.

Dave

From: [mailto: vitema.vi.gov]

Sent: Monday, October 02, 2017 4:59 PM

To: vitema.vi.gov>; vitema.vi.gov>; vi.gov>

Cc: Haas, David <david.haas@fema.dhs.gov>; Vogel, William <William.Vogel@fema.dhs.gov>; vifs.vi.gov>; vifs.vi.gov>; vi.gov>

Subject: Re: Generator Priority List

Dir,

Attached please find the updated and prioritized generator list. We had to get an update from the USACE generator guys in order to update the list.

Respectfully,



Deputy Director of Planning and Preparedness Virgin Islands Territorial Emergency Management Agency

Desk 340-715-

vitema.vi.gov



1101111
Sent: Monday, Od
To:
Cc: 'Haas, David';

From:

ctober 2, 2017 3:58:57 PM

'Vogel, William';

Subject: FW: Generator Priority List

Good afternoon Gentlemen,

Please prioritize the STT generator need. I need this information by 1630 today.

Thanks,

VI Territorial Emergency Management Agency

Director/Homeland Security Advisor

Direct Line - St. Thomas - (340) 715-

Direct Line - St. Croix - (340) 713-

Mobile - (340) 244-

vitema.vi.gov

From: Haas, David [mailto:david.haas@fema.dhs.gov]

Sent: Saturday, September 30, 2017 4:07 PM

Cc: Vogel, William;

Subject: Generator Priority List



and

Attached is the latest emergency power generator list from ESF3. Request your prioritization from your team. We need the ones highlighted in BLUE to be prioritized and added to the existing list of generators.

FYI – today we had 5 generators scheduled for install. The Golden Prison they just ceased operations because they cannot move the generator as the field is too muddy. They are shifting to the Contentment Pumping Station now.

No word from STJ, but believe they too have been delayed with flash floods and and expected additional 6 inches of rain.

Dave

David Haas Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer Federal Emergency Management Agency



FEMA DR 4335 VI FEMA EM 3383 VI

Cell:

Sat: +1-88-162-346-

Email: david.haas@fema.dhs.gov





From: To: Subject: FW: Generator service

Date: Saturday, September 16, 2017 12:34:37 PM



From: Vogel, William

Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2017 4:19:40 PM

To:

Cc: usace.army.mil Subject: FW: Generator service



Please let me know when this will be done.

Bill

William L. Vogel Federal Coordinating Officer Cadre

FEMA Region II

Mobile: Sat Phone:

william.vogel@fema.dhs.gov

From: [mailto: vitema.vi.gov]

Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2017 11:18 AM

To: Vogel, William < William. Vogel@fema.dhs.gov>; fema.dhs.gov>; fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: usace.army.mil

Subject: RE: Generator service

Good morning Bill,

Please make this a priority.

Thanks,

VI Territorial Emergency Management Agency



Director/Homeland Security Advisor
Direct Line - St. Thomas – (340) 715Direct Line - St. Croix – (340) 713Mobile - (340) 244vitema.vi.gov

From: Vogel, William [mailto:William.Vogel@fema.dhs.gov]

Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2017 11:06 AM

To: ______usace army mil

Cc: usace.army.mil **Subject:** FW: Generator service



Please see below.

We will support your requirements, and stand by as you adjust your priorities.

Thanks.

William L. Vogel

Federal Coordinating Officer Cadre

FEMA Region II

Mobile:

Sat Phone:

william.vogel@fema.dhs.gov

From: Governor Kenneth E. Mapp^{(b)(6)}

Subject: Fw: Generator service

GM Bill, this is also a priority for us to energize the Department of Property & Procurement.

Thank you

From:

Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2017 10:46 AM

To: Governor Kenneth E. Mapp **Subject:** Re: Generator service

Good Morning,

Require 100k generator at our Motor Pool facility on STT for maintenance and supplies of the GVI fleet during recovery. Current generator on loan and inadequate.



Require 150k generator at our main building in SubBase to continue efforts in recovery. Contracting, printing of gas coupons, and overall coordination of P&P operations. Current generator is not reliable.

Those 2 would be considered a priority however at our warehouse 26 in SubBase the generator sustained considerable water damage and is being assessed. This warehouse can be used for additional storage, VIPD/ Forensics utilizes a space at our warehouse. If possible I do believe a 75k generator would suffice.

I do apologize for this late transmittal.

Commissioner

Dept. of Property and Procurement

On Sep 15, 2017, at 10:33 AM, Governor Kenneth E. Mapp <govkenmapp@go.vi.gov> wrote:

Please advise if you need generator power up offices or support facilities of your agencies on stt and stj. Would needed to know size of generator, where and why it should be given priority. Please have an answer by close of business today. Thank you.

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You're receiving this message because you're a member of the group. If you don't want to receive any messages or events from this group, **stop following it in your inbox**.



Please work with USACE

From: Vogel, William

Sent: Saturday, September 16, 2017 11:06 AM

To: vitema.vi.gov; fema.dhs.gov>

Cc: usace.army.mil
Subject: FW: Generator service

,

Please see below.

We will support your requirements, and stand by as you adjust your priorities.

Thanks.

William L. Vogel

Federal Coordinating Officer Cadre

FEMA Region II

Mobile:

Sat Phone:

william.vogel@fema.dhs.gov

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STACEY PLASKETT

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

331 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-1790 FAX: (202) 225-5517

PLASKETT.HOUSE.GOV



Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

September 9, 2017

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMODITY EXCHANGES,
ENERGY, AND CREDIT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL FARM COMMODITIES

AND RISK MANAGEMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

RANKING MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH CARE, BENEFITS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

STEERING AND POLICY COMMITTEE

REGIONAL WHIP

The Honorable Brock Long Administrator Federal Emergency Management Agency 500 C Street SW Washington, DC 20472

Dear Administrator Long:

Thank you for all your assistance with responding to the damage caused by Hurricane Irma in the U.S. Virgin Islands. To keep you fully informed and aware of our needs at this time, I have enclosed a list of specific requests that I have as we move forward and look to rebuild and recover from this disaster.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions that you or your staff may have. Thank you again for your attention to our issues and I will continue to update you as I know more.

Sincerely,

Stacey E. Plaskett

<enclosure>



U.S. Virgin Islands -- Requests of FEMA for Hurricane Irma Relief:

- 1. 100% federal cost-share for Categories A & B work (emergency protective measures and debris removal).
- 2. Authorization of a "Blue Roof" program for housing to get tarps over damaged roof structures.
- 3. Community Disaster Loans to provide operating costs for the islands to replace lost or reduced tax revenues.
- 4. Assistance under Section 408 of the Stafford Act for permanent housing needs instead of temporary mobile homes and travel trailers for individuals and households. The cost of permanent repairs and replacement of homes and multi-family rental properties will be less than mobile homes and travel trailers for a remote-area event like this in the Virgin Islands. The language from Section 408(c)(4) of the Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. §5174(c)(4)) reads as follows:

(4) Permanent housing construction

The President may provide financial assistance or direct assistance to individuals or households to construct permanent or semi-permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States and in other locations in cases in which—

- (A) no alternative housing resources are available; and
- (B) the types of temporary housing assistance described in paragraph (1) are unavailable, infeasible, or not cost-effective. Note that paragraph (1) referenced in this section refers to that of Section 408 of the Stafford Act related to temporary housing assistance (42 U.S.C. §5174(c)(1)).



- 5. Direct technical assistance with long-term recovery planning and coordination of federal support for implementation through the activation of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-14 "Long-Term Community Recovery".
- 6. Please do not downsize personnel currently in the Virgin Islands. With the level of destruction from Hurricane Irma, our unique challenges as an island territory necessitate sustained, intense personnel support from federal partners.
- 7. We will need fuel re-supply support.
- 8. Assistance from FEMA and multiple agencies with rebuilding and bringing online necessary public infrastructure: hospitals, first-responder facilities, schools, and postal offices.



From: Haas, David

Sent: Sunday, October 1, 2017 2:45 PM

To: CIV USARMY CEMVR (US); CIV USARMY

CEMVM (US); vitema.vi.gov

CIV USARMY CEMVM (US); CIV USARMY

(US); CIV USARMY CEMVM (US); CIV

USARMY CEMVM (US)

Subject: ACTION: Generators for Schools

Importance: High

Team,

Cc:

Just received a text from of Dept of Education. She is asking if we can provide 6 (3 per district) portable generators that can be placed on pickup trucks to support the schools IT and maintenance personnel as they move from school to school. Can we do this? ESF3 we will need an assessment of some sort.

I asked that she reach out to you to make the request thru VITEMA.

Dave

David Haas Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA DR 4335 VI FEMA EM 3383 VI

Cell:

Sat: +1-88-162-346-

Email: david.haas@fema.dhs.gov



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To: CIV USARMY CEMVR (US); CIV USARMY

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David Haas Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA DR 4335 VI FEMA EM 3383 VI

Cell:

Sat: +1-88-162-346-

Email: david.haas@fema.dhs.gov



From:

Sent:

Tuesday, October 3, 2017 11:12 AM

To:

DeLaCampa, Alejandro; (b)(6) @dsp.pr.gov; Just, Miriam; mil@mail.mil

Hernandez, Justo; Armeni, Damon; Bahamonde, Marty; Hernandez, Patrick L; Nalepa, Jessica;

Subject: DR-4339-PR Congressional Call Tomorrow at 2pm

Good morning-

We would like to hold a congressional call tomorrow to provide an operational update to members of Congress and their staff. Draft agenda below. Our intent, due to the potential size of the call, would be to only take Q&A at the end from members of Congress, not staff. In addition to the pre-identified speakers, we plan to secure SMEs from the other agencies listed below to be on the line to field questions that come up related to their areas of responsibility.

Can you please confirm if this time works for you and/or your principal? We will follow up with specific logistics information prior to the call.

Thank you,



Date/Time: Wednesday, October 4 at 2:00pm ET

Background:

DR-4339-PR will invite Members of Congress and their staff to receive an update on response operations related to Hurricane Maria. The primary briefers are recommended to be FCO, SCO, and Lt. Gen. Buchanan, with other agencies on the line to support Q&A. FEMA HQ Congressional Affairs will facilitate the call.

Agenda:

I. Introduction

Jessi Nalepa, Director, FEMA Congressional Affairs

II. Operational Update

- -Alejandro de la Campa, Federal Coordinating Officer
- -Hector Pesquera, State Coordinating Officer
- -Lt. Gen. Buchanan, Commander, Army North

III. Q&A

Members of Congress Only

Participating Agencies on line for Q&A (Still being confirmed):

American Red Cross

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

DR-4339-PR Congressional Affairs Federal Emergency Management Agency (c) 202-286fema.dhs.gov







CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP) CARIBBEAN AREA DIVISION



June 2017

Due to the compilation of potentially sensitive data, this COOP Plan is marked FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO). Also, this information may be exempt under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552. As such, anyone wishing to disseminate this document outside of the Federal Government should contact the Director of FEMA's Office of National Security Affairs for disclosure review.



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ANNEX L: PAVIA HATO REY HOSPITAL LOCATION
ANNEX M: DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY



RECORD OF CHANGES

Change No.	Copy No.	Date Entered	Posted By
0904	1	September 2005	Miguel Pagán Lynda Torres
0905	2	November 2006	Marie E. González Lynda Torres
1106	3	December 2007	Marie E. González Lynda Torres
1207	4	November 2008	Marie E. González Lynda Torres
0508	5	May 2008	Marie González
0309	6	March 2009	Marie González
0809	7	August 2009	Antonio E. Vázquez
1009	8	October 2009	Orlando Olivera
0601	9	June 1, 2012	Orlando Olivera
0613	10	September 2013	Orlando Olivera
0614	11	September 2014	Orlando Olivera
1115	12	November 2015	Orlando Olivera
1216	13	December 2016	Orlando Olivera



Record of Trainings & Exercises / Real Activations

Date	Comments	Posted by
February 21, 2007	Pandemic Flu Exercise	Marie E. González
April 3, 2007	Real emergency activation. Staff members proceeded to assembly point.	José Rivera-Solis
May 2008	Embassy Suite Activity	José Rivera-Solis Miriam Just
October 11, 2008	Earthquake	Miriam Just
February 19, 2009	Bomb threat	Miriam Just
March 31, 2009	COOP Executive Orientation	Orlando Olivera Marie González
April 1, 2009	COOP Table Top Exercise	Orlando Olivera Marie González
June 25 & 26, 2009	National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) Training	Orlando Olivera
June 17, 2009	Line of Succession / RII No-notice exercise	Orlando Olivera
August 2009	CAD connectivity orientation (Telework briefing)	Orlando Olivera
September 14, 2009	Determined Accord State Agencies	Orlando Olivera
September 15, 2009	COOP After Action Report San Juan Resilience	Orlando Olivera
September 16, 2009	Determined Accord Federal Agencies	Orlando Olivera
September 25, 2009	Telework Exercise Determined Sentry	Orlando Olivera
September 30, 2009	Pandemic Influenza Orientation. Dra. Nicole Garcia. PR. Health Dept.	Orlando Olivera
October 15, 2009	COOP plan activation. Puerto Rico National Strike	Orlando Olivera
October 8, 2011	Plan update that includes recommended improvements from FY2009 Plan Assessment by NCP	Russell Fox
July 2015	Law Enforcement COOP TTX	Orlando Olivera
July 2015	COOP Orientation Municipality of Luquillo	Orlando Olivera
October 2015	COOP Orientation PR Dept. of Health	Orlando Olivera



Record of Trainings & Exercises / Real Activations

Date	Comments	Posted by
December 2015	COOP Orientation PR Telecommunication Board	Orlando Olivera
March 2016	Support to COOP Tabletop TSA	Orlando Olivera
August 2016	COOP activation due to Puerto Rico Olympic Delegation Festivities	Orlando Olivera
September 2016	COOP Managers Course @ American University	Orlando Olivera
September 2016	COOP presentation for Immigration Services	Orlando Olivera
September 2016	COOP presentation for Health Professionals at the University of Puerto Rico	Orlando Olivera
September 2016	COOP activation due to power outage	Orlando Olivera
November 2016	COOP activation due to Elections	Orlando Olivera



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FOREWARD

Federal departments and agencies have the ethical responsibility for the safety of their employees and the legal obligation to the people of the Nation to be able to continue to operate in a prudent and efficient manner even in the circumstance of an impending or existing threat.

The President has emphasized the need for National Continuity Policy in National Security Presidential Directive 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 (NSPD 51/HSPD 20), which reads in part:

"It is policy of the United States to maintain a comprehensive and effective continuity capability composed of Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government programs in order to ensure the preservation of our form of government under the Constitution and the continuing performance of National Essential Functions under all conditions."

This [COOP] "capability...[requires] the emergency delegation authority...; the safekeeping of vital resources, facilities and records; ...emergency acquisition of the resources necessary for business resumption; and the capability to perform work at alternate work sites until normal operations can be resumed."

This Continuity of Operations Plan provides guidance for the use of a viable and executable implementation plans for the continuity of operations.

Recommended changes to this document should be addressed to the Caribbean Area Division Director, the Regional Administrator and designated COOP Coordinator.

Alejandro R. De La Campa Caribbean Area Division Director



I. BACKGROUND

The United States Government has an obligation for the safety of its employees and the continuation of government operations under any circumstances.

The President has emphasized the need for National Continuity Policy in National Security Presidential Directive 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 (NSPD 51/HSPD 20), which reads in part:

"It is policy of the United States to maintain a comprehensive and effective continuity capability composed of Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government programs in order to ensure the preservation of our form of government under the Constitution and the continuing performance of National Essential Functions under all conditions."

This Region II, Caribbean Area Division Continuity Plan provides guidance to the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Region II, for the execution of their responsibilities and continuation of the Region's essential function under adverse conditions.

FEMA supports the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) mission by using a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery to reduce loss of life and property and to protect the Nation's institutions from all types of hazards.

This Continuity Plan provides guidance for the continuation of essential functions if circumstances require an emergency relocation of personnel, operations, and functions.

II. APPLICABILITY AND SCOPE

This Continuity Plan applies to the functions, operations, and resources necessary to ensure the continuation of FEMA Region II essential functions if normal operations at FEMA Region II are disrupted or threatened. This plan applies to FEMA Region II, Caribbean Area Division (CAD) personnel and the interagency members of the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). All FEMA Region II staff is familiar with continuity policies and procedures and their respective continuity roles and responsibilities.

The objective of this Continuity Plan is to ensure the execution of essential functions during any crisis and to provide for the safety and well-being of FEMA Region II, CAD employees during any emergency in which the FEMA Region II, CAD office is threatened or not accessible.

Specific objectives include:



- Ensure the continuous performance of essential functions during a disruptive event.
- Reduce loss of life and minimize damage.
- Protect essential facilities, equipment, essential records, and other assets.
- Reduce or mitigate disruptions to operations.
- Identify principals and supporting staff that would be relocated.
- Facilitate decision-making for execution of this plan and conduct of operations subsequent to plan execution.
- Provide alternative course of action to minimize or mitigate the effects of the crisis and shorten the FEMA Region II crisis response time.
- Achieve a timely and orderly recovery from an emergency and resumption of full service to customers.

SUPERSESSION

This document supersedes all previous Region II Caribbean Area Division (CAD), Continuity of Operations (COOP) and continuity plans.

III. ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

FEMA Headquarters has identified Mission Essential Function (MEFs) for FEMA that form the basis for the Continuity Plan.

These MEFs, listed below by order of importance, support the Department of Homeland Security Primary Essential Functions (PMEFs).

- Develop and implement plans and programs that support the preservation of the Constitutional form of government. Serve as Lead Agent for Federal Executive Branch Contingency Programs to include Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), and contingency programs.
- 2. Provide effective nationwide emergency response to, terrorist attacks, Presidentially declared disasters, and other emergencies (HAS of 2002) by managing and administering disaster and emergency programs and activities pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (44 CFR, Chapter I, Stafford Act of 2003).
- 3. Carry out the national emergency management responsibilities assigned to FEMA (44 CFR, Chapter I, Stafford Act of 2003) by establishing and directing policies and programs for mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, fire prevention and control, floodplain management, and insurance operations.



FEMA Region II, Caribbean Area Division is responsible for ensuring the continuation of the FEMA MEFs for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The CAD Director and program specialists, or their designees, will ensure that their respective programs mission essential function support the FEMA MEFs and are operational within twelve (12) hours of continuity activation. Any tasks not deemed essential must be deferred until additional personnel and resources become available. FEMA Region II, CAD Essential Functions are outlined in Annex G – Caribbean Essential Functions and ERG.

FEMA Region II CAD Essential Functions

FEMA Region II CAD's Essential Function support the FEMA Mission Essential Functions as listed below by order of importance.

- 1. Develop and implement plans and programs that support the preservation of the Constitutional form of government. Serve as Lead Agent for Federal Executive Branch Contingency Programs to include Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), and contingency programs.
- 2. Provide effective nationwide emergency response to, terrorist attacks, Presidentially declared disasters, and other emergencies (HAS of 2002) by managing and administering disaster and emergency programs and activities pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (44 CFR, Chapter I, Stafford Act of 2003).
- 3. Carry out the national emergency management responsibilities assigned to FEMA (44 CFR, Chapter I, Stafford Act of 2003) by establishing and directing policies and programs for mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, fire prevention and control, floodplain management, and insurance operations.

CAD Essential Functions

It is important to establish Continuity priorities in advance to an emergency to ensure that relocated staff can complete the DHS/FEMA – CAD essential functions. Programs Managers shall ensure that the essential functions of their Programs can continue or resume as rapidly and efficiently as possible during an emergency relocation. Any task not deemed essential must be deferred until additional personnel and resources become available.

Please see the Region II RRCC Activation Plan for details regarding CAD and Region II RRCC activation and Federal ESF responsibilities.



Implementation of Essential Function per division

G-1.	OFFICE of the REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR	MEF
		supported
1	Act as a liaison within the region, with other Federal agencies, State, local	2
	and tribal governments, voluntary and private organizations, and the public.	
2	Provide recommendations to the Administrator on implementation of	2/3
	continuity, response and recovery operations.	
3	Administration of comprehensive agreements, grants and other financial	2/3
	assistance to State, local and tribal government.	
4	Response and recovery activities to disasters and emergencies declared	2/3
	under the Stafford Act.	
5	Provide accurate, timely and unified public information through the Joint	2
	Information System and the Joint Information Center.	
6	Provide technical assistance to Federal agencies, State, local and tribal	2/3
	governments, voluntary and other private organizations regarding emergency	
	response and recovery.	
7	Maintain and operate a Regional Response Coordination Center or its	2
	successor.	
8	Receive direction and guidance from FEMA HQ and the White House.	2
9	Work to resolve problems impeding achievement of required continuity	1
	status.	

G-2	RESPONSE DIVISION	MEF
		supported
1	Build and maintain the regional capability to implement the National	2
	Response Framework.	
2	Provide technical assistance to NY, NJ, PR, USVI and enhance disaster	2
	response capabilities.	
3	Prepare regional summary, analysis and recommendation in response to	2
	gubernatorial requests for major disasters and emergencies.	
4	Provide initial direction in establishing disaster field offices and other	2
	installations to manage disaster response and recovery operations.	
5	Establish and coordinate the operational set up and provisioning, to include	2
	logistics-specific planning, of Joint Field Offices (JFO), mobilization centers,	
	staging areas, COOP sites and other field facilities.	
6	Execute activation and operation of the Regional Response Coordination	2
	Center (RRCC).	
7	Provide tactical disaster emergency communications capabilities to support	2
	all-hazards disaster response and national security emergency requirements.	
8	Coordinate the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and support	2
	any IMAT deployments within the region.	
9	Establish and maintain the Regional Interagency Steering Committee to	2
	coordinate planning for disaster response with other Federal departments and	



	agencies as well as the States and private sector.				
10	O Author and maintain Region-wide Strategic and Tactical Operations plans				
	that address the Federal response to all-hazards and the unique hazards of				
	State and Territory interests.				
11	Maintain situational awareness throughout the Region by collecting,	2			
	analyzing, and disseminating products to internal and external partners				
	through the Watch Operations.				
12	Monitor developing incidents and plan for special events (e.g., National	2			
	Security Special Events, international sports events, political conventions) in				
	coordination with the States and other Federal departments and agencies.				
13	Support the Department of Health and Human Services and FEMA	2			
	Headquarters in the development of a Regional Pandemic Response Team.				

G-3.	RECOVERY DIVISION		
		supported	
1	Provide leadership, coordination, and direction for recovery planning.	3	
2	Manage disaster recovery programs under the Robert T. Stafford Act.	3	
3	Deploy personnel to staff positions for Regional Response Teams including	2	
	the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), Preliminary Damage		
	Assessment Team (PDA), and Regional Response Coordination Center		
	(RRCC).		
4	Deploy personnel to staff positions for recovery phase after an event is	2	
	declared for Individual Assistance and/ or Public Assistance Grant Programs		
	and liaison staff with Voluntary Agencies		
5	Provide Technical Assistance to States through IMAT and PDA Teams.	2	

G-4.	MITIGATION DIVISION	MEF
		supported
1	Implement the National Flood Insurance Program in Region II through the	2
	identification and mapping of flood risk; provision of guidance to	
	participating communities in managing flood plain development; and	
	making flood insurance available to property owners and renters in	
	communities that adopt and enforce sound floodplain management	
	regulations.	
2	Support Response by assisting with the Regional Response Coordinating	2
	Center (RRCC), Emergency Response Team and Regional recovery	
	operations including post-disaster evaluations of existing hazard	
	information.	
3	Administer Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program (HMA) and the	2
	Hurricane, Earthquake and Dam Safety Programs.	

G-5. MISSION SUPPORT DIVISION	MEF
-------------------------------	-----



		supported
1	Provide information technology (IT), telecommunications, and Accountable	2
	Property Offices (APO) support to the Response Division as needed in the	
	NRCC structure.	
2	Support the Comptroller of the Incident Management Assistance Team	2
	(IMAT) and the contracting officer.	
3	Administer regional management functions including: budget development,	1
	fund allocations, records of expenditure, deployment requests, personnel	
	actions and safety, physical security support, and payroll and timekeeping.	
4	Manage reconstitution efforts and procedures after the threat to normal	3
	operations has passed.	

G-6.	PROTECTION AND NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DIVISION	MEF
1	Ensure the preservation of our Constitutional form of government as	1
	required by NSPD 51/HSPD 20, FCD 1, and other Authorities.	
2	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP): (1) Ensure the	3
	health and safety of citizens living around commercial nuclear power plants	
	would be adequately protected in the event of a nuclear power plant	
	accident; and (2) Inform and educate the public about radiological	
	emergency preparedness, as required by 44 CFR §350 and FEMA-REP-1.	
3	Support disaster response and recovery operations for Region II states:	2
	Support the Response Division and Recovery Division in fulfilling the	
	responsibilities of the Stafford Act, in accordance with the National Incident	
	Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF).	
4	Support communication for situational awareness in Region II: Liaise	2
	and coordinate communication amongst Region II states, other federal	
	entities, territories, tribal and local entities in providing situational	
	awareness regarding threatened or actual all hazard events.	

G7	Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)	MEF
1	Rapidly deploy to an incident or incident-threatened venue to lead a prompt,	2
	effective, and coordinated Federal response in support of State, tribal, and local	
	emergency management officials.	
2	Provide initial situational awareness for Federal/State decision-makers and	2
	other coordinators of assistance that is crucial to determine the level and type of	
	immediate Federal support that may be required	
3	Build and maintain pre-incident, a close working relationship with Regional,	2
	State, tribal, and local emergency management officials, allied agencies, and	
	other Federal partners to support optimal posturing and preparation for incidents	
	requiring a joint response.	

G8	Caribbean Area Division (CAD)			
1	Provide guidance to PREMA, VITEMA, and other local government agencies	2		



	in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands during a disaster in order to prevent	
	loss of life or property.	
2	Perform Rapid Needs and Preliminary Damage reports with respect to	2
	infrastructure in Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands.	
3	Support efforts of and maintain communication with Region II offices in NYC.	1

Priority Matrix Worksheet

Priority	Essential Function	Number of Personnel	Equipment and Systems	Vital Records and Databases	Supplies
1.	Assessment of Situation by Infrastructure, Logistics, Human Services, and Emergency Services Branches to prevent loss of life or property.	4	Cellular phones, Computers, Printers, and Faxes	Rapid Needs and Preliminary Damages reports	Note pads, pens, pencils, IMAT TEAM C basic equipment
2.	Transfer of information to seek resources and support to control event consequences	1	Cellular phones, Computers, and Printers	Branch Reports to Operation Section	Incident Action Plan form
3.	Response Actions	1	Cellular phones and Computers	Feedback of reports and Operations Procedures	Note pads, pens, pencils
4.	Safety Officer	1	Cellular phone and computer	Health and Safety	Note pads, pens, pencils
5.	Personnel Officer	1	Cellular phone and computer	Payroll	Note pads, pens, pencils
6.	Logistics	1	Cellular phone and computer	LIMS	Note pads, pens, pencils
7.	IT	2	Cellular phones and computers	HISN / NEMIS / EMIMS	Note pads, pens, pencils



CONTINUITY PLANNING AND CONTINUITY ACTIVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

CAD Director

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Retain full authority and responsibility for the Caribbean Area Division operations under all circumstances, in accordance with the FEMA Delegations of Authority.
- b) Fully support the CAD Region II continuity program.
- Annually, or as requested, report Region II readiness to FEMA National Continuity Programs Directorate.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

- a) Activate the Continuity Plan.
- b) Retain full authority and responsibility for the Caribbean Area Division operations under all circumstances, in accordance with the FEMA Delegations of Authority.
- c) Ensure external stakeholders, including the media, are informed of FEMA CAD Region II's operational status.
- d) In consultation with the Regional Administrator or designated representative, will determine if other Region II and/or DAE staff will be activated if the need for additional CAD personnel arose during a Continuity event.
- e) Determine if devolution is necessary.

Program Managers

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Identify essential functions and update as necessary.
- b) Establish a line of succession.
- c) Prepare backup copies and updates of vital records.
- d) Ensure that the CAD Director is informed of all threats that may affect the CAD.
- e) Identify and assign personnel to the ERG.
- f) Maintain an updated phone tree list and ERG contact information.
- g) Designate personnel responsible for compiling and maintaining a Divisional Emergency Relocation Kit, if deemed necessary.
- h) Suggest items for personal emergency kits and contents for family emergency plans.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities



- a) Ensure that emergency notification process is activated and completed.
- b) Initiate implementation of essential functions within the first 12 hour performance period.
- c) Be prepared to maintain operations on a 24 hour/7 day per week basis for 30 days, or longer.
- d) Ensure that procedures are in place for the completion of Time & Attendance.
- e) Maintain communication with non-ERG members, and those working at home via periodic conference calls or other methods.
- f) Support stand-down of the Alternate Operation Facility and reconstitution of normal operations when the CAD Region II Office is available to occupy or another facility is made available.

Section Leader - Mission Support

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Develop and maintain a vital records program and act as the Region II CAD Vital Records Officer.
- b) Identify the budgetary requirements for addressing continuity interdependencies in the performance of internal and other agencies essential functions.
- c) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Program Managers.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

- Notify the Facility Manager of the continuity site of the Region II CAD continuity activation.
- b) Coordinate continuity budget and acquisitions with GSA.
- c) The CAD would use its normal budgeting and purchasing procedures during a continuity event, including using purchasing cards or contacting MERS.
- d) Oversee and coordinate all phases of the physical site reconstitution process.
- e) Direct the relocation of all Region II assets from the continuity site to a new or restored Regional Office.
- f) If necessary, request that the U.S. Postal Service forward Region II CAD mail to the designated Emergency Relocation Site.
- g) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Branch Supervisor, outlined above.



Federal Preparedness Coordinator, Protection and National Preparedness (PNP)

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Schedule and conduct continuity testing, training, and exercises in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).
- b) Conduct periodic tests of the office telephone notification cascade.
- c) Conduct periodic coordination and orientation visits to the designated continuity site for Region II CAD staff.
- d) Appoint a Regional Continuity Program Manager for coordination and implementation of the Region II CAD plan, develop budget and ensure that the plan is kept current and accurate.
- e) Perform continuity Risk Assessment in accordance with Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD-1).
- f) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Program Managers.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

a) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Program Managers.

Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT)

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Support periodic continuity testing, training, and exercises.
- b) Prepare plans for emergency relocation to PREMA facilities or any of the other locations.
- c) Perform preparedness activities for expedited movement to incident scene, COOP site, or as directed by team leader when approved by the CAD Director
- d) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Program Managers.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

- a) Implement the activation of this Continuity Plan when directed by the CAD Director.
- b) Deploy to the incident and acquire situational awareness of the incident when directed by the CAD Director
- c) Provide initial coordination efforts at COOP location between RII and HQ if directed by the CAD Director



- d) Region II IMAT will immediately report to the COOP site, and ready their equipment for response when directed by the CAD Director
- e) Adhere to the responsibilities of all Program Managers.

ERG members

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Prepare and update a programmatic continuity Go-CD containing all information needed to sustain normal job requirements at a remote location.
- b) Prepare and update a Go-Kit of personal and professional items in order to be able to relocate to an alternate site quickly.
- c) Annually review the space allocations and resources in the continuity site.

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

- a) Relocate, when notified, according to directions provided.
- b) Report upon arrival at the Continuity Site and begin performing essential functions, as required.
- c) Continue performing essential function(s) throughout the duration of the Continuity Plan activation.
- d) Establish and maintain contact with FEMA Headquarters and customers.
- e) Plan and schedule operations at the Alternate Operation Facility.
- f) Prepare and disseminate instructions and reports, as required.
- g) Be accessible 24 hours per day, 7 days per week during Continuity Plan activation.
- h) Assist, where necessary, in the reconstitution process.

FEMA CAD Region II Point of Contact

Planning Responsibilities

- a) Maintain a current roster of the designated ERG personnel during non-deployment status known as the FEMA R-2 Internal COOP Working Group.
- b) Coordinate periodic site visits and annual exercises by the divisions.
- c) Keep the CAD Director informed of any site vulnerabilities or changes in site resources that may impact regional operations.
- d) Prepare and maintain Region II CAD continuity Site Support Procedures to ensure the complete transition of essential functions, personnel, equipment, and vital records from



- the CAD Office to a designated continuity site and to a new or restored CAD Office facility.
- e) Ensure that the CAD Director is informed of all threats that may affect the Caribbean Area Division.
- f) Annually review Continuity Plan, Alternate Operating Facilities, Support Procedures, and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs).

Continuity Activation Responsibilities

- a) Provide support to all programs during Continuity Plan activation.
- b) Deploy with the ERG to the Alternate Operation Facility.
- c) Make all necessary notifications to National Continuity Program Office.
- d) Assists the Reconstitution manager.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Phase I: Readiness and Preparedness

Is the normal operating mode for FEMA Region II and may include any combination of routine activities, activation of the Regional Response Coordination Center, and the support of response personnel and assets deployed to emergency locations. Phase I activities are conducted from the Caribbean Area Division office using all primary systems and equipment.

The Continuity activities conducted during Phase I include the following:

- 1. Updating and maintaining the Continuity Plan
- 2. Testing continuity systems and equipment
- 3. Training on continuity procedures, policies, and protocols
- 4. Exercising the Continuity Plan
- 5. Developing corrective action plans that aid in the updating and maintenance of the Continuity Plan

Phase I ends with an incident that triggers the activation of the Continuity Plan.

Phase II Activation and Relocation

Activation begins with an incident that triggers an activation of the Continuity Plan. This triggering incident can be with or without warning, during work hours or after work hours. Whatever the incident or threat, the Continuity Plan will be executed in response to a full-range



of disasters and emergencies, to include natural disasters, terrorist threats and incidents, and technological failures.

The CAD uses the same decision matrix as the Regional Office in NYC. Please review the Region II Continuity plan for further details.

Emergencies, or potential emergencies, may affect the ability of the Regional Office to carry out essential functions. The following are scenarios that could mandate the activation of the Continuity Plan.

- 1. The office is closed to normal business activities as a result of an event (whether or not originating in the building) or credible threats of action that would preclude access or use of the building and the surrounding area.
- 2. The area around the CAD office is closed to normal business activities as a result of a widespread utility failure, natural disaster, significant hazardous material incident, or civil disturbance. Under this scenario there could be uncertainty regarding whether additional events such as secondary explosions, aftershocks, or cascading utility failures could occur that require activation of the Continuity Plan.
- The Secretary of Homeland Security, or designated successor, may initiate Continuity Plan activation for all of DHS, based on an emergency or threat directed at the organization.
- 4. A public health emergency affecting the San Juan or the surrounding area that requires medical isolation, quarantine, or social distancing. Examples of public health emergencies may include pandemic influenza, bio-terrorism, or a naturally occurring outbreak of a contagious or infectious disease.

In these scenarios, the CAD Division Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator, or appropriate successor, will activate the Continuity Plan. Activation of the Continuity Plan initiates the deployment of the ERG to the continuity site or other alternate locations as determined by CAD Division Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator at the time of the event.

An event that incapacitates key personnel and disables Region II from performing Essential Functions will trigger Annex F- Devolution, of this Continuity Plan. For detailed Devolution information see the accompanying Region II Devolution Plan that includes the CAD. In case the incident affects only the CAD office and the Devolution element needs to be activated, the Region II office located at the One World Trade Center will take the legal responsibility of the CAD office.

Incidents triggering an activation of the Continuity Plan could occur with or without warning and during duty or non-duty hours. Whatever the incident or threat, the Continuity Plan will be executed in response to a full-range of disasters and emergencies, to include natural disasters, terrorist threats and incidents, and technological failures. Annex B, describes the Continuity of



Government Readiness Conditions (COGCON) matrix that the National Capital Area, New York City and San Juan will follow in their readiness posture.

It is expected that, in most cases, the CAD will receive a warning at least a few hours prior to an incident. Under these circumstances, the process of activation would normally enable the partial, limited, or full activation of the Continuity Plan with a complete and orderly alert, notification, and deployment of the ERG to the continuity site. The CAD ERG has two components: The Initial Contingency Staff (ICS) that deploys first and gets the continuity site up and running, and the Emergency Personnel (EP), which arrives later and takes over performance from the ICS for the longer term. The ICS will check that their Go-Kits are complete and relocate to the continuity site. The EP assembles any remaining documents/equipment and initiates necessary arrangements to perform essential functions. Security personnel will take the appropriate measures to ensure security of the Regional Office and equipment or records remaining in the building.

Should an incident occur during duty hours, it may be necessary to activate the Occupant Emergency Plan (OEP) for the CAD, in conjunction with the Continuity Plan. Should the OEP be activated, the CAD Division Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator or successor will determine the requirements of continuity activation after all personnel are accounted for at the evacuation assembly site.

Non-ERG staff will either be placed on excused absence or may receive evacuation payments. See Chapter XI, Human Capital. At the time of notification, information should be provided regarding exit routes from Hato Rey, Puerto Rico and other appropriate safety precautions.

Plan Activation - Duty Hours

- a. CAD Division Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator (RA), or designee, notifies Director of the *Response Division* of the decision to activate this plan.
- b. The *Response Director* requests all Division Directors activate their ICS personnel.
- c. The *Response Director*, or designate (Region II Watch), will notify the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at 540-665-6100 or at 800-634-7084; alternate facility Points of Contacts (POCs), and the Maynard Mobile Operations Center (MOC) that this plan has been activated and the ERG Initial Contingency Staff is deploying.
- d. The ICS will depart for the designated Continuity Site.
- e. ERG Personnel and other regional staff remain on duty pending further direction or guidance.

Plan Activation - Non-Duty Hours

a. CAD Division Director in coordination with the Regional Administrator, or designate, will notify *Response Director* of the decision to activate the Continuity Plan.



- b. The *Response Director*, or designate (Region II Watch), will notify the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at 540-665-6100 or at 800-634-7084; alternate facility Points of Contacts (POCs), and the Maynard Mobile Operations Center (MOC) that this plan has been activated and the ERG Initial Contingency Staff is deploying.
- c. Upon notification, the ICS departs for the continuity site.
- d. ERG Personnel and remaining regional staff will be provided with additional direction or guidance as available.

Emergency Relocation Site(s) (ERS)

- a. The CAD Director will confirm the ERS concurrence with the decision to activate this Plan.
- b. In most cases, the CAD Director will designate an ERS from the options of the Primary and Alternate Locations / Facility Information in Annex D. However, conditions may dictate that temporary office space is available in another federal, state or commercial facility.
- c. Location information, detailed floor plans and maps of identified the Primary and Alternate Locations / Facility Information are provided in *Annex D*.
- d. The initial contingency staff will locate and prepare the selected ERS(s) for emergency operations supported by the Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS) Detachment from Maynard, MA or other MERS Detachment, as assigned.

Emergency Relocation Group (ERG)

- a. Personnel who are relocated under this plan are known collectively as the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG). See *Annex G* for composition of group.
- b. Each ERG member will be assigned to one of the following two categories:
 - (1) <u>Initial Contingency Staff</u>: These are ERG members who would immediately deploy as an advance team to the designated Primary or Alternate Operating Facilities to establish an Initial Operational Capability within twelve (12) hours of notification to activate the COOP; perform essential functions; and prepare for the main body of Emergency Personnel.
 - (2) <u>Emergency Personnel</u>: The personnel who comprise the balance of the ERG, consisting of key principals and staff.
- c. Since ERS space and support capabilities will be limited, the membership of the ERG must be restricted to only those personnel who possess the skills and experience needed for the execution of essential functions.



d. Office and Programs Managers will review ERG profiles annually to ensure adequacy of space and support resources.

Caribbean Area Division (CAD) IMAT Team C

The CAD IMAT TEAM C may be operational prior to or as a result of a situation or event requiring the execution of the COOP. CAD IMAT TEAM C members may deploy as part of the ERG. If an ERG member is also designated as a CAD IMAT TEAM C member, the CAD IMAT TEAM C assignment would take precedence over the ERG assignment and an alternate staff member would be assigned to the ERG. Conflicts in staffing patterns will be resolved by the CAD Director based on priorities, availability, and guidance from the FEMA/Region II Director.

Decision Process

Emergency Notification

- a. CAD notification process is intended to allow a smooth transition of personnel to the designated Alternate Operating Facility and continue the execution of essential functions across a wide range of potential emergencies. Notification may be in the form of:
 - (1) Relocation alert to the ERG and remaining regional staff that relocation is imminent.
 - (2) An announcement of CAD COOP activation that directs ERG members to report to a designated Emergency Relocation Site or assembly point, and provides instructions for time of movement, reporting requirements, transportation / logistical details as relevant.
 - (3) Providing instructions to Emergency Personnel to report to the ERS and instructions to non-ERG employees.
 - b. Upon receipt of a relocation alert from the CAD Director or Designee, the Director will initiate notification of Program Managers whom, in turn, notify their ERG members using their internal telephone notification cascades. Notification may be via personal contact, telephone, pager, radio, and television broadcasts, or a combination thereof.

FEMA Region II primarily uses the Automated Emergency Notification System (ENS) for alerts. In case the ENS is unavailable, the Program Managers Telephone Call Tree will be used. The Program Managers Call Tree lists are maintained by the Program Managers. ERG members are marked in the lists and prioritized in notification.



- c. The *Response Director*, or designate (Region II Watch), will notify the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at 540-665-6100 or at 800-634-7084; alternate facility Points of Contacts (POCs), and the Maynard Mobile Operations Center (MOC) that this plan has been activated and the ERG Initial Contingency Staff is deploying.
- d. The CAD Division Director will notify the Distribution Center Caribbean Manager or his successor by phone, radio or any other type of communication method that relocation to DC Caribbean will take place as the CAD's primary Relocation site. The secondary relocation site at the Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA) will also be contacted by phone radio or any other type of communication method and advised of the activation of the Continuity Plan and to prepare for possible relocation of ERG personnel.

Emergency Relocation Kits

- a. Office and Programs Managers are responsible for providing guidance to their members on the requirement for and the contents of emergency relocation kits, which may contain but are clearly not limited to such items as:
 - 1) software
 - 2) databases
 - 3) publications
 - 4) laptop computers
 - 5) maps & GIS products
 - 6) guidance documents
- b. It is strongly encouraged that essential items and data be pre-positioned at the other off-site location instead of being carried in an emergency relocation kit, because dependent on the location of ERG members at the time an order to deploy is received, access to the emergency relocation kits may be difficult or impossible.

Alert, Notification and Implementation Process

It is expected that, in most cases, the CAD will receive a warning of at least a few hours prior to an incident. Under those circumstances in which a warning is deemed credible, and to have a potential impact on the functionality of regional operations, it is further expected that a forethoughtful and structured process of a limited or full activation of this Plan will be executed. This activation will include a complete and orderly alert, notification, and deployment of the Initial Contingency Staff of the ERG to a designated ERS, followed shortly thereafter by the Emergency Personnel who comprise the remainder of the ERG.

a. Without prior warning to an incident, the activation process becomes less routine, and potentially more serious and difficult. The ability to execute this COOP following an incident that occurs with little or no warning will depend on the



- severity of the incident's impact on physical facilities, and whether personnel are present and fit for duty.
- b. Positive personnel accountability throughout all phases of an emergency to include the continuity of operations is of utmost concern, especially if the emergency occurs without warning during duty hours.

Arrival of the ERG Initial Contingency Staff

- a. Upon arrival at the designated ERS, the ERG Initial Contingency Staff which has been identified will report to the Senior CAD Manager / Designee to check-in.
- b. The Senior CAD Manager / Designee will disseminate administrative and logistical information to ERG Initial Contingency Staff members upon arrival. This information should cover a period of up to seven (7) days.
- c. As appropriate, Initial Contingency Staff members will begin to retrieve prepositioned information and data and activate specialized systems or equipment.

ERG Initial Contingency Staff Responsibilities

As soon as possible, following their arrival at the ERS, members of the Initial Contingency Staff will begin providing support to include, but not limited to the following functions:

- a. Establish and maintain necessary communications links and equipment;
- b. Establish and maintain contact with essential field operations, FEMA Region II, FEMA Headquarters, Maynard MERS, PREMA, and VITEMA.
- c. Monitor and assess the situation that required COOP relocation;
- d. Monitor the status of CAD personnel and resources;
- e. Coordinate physical preparations for the arrival of ERG Emergency Personnel;
- f. Plan and schedule site operations;
- g. Prepare and disseminate instructions and reports as required;
- h. If necessary and possible, coordinate with the General Services Administration (GSA) to secure and lease a facility large enough to accommodate the ERG for up to thirty (30) days.
- Continue essential functions.

Non-ERG Staff

Non-ERG personnel present at the CAD at the time of an emergency notification will be directed to proceed to their homes or other facilities to await further instructions. At the time of notification, information should be provided regarding routes of egress from Hato Rey (Chardon Avenue) and / or other appropriate safety precautions.



Logistical Information

Following ERG arrival at the ERS, the CAD Director or designated successor orders the cease of CAD operations at the New San Juan Office Building.

The Maynard MERS notifies the FEMA Operations Center (FOC), other Federal agencies /departments, State and local government officials that CAD operations have shifted to the ERS.

As deemed appropriate, Members of Congress, news media, external customers, vendors, and other service providers are notified by an officially designated spokesperson of the CAD Director, the Office of Congressional Affairs and/or the Office of Public Affairs, that the CAD has been temporarily relocated. This will be performed by the Public Information Officer or designated staff member.

Personnel

- a. Upon notification, the ERG will deploy to an alternate operating facility that is designated the ERS at the time of COOP activation.
- b. Only personnel who are needed for the continuous execution of essential functions will be included on individual Program's COOP Implementation Plan rosters.
- c. Following activation and deployment of the ERG Emergency Personnel, Programs may request additional personnel to augment the ERS.
- All requests for staff augmentation of the ERG must be coordinated through the Operations Support staff.
- e. During COOP operations, personnel not activated as members of the ERG will be provided information on their status by direct telephone notification from a Manager /Designee, by calling the Maynard MERS / Region II Bulletin Board at telephone number 978-461-5501 or through the news media.
- f. The Operations Support staff will provide overall guidance and oversight for the protection of vital records to support the performance of CAD essential functions under any emergency.
- g. All Region II Human Capital issues will be coordinated by the Region II Continuity Human Capital liaison 212.680.8594.

Pre-positioned Information

Without appropriate planning, essential data maintained at the CAD might not be ready to deploy with ERG members. Programs and offices will ensure that databases and other material supporting their essential functions are pre-positioned at the off-site location, carried with deploying personnel, or in coordination with the Operations Support Program are made available through an automated data backup process.



COOP Family Plan and Coordination

As part of our COOP briefings at the beginning and end of the fiscal year, we will include the discussion of the family preparedness and the family emergency plan that each employee should consider to have in place to take care of the family.

In case of a situation with an employee requiring medical health, the first person in contact with the employee will call 911 or a private ambulance to transport the employee. If this mean of transportation is not available, the Logistic staff will transport the employee to the Pavia Hato Rey Hospital, which is the closest healthcare facility that provides complete medical assistance. Refer to *Annex L*.

The CAD will maintain a list of the employee's family point of contact names and phones in case there is a need to notify family members of a situation with the employee during working hours. This private information will be kept by the CAD administration and will be updated, as needed.

Finance and Administration staff will take care of the required paperwork to document the incident, such as work compensation paperwork and others.

In case of the death of an employee, the CAD Director will notify the family point of contact and will proceed with the necessary documentation and other notification to the Regional Office.

For additional information please see the accompanying *Region II Family Support Plan* and the FEMA publication, *Are you Ready*.

Leadership/Order of Succession

The CAD Director will retain full authority and responsibility for CAD operations in accordance with the FEMA CAD Line of Succession. If the CAD Director is unable, unavailable or cannot be contacted, the order of succession will dictate the individual charged with full authority and responsibility.

- a. Exercise of the authority delegated or re-delegated by this document is subject to the direction, control, and authority of the Regional Administrator, and is governed by applicable laws, Executive Orders, Federal agency regulations, DHS management directives, or other issuances applicable to FEMA. Such exercise also is governed by regulations issued by FEMA, and by policies, objectives, directives, manuals, documents, plans, standards, procedures, and limitations issued from time to time by, or on behalf of, the FEMA Administrator.
- b. It is the policy of FEMA and the Regional Office to delegate authorities to the lowest levels within the organization that will promote the most effective and efficient administration of Department and Agency programs. Thus it is FEMA Region II's policy that the authorities delegated by this document should, whenever appropriate, be re-



delegated to the manager or employee who has immediate responsibility for the action. Authority delegated by this document, unless otherwise specifically provided, may be redelegated in whole or in part provided any such re-delegation is in writing and approved by the officer to whom the authority is initially delegated. This restriction does not apply to a temporary re-delegation of authority to an individual identified in a Line of Succession during the absence of the delegating official.

- c. When a Program Manager is unavailable, the individual next in the line of succession who is present and available succeeds the incumbent and is delegated all the authorities and responsibilities of the Program Manager's office.
- d. All documents executed by a successor will carry the incumbent's name and title, but will be signed by the successor using his/her own name and indicating "for" the incumbent official.
- e. Orders of Succession by Division are 3 deep except where staffing levels are not available. Staff size is limited in the CAD. Region II in NYC will supplement staff as necessary in a crisis.
 - Authorized successors to the CAD Director are listed in *Annex F*.
 - CAD Director or his successor may order activation of the COOP. Refer to Annex F.

Delegation of Authority

The CAD Director has an established Delegation of Authority that is updated as needed. *Please refer to Annex M for Region II Delegation of Authorities*

- a. In general, the *CAD Director* is authorized to exercise the duties and powers of the FEMA Administrator and Associate Administrators as set forth in 44 CFR, Ch. I, Sections 2.32 through 2.44. However, the authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 are not delegated to the Regional Administrator, except for the authority of 42 U.S.C. 7704(b)(2)(A)(i), which is delegated. In addition, the authorities of the Federal Insurance Administrator as set forth in 44 CFR, Ch. I, Section 2.31 are not delegated to the Regional Administrator.
- b. *The Deputy Caribbean Area Director* is delegated all authority and responsibility of the CAD Director.
- c. Personnel Administration. FEMA Document 1030.2, Delegations of Authority for Personnel Administration, identifies the officials authorized to take actions regarding: 1)
 Classification and Position Management; 2) Employment; 3) Compensation; 4)
 Performance Management; 5) Employee Development and Training; 6) Employee and



Labor Relations; and 7) Work Schedules and Leave. The officials are authorized to act by virtue of the position they hold.

- d. *Each Program Managers* or their properly appointed successor is authorized and expected to:
 - (1) Promulgate internal guidance to cover areas of assigned responsibilities within their respective organizational unit, consistent with prescribed policies.
 - (2) Sign correspondence covering their areas of responsibility, consistent with prescribed policy and documents issued by the Regional Administrator.
 - (3) Delegate, to the extent practicable, the authority to sign correspondence to employees within their respective organizational unit.
 - (4) Delegate, to the extent practicable, decision-making authority on program matters to employees within their respective organizational unit.
- e. A successor in the Caribbean Area Division Line of Succession memorandum included in Attachment F at the end of this document will assume authority and responsibility of the CAD Director or the Deputy CAD Director when the CAD Director is unavailable. The successor acting in this capacity is delegated authority to sign administrative actions for CAD Director or the Deputy CAD Director when the CAD Director, to include, but not be limited to, travel authorizations, travel vouchers, leave slips, requests for overtime, FEMA Form 40-1 requisitions, requests for allocation advice, and requests for personnel actions for Stafford Act Employees. This delegation also includes Disaster Recovery Manager Authority for disasters as it pertains to travel.
- f. Each Disaster Recovery Manager appointed by the Regional Administrator is delegated all Regional Administrator authorities for directing disaster relief activities, supporting disaster field operations, and taking into account environmental considerations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and 44 CFR for the major disaster or emergency for which s/he is appointed. A DRM may re-delegate in writing some of his/her authorities to key FEMA employees in the Joint Field Office and related locations and organizations in order to facilitate operations. This delegation is rescinded upon closure of the Joint Field Office.
- g. Upon closure of a Joint Field Office, the Recovery Division Director will assume the DRM delegation for all obligations and allocations of funds from the President's Disaster Relief Fund. If the Recovery Division Director is unavailable, the Regional Administrator, Deputy Regional Administrator, and Line of Succession are given the authority.



Phase III Continuity of Operations

The CAD staff will relocate to the Primary Alternate Facility which is the Distribution Center Caribbean. This alternate facility has been pre-conditioned with equipment to be connected immediately upon arrival of the ERG. Depending on the circumstances and the timing of the event ERG staff have laptops pre-assigned that will be used at the facility. Nevertheless, computers and connectivity will be available on site.

The secondary alternate facility is in the Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency located at #189 road 6.8km Barriada Campamento, Gurabo, Puerto Rico. This facility has a designated space that will be assigned to each of the emergency relocation group members. It can be operational as soon as the CAD staff arrives at the area with the laptops/Ipads assigned to the CAD staff.

More details of the Primary and Alternate Locations / Facility Information has been included in *Annex D*.

Mission Critical Systems

The Information and Technology Branch referred as Network staff in conjunction with the Logistic Branch, are the key personnel that have the critical hardware such as phones, faxes, computers, and others systems up and running in order to continue to provide the essential functions of the CAD.

Vital Files, Records and Database

A back-up system has been established under the Network Branch of the CAD. Each staff member has been instructed to create an individual back-up of information on a CD or jump drive and update this device with all the critical files needed to operate and perform essential functions at any of the alternate locations.

In addition, most of the ERG/ IMAT TEAM C staff has an assigned laptop that should be carried to any location at the time of the relocation, whenever possible, depending on the emergency or event. One of the COOP objectives is to ensure the protection of vital records, regardless of media type, that are needed to support essential functions under all emergency conditions.

Categories of these types of vital records and databases may include:

a. Emergency Operating Records. Vital records, regardless of type, which are essential to the continued functioning or reconstitution of an organization during and after an emergency. Included are emergency plans and directives, orders of succession, delegation of authority, staffing assignments, and related records of a policy or procedural nature that provide agency staff with guidance and information resources necessary to conduct operations during any emergency, and to resume normal operations at its conclusion.



b. <u>Legal and Financial Rights Records</u>. Vital records, regardless of type, critical to carry out an organization's essential legal and financial functions and activities, and protect the legal and financial rights of individuals directly affected by its activities. It includes records having such value that their loss would significantly impair the conduct of essential agency functions, to the detriment of the legal or financial rights or entitlements of the organization or affected individuals. Examples of this category of vital records are accounts receivable, contracting and acquisition files, official personnel files, Social Security, payroll, retirement, and insurance records, and property management, and inventory records.

The Operations Support Program provides overall guidance and oversight for the protection of vital records to support the performance of CAD essential functions under any potential or real emergency.

Phase IV Reconstitution

When the CAD is available for occupancy or if an interim CAD location is selected and ready for occupancy in the metropolitan area, the ERG will transition the performance of the CAD essential functions to the new interim location.

The CAD Director will supervise the annual review of Alternate Operating Facilities Site Support Procedures and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs). Refer to *Annex I*.

The CAD Director will be informed of threats that may or will affect the CAD and will make the decision whether to reconstitute or not.

Designated personnel related to payroll duties will ensure provisions for the completion of time and attendance functions.

Within 24 hours of an emergency relocation, the CAD Director Designee and other FEMA components will initiate operational planning to salvage, restore, and recover valuables. When the CAD Director or authorized Designee determines with the concurrence of local and federal authorities that the emergency situation has ended, and any and all dangerous conditions have been mitigate the staff can return or set in action the reconstitution. The CAD Director will order an orderly return to the CAD.

The Operations Support Manager will coordinate the orderly transition of all CAD infrastructure, personnel, equipment and records from the ERS to a new or restored CAD.

Each Program Manager or Designee will work with the Operations Support Manager and inform CAD Division personnel of developments regarding reconstitution.

Prior to transitioning back to the current CAD, located at the New San Juan Office Building, or a new CAD facility, the Manager of Operations Support will conduct appropriate security, safety, and health assessments for suitability.



When the initial personnel contingent and necessary equipment and documents are in place at the new or restored CAD facility, the staff remaining at the ERS will transfer essential functions and resume normal operations at the CAD.

The CAD Division Director will request that the *Response* Director, or designate (Region II Watch), notify the FEMA Operations Center (FOC) at 540-665-6100 or at 800-634-7084 that FEMA has reconstituted operations at the new or restored CAD facility and provide any change of address.

Operating Hours

During COOP contingencies, the CAD Director will determine the hours of duty for the ERG. It is expected, to the extent possible, that most of the relocated ERG members will have working hours similar to the normal schedule during non-emergency operations. However, in an effort to maintain the CAD operations and provide customer service, the following measures may be implemented:

Tours of Duty may be scheduled in off-setting shifts to accommodate emergency conditions. For example, such conditions may include, but are not limited to, constrained availability of functional office space or a limited capacity of transportation infrastructures.

Plan Activation - Duty Hours

- a. The CAD Director or designated successor notifies the Response and Recovery Program Manager of the decision to activate this Plan.
- b. The Response and Recovery Program Manager directs other Program Managers to begin immediate movement of the Initial Contingency Staff.
- c. Initial Contingency Staff depart for the designated ERS.
- d. The Response and Recovery Program Manager or Designee notifies the Maynard MERS that this Plan has been activated and the ERG Initial Contingency Staff has departed the CAD.
- e. ERG Emergency Personnel and other FEMA employees remain on duty pending further direction or guidance from the Program Managers.

Plan Activation - Non-Duty Hours

- a. The CAD Director or designated successor notifies the Regional Director or Regional Acting Officer of the decision to activate this Plan.
- b. The Region II Response and Recovery Program Manager/Director are notified along with the Maynard/MERS that this Plan has been activated and direct the staff to initiate the telephone notification cascade.



- c. Upon notification, the Initial Contingency Staff departs for the designated ERS.
- d. ERG Emergency Personnel and non-ERG CAD employees will be provided additional direction or guidance, as available.

Certain members of the ERG must be prepared to support a 24-hour-per-day, 7-day-per-week operation.

Selected staff may be assigned to work from their homes or from established Telework Centers.

Selected staff may be assigned to work from shared office space with other departments or agencies of the federal, state or local governments.

Section III: Mobilization of Non-ERG Personnel

Procedure

Non-ERG personnel present at the CAD at the time of an emergency notification will be directed to proceed to their homes or other facilities to await further instructions. At the time of notification, information should be provided regarding routes of egress from Hato Rey (Chardon Avenue) and / or other appropriate safety precautions.

Following ERG arrival at the ERS, the CAD Director or designated successor orders the cease of CAD operations at the New San Juan Office Building.

The Maynard MERS notifies the FEMA Operations Center (FOC), other Federal agencies /departments, State and local government officials, that CAD operations have shifted to the ERS.

As deemed appropriate, Members of Congress, news media, external customers, vendors, and other service providers are notified by an officially designated spokesperson of the CAD Director, the Office of Congressional Affairs and/or the Office of Public Affairs, that the CAD has been temporarily relocated. This will be performed by the Public Information Officer or designated staff member.

Logistics/Alternate Location

Pre-setting up of the alternate facilities will be done by Logistics personnel in conjunction with Network staff.

Reliable logistical support, services and infrastructure, including a back-up generator exist at both the primary and secondary alternate facilities.

Laptops, Printers and Supplies will be transported to the Alternate facility during a Continuity Activation.

If necessary, request the U.S. Postal Service to forward CAD mail to the designated ERS address.



Prepare backup copies or updates of vital program records.

Make appropriate billeting arrangements for employees.

Interoperable Communications

Conduct periodic Information Technology (IT) and logistical coordination visits to the designated Alternate Operating Facilities.

It is imperative that Network ensures that unique or critical information system requirements are considered in planning and, if appropriate, are identified as capabilities to be provided by support organizations at the designated ERS. All telecommunications and information support requirements should be detailed in COOP implementation plans and be fully coordinated with the COOP Coordinator, Logistics and Network areas.

Program Managers shall maintain all necessary and updated files, documents, computer software, programs, and databases required to carry out essential functions.

The Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) system must be available for designated staff members who will report the incident.

The CAD maintains satellite phones, regular telephones, radios, and cellular telephones that will be transported to the Alternate Facility in a Continuity activation.

All ERG and Non - ERG staff have GETs cards that are regularly tested. WPS Cards have been distributed to ERG staff.

Test, Training and Exercises

Testing

Testing ensures that equipment and procedures are maintained in a constant state of readiness to support continuity activation and operations. FEMA Region II's test program includes:

- 1. Annual testing of alert, notification, and activation procedures for continuity personnel and quarterly testing of such procedures for continuity personnel at agency headquarters.
- 2. Biannual testing of plans for recovering vital records (both classified and unclassified), critical information systems, services, and data.
- 3. Annual testing of primary and backup infrastructure systems and services (e.g., for power, water, fuel) at alternate facilities.
- 4. Annual testing and exercising of required physical security capabilities.
- Testing and validating equipment to ensure the internal and external interoperability and viability of communications systems, through quarterly testing of the continuity communications capabilities.
- 6. Annual testing of the capabilities required to perform an agency's Essential Functions.
- 7. A process for formally documenting and reporting tests and their results.
- 8. Reporting the test results as directed by DHS/FEMA.



9. Conducting annual testing of internal and external interdependencies.

Training

Training familiarizes continuity personnel with their procedures, tasks, roles, and responsibilities in executing an agency's Essential Functions in a continuity environment. FEMA Region II's training program includes:

- 1. Annual continuity awareness briefings for the entire workforce.
- 2. Annual training for ERG personnel who are assigned to activate, support, and sustain continuity operations.
- 3. Annual training for Regional leadership and ERG Members on Regional Essential Functions, including training on individual position responsibilities.
- 4. Annual training for all agency personnel who assume the authority and responsibility of the agency's leadership if that leadership is incapacitated or becomes otherwise unavailable during a continuity situation.
- 5. Annual training for all pre-delegated devolution authorities for making policy determinations and other decisions, as appropriate.
- 6. Personnel briefings on Region II Continuity Plans that involve using, or relocating to the Alternate Operating Facility.
- 7. Annual training on the capabilities of communications and IT systems to be used during an incident.
- 8. Annual training regarding identification, protection, and readily available Vital Records.
- 9. Annual training regarding Orders of Succession and Delegations of Authority.
- 10. Annual training Region II's Devolution plan.
- 11. Annual training for all reconstitution plans and procedures to resume normal agency operations from the Alternate Operating Facility or other location.

Exercises

FEMA Region II's continuity exercise program focuses primarily on evaluating capabilities or an element of a capability, such as a plan or policy, in a simulated situation. Exercises can take a variety of forms. There are seven types of exercises defined within the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP)—discussion-based exercises (seminars, workshops, tabletop exercises [TTXs], and games) and operations-based exercises (drills, functional exercises [FEs], and full-scale exercises [FSEs]).

FEMA Region II's exercise program includes:

- 1. Compliance with the DHS-mandated National Exercise Program (NEP), as appropriate.
- An annual opportunity for continuity personnel to demonstrate their familiarity with Continuity Plans and procedures and to demonstrate the Region II's capability to continue its essential functions.
- 3. An annual exercise that incorporates the deliberate and preplanned movement of continuity personnel to an alternative facility or location.
- 4. Communications capabilities and both inter- and intra-agency dependencies.
- 5. An opportunity to demonstrate that backup data and records required to support essential functions at alternate facilities or locations are sufficient, complete, and current.



- 6. An opportunity for continuity personnel to demonstrate their familiarity with the reconstitution procedures to transition from a continuity environment to normal activities when appropriate.
- 7. An opportunity for continuity personnel to demonstrate their familiarity with the devolution procedures to reconstitute from a continuity environment to normal activities when appropriate.
- 8. A comprehensive debriefing after each exercise, which allows participants to identify systemic weakness in plans and procedures and to recommend revisions to Region II's Continuity Plan.
- 9. A cycle of events that incorporates evaluations, after-action reports, and lessons learned into the development and implementation of Corrective Action Plan (CAP).
- 10. Organizational participation: conducting and documenting annual assessments of their continuity TT&E programs and Continuity Plans and programs, and then report these findings as directed to FEMA NCP.
- 11. Assist FEMA HQ in conducting biennial full-scale continuity exercises and assessments of the agency's continuity program with reports submitted to the NCC and the President.
- 12. Develop a CAP to assist in documenting, prioritizing, and resourcing continuity issues identified during TT&E, assessments, and emergency operations. The purpose of CAP is to accomplish the following:
 - a. Identify continuity deficiencies and other areas requiring improvement and provide responsibilities and a timeline for corrective action;
 - b. Identify program and other continuity funding requirements for submission to department and agency leadership and OMB;
 - c. Identify and incorporate efficient acquisition processes, and where appropriate, collect all interagency requirements into one action; and
 - d. Identify continuity personnel requirements for department and agency leadership and their supporting Human Resource Offices and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

These requirements are summarized in the following schedule:

FCD 1 TEST, TRAINING, AND EXERCISE REQUIREMENTS				
REQUIREMENT	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY	OTHER	
Test alert, notification, and activation procedures at agency headquarters		•		
Test recovery of vital records, critical information systems, services, and data		•		
Test physical security capabilities at alternate facility		•		
Test primary and backup infrastructure systems and services at alternate facilities		•		



FCD 1 Test, Training, and Exercise Requirements			
REQUIREMENT	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY	OTHER
Test and validate equipment to ensure the internal and external interoperability and viability of communications systems, through monthly testing of capabilities outlined in Annex H of FCD 1			Monthly
Test capability to perform MEFs, as identified in the D/A BPA, from an alternate facility		•	
Test internal and external interdependencies		•	
Continuity Awareness Briefing for entire workforce		•	
Training for continuity personnel		•	
Training for leadership on D/A MEFs and individual position responsibilities		•	
Training for D/A personnel who may assume the authority and responsibility of D/A leadership during a continuity situation		•	
Training for all pre-delegated authorities for making policy determinations and other decisions at the HQ, field, satellite, and other organizational levels (as appropriate)			
Training on D/A Continuity Plans that involve using or relocating to alternate facilities, existing facilities, or virtual offices			As needed
Training on communications and IT capabilities to be used during a continuity event		•	
Training on identification, protection, and ready availability of vital records, information systems, software and equipment needed to support MEFs and during a continuity event		•	
Training on devolution plan for applicable personnel		•	
Training on reconstitution plan for applicable personnel		•	
Exercise performance of MEFs from alternate site		•	
Exercise pre-planned movement of personnel to an alternate site		•	
Demonstrate inter- and intra-agency communications capabilities			As needed



FCD 1 Test, Training, and Exercise Requirements				
REQUIREMENT	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY	OTHER	
Demonstrate that backup data and records required to support MEFs at continuity facilities are sufficient, complete, and current			On a Regular Basis	
Demonstrate familiarity with devolution procedures			Biennial	
Demonstrate familiarity with reconstitution procedures			As needed	
Conduct an assessment of D/A TT&E and continuity programs, and report results to FEMA		•		



Multi-Year Strategy and Program Management Plan (MYSPMP) and Protection and National Preparedness Annual Program Plan

The purpose of establishing a Multi-Year Strategy and Program Management Plan and Budget is to improve the CAD COOP. The mission of the CAD staff is to develop and create a plan that schedules and oversees the orderly transition of all functions, personnel, equipment, and records to the Alternate Operating Facility or to a new or restored CAD. A budget for travel, facilities and equipment is included in the MYSPMP and submitted on a yearly basis. The CAD Plan is part of the larger Region II Continuity Multi-Year Strategy. For additional details please see the Region II MYSPMP.

The Protection and National Preparedness Annual Program Plan (APP) provides a detailed yearly programmatic and budget strategy for Continuity operations in Region II. Programmatic priorities are outlined and described. A budget is submitted to support these activities. Budget requests include for funding for travel, facilities and equipment. Quarterly status reports are drafted and submitted to PNP. For additional details please see the Region II APP.

Also, please see the *Annex C* for an Operational Checklist.



IV: ANNEXES

ANNEX A: AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Authorities:

- a. The National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. 401, as amended.
- b. Executive Order (EO) 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities November 18, 1988, as amended.
- c. Executive Order (EO) 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, April 3, 1984.
- d. Executive Order (EO) 12148, Federal Emergency Management, July 20, 1979, as amended.
- e. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 67, Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations, October 21, 1998.
- f. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

References:

- a. Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for FEMA Headquarters, 2006.
- b. Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq.).
- c. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 62, Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas, May 22, 1998.
- d. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 63, Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP), May 22, 1998.
- e. Federal Preparedness Circular (FPC) 65, Federal Executive Branch Continuity of Operations (COOP), June 15, 2004.
- f. Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 2, Subpart A Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority, October 1, 2002.
- g. Title 41 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 101-2.103-4, Occupant Emergency Program, revised as of July 1, 2000.
- h. 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1236, Management of Vital Records, revised as of July 1, 1998.



ANNEX B: DEFINITIONS

Continuity of Government: is the principle of establishing defined procedures that allow a government to continue its essential operations in case of a nuclear war or other catastrophic event. Developed during the Cold War, COG plans were implemented by many countries to avoid leaving a vacuum at any governmental level, which could lead to anarchy or to an unlawful assumption of authority. Effectively, certain normal process is revoked temporarily until the effects of the event have subsided and normal government can resume.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP): The planning process stated in a document that explains the way the department/agency will continue to operate without interruption within 12 hours of its activation and up to 30 days, providing actions to ensure that essential functions, vital records order of succession, delegation of authority, alternate facilities, interoperable communications, tests, training, exercises, human capital, devolution, and reconstitution are included in the plan.

Delegation of Authority (FPC-65): Specifies who is authorized to make decisions or act on behalf of the department head and other key officials for specific purposes. It identifies and limits the delegated authority, states to whom, and when the delegation becomes effective, and the exceptions to the successor's authority to re-delegate.

Devolution (FPC-65): The capability to transfer statutory authority and responsibility for essential functions from an agency's primary operating staff and facilities to other employees and facilities and to sustain that operational capability for an extended period.

Emergency Conditions: Circumstances which need the closing of a state facility or the curtailing of operations. Any event that states an emergency condition such as fire, hazardous substances, bomb threat, Pandemic Flu, flooding of the building accesses, affected surroundings that impairs operations, earthquake, and hurricane events.

Emergency Relocation Group (ERG): Selected by Senior Leader based on the experience and abilities to maintain current roster with essential functions and current telephone call-down roster, members are fully equipped, trained and ready to fulfill their responsibilities.

Essential Functions (FPC-65): Functions that enable an organization to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety of the general public, and sustain the industrial or economic base during an emergency.

Federal Preparedness Circular (FPC-65): This Federal Preparedness Circular provides guidance to Federal Executive Branch departments and agencies for the use in developing contingency plans and programs for continuity of operations. The Continuity of Operations Plan contemplates other facilities to perform department/agency essential functions during and emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations.

Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN): The purpose of the HSIN system is to provide a user-friendly, secure, and effective medium for the timely sharing of relevant and lawfully disseminated information between governmental entities at all levels (federal, state, tribal, local, and territorial), Private Sector organizations, and International partners. HSIN will be the primary and principal secure communication and collaboration system that supports the unified effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks, prepare for, and respond to any natural or man made disaster.



Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-PDD-67): Presidential Decision Directive 67, issued by President Clinton on October 21, 1998, directs all levels of government to develop plans and capabilities to assure the continuity of government during any national security situation. It requires federal agencies to develop and publish Continuity of Operations Plans and be prepared to implement them during a national emergency. It also assigns federal agencies specific, essential functions that reflect their existing statutory authorities and response capabilities.

Human Capital: The sum of talent, energy, knowledge, and enthusiasm that peopled invests in their work.

Incident Management Assistance Team C (IMAT TEAM C): Advance element group composed of federal government staff that provides support, resources and services to save lives, protect property and the environment, to restore essential services and critical infrastructure.

Order of Succession (FPC-65): Provisions for assumption of senior agency offices during an emergency, in the event that any of those officials are unavailable to execute their legal duties.

The Pandemic Threat

Pandemics happen when a novel influenza virus emerges that infects and can be efficiently transmitted between humans. Animals are the most likely reservoir for these emerging viruses; avian viruses played a role in the last three influenza pandemics. Two of these pandemic-causing viruses remain in circulation and are responsible for the majority of influenza cases each year.

Reconstitution (FPC-65): The process by which surviving and or replacement agency personnel resume normal agency operations from the original or replacement primary operating facility.

Vital Records (FPC-65): Electronic and hardcopy documents, references, and records needed to support essential functions during a COOP situation.



ANNEX C: OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST

OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST	ASSIGNED TO	SCHEDULED
Assist in the initial development and the daily review of an Incident Action Report	Marie E. González Ana G. Vázquez	10/2009
Brief all personnel on improvements of COOP	Orlando Olivera / Antonio E. Vazquez	
COOP distribution to staff	Alejandro De La Campa	9/2009
COOP perform future drills and exercises	Orlando Olivera / José Rivera-Solis	Ongoing
Create and deliver letters to establish agreements of ERS	Orlando Olivera	11/2009
Determine need and request additional resources	request additional resources Alejandro De La Campa	
Develop tactical operations portion of Incident Action Plan	Marie E. González / Ana G. Vázquez	10/2009
Director of CAD assigned COOP Coordinator	Orlando Olivera	02/2009
Discussion of COOP with ERG of CAD	Orlando Olivera	02/2009
Discussion of COOP with the PR Fomento Comercial Administration Senior Management	José Rivera-Solis	02/2009
Establish and conduct cascade phone calls of staff members (personnel shifts that should not exceed 12 hour periods schedule and rosters)	Alejandro De La Campa	On-going



Establish and revise operation procedures and conduct briefings	Orlando Olivera	02/2009
Inform the CAD Director of request and amendments	Orlando Olivera	09/2009
Maintain COOP file and log	Miriam Just	09/2009
Maintain record of all personnel participating in the COOP exercise and the time of response for on duty. Submit records to CAD Director and COOP Coordinator	Miriam Just	On-going
Prepare and submit a new COOP to CAD Director, ERG and staff	COOP Coordinator	09/2009
Prepare recommendations for other relocation sites and revise updates of COOP	COOP Coordinator	02/2009
Provide and document updates to COOP	COOP Coordinator	02/2009
Coordinate training personnel in CERT, CPR and First Aid	Orlando Olivera	10/2009

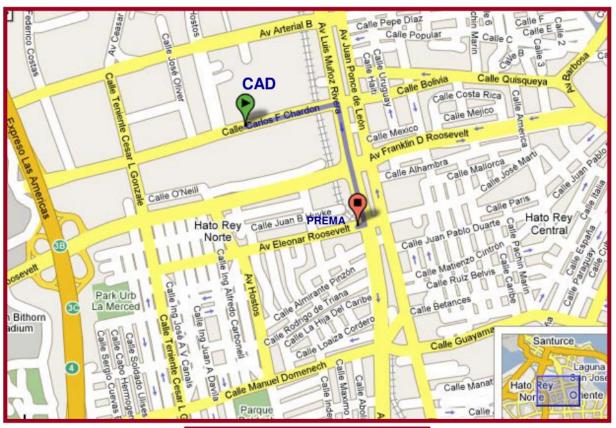


ANNEX D: PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE LOCATIONS/ FACILITY INFORMATION

Primary Continuity Location

Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency (PREMA) #115 Eleanor Roosevelt Avenue, Hato Rey, PR

Telephone: 787-724-0124

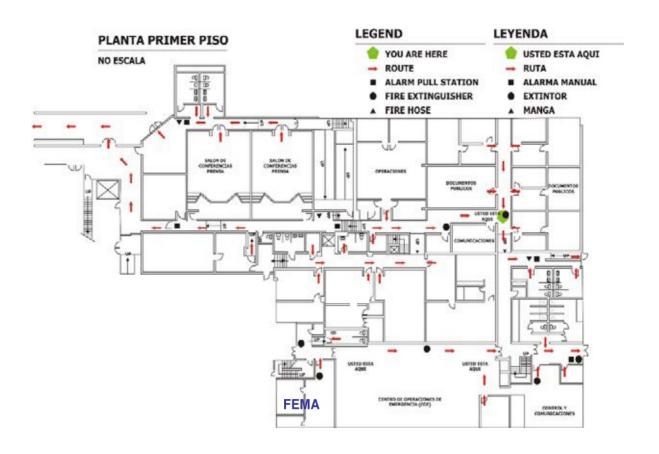






ANNEX D: PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE LOCATIONS/ FACILITY INFORMATION

Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency Facility Eleanor Roosevelt Street #115 Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918 (787) 724-0124

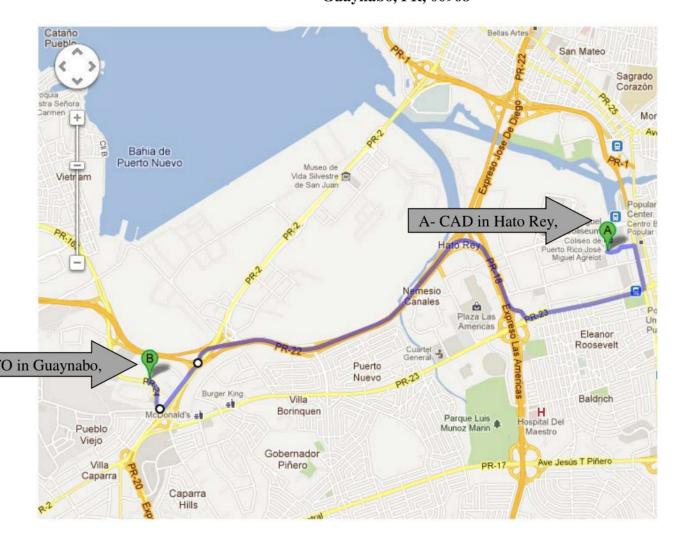




ANNEX D: PRIMARY AND ALTERNATE LOCATIONS/ FACILITY INFORMATION

TEMPORARY ALTERNATE LOCATIONS

FEMA JFO TLD Building Metro Office Park 2nd Street #17 Suite 600 Guaynabo, PR, 00968





Driving directions to JFO TLD Building, Metro Office Park, Guaynabo, PR

Via Unknown road, PR-165/PR-24



CAD

Avenida Chardón #159, Edificio New San Juan San Juan, PR 00918

1. Head east toward Cll La Ceramica	240.6
2. Continue straight onto Cll La Ceramica	240 ft
3. Turn right onto PR-1 S	0.1 mi
4. Turn right onto Ave Franklin Delano Roosevelt	0.3 mi
5. Take the ramp onto Expreso Las Americas/PR-18	0.7 mi
	0.5 mi
6. Take the exit on the left onto Expreso Jose De Diego/PR-22 W	2.1 mi
7. Take the exit on the left	0.2 mi
8. Slight right toward PR-165/PR-24	0.3 mi
9. Turn right onto PR-165/PR-24	0.2 mi
10. Take the 1st right onto Cll 2	
JFO Metro Office Park, Guaynabo	85 ft



Puerto Rico



TEMPORARY ALTERNATE LOCATIONS

FEMA Warehouse Barbosa Ave. # 97 Maunabo, PR, 00707





Driving directions to Expreso Jose Celso Barbosa, Puerto Rico

Via Cll Carlos F Chardon



CAD

Avenida Chardón #159, Edificio New San Juan San Juan, PR 00918

1. Head east toward Cll La Ceramica	240 ft
2. Take the 1st right	
3. Turn right onto Cll Carlos F Chardon	459 ft
4. Turn left to merge onto Expreso Las Americas/PR-18	0.8 mi
5. Continue onto Autopista Luis a Ferre/PR-52 S	3.3 mi
6. Exit onto PR-1 S	8.9 mi
7. Take the ramp to Expreso Cruz Ortiz Stella/PR-30	0.8 mi
8. Keep left at the fork and merge onto Expreso Cruz Ortiz Stella/PR-30	203 ft
	16.1 mi
9. Take the exit onto Desvio Cruz Ortiz Stella/PR-30	2.7 mi
10. Keep right at the fork and merge onto PR-53 S	6.4 mi
11. Turn right to stay on PR-53 S	0.2 mi
12. Turn left toward PR-901	0.2 mi
13. Turn right onto PR-901	0.2 mi
14. Turn right onto PR-53 N	0.2 mi
15. Turn left to stay on PR-53 N	
Expreso Jose Celso Barbosa Puerto Rico	0.7 mi



ANNEX E: MAPS, PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION ROUTE TO ASSEMBLY POINT

U.S Department of Homeland Security Region II - Caribbean Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, PR 00936-8105



August 18, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

All Cariobean Division Personnel

FROM:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Caribbean Area Division Director

SUBJECT:

ASSEMBLY POINT

If an incident should occur which would inherently force the evacuation of the Caribbean Area Division office, all personnel must report to the designated assembly point at the:

WEST ENTRANCE of the JOSE MIGUEL AGRELOT COLISEUM

Please be aware or reminded that this point of assembly supersedes any and all previously designated.

Report to the pre-designated site, check with your supervisor and inform him/her that you exited the building safely.

www.fema.gov



ANNEX E: MAPS, PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION ROUTE TO ASSEMBLY POINT

Office of the Administrator U.S. Department of Homeland Security 500 C Street, SW Washington, DC 20472



August 5, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR: All FEMA Employees

FROM: W. Craig Jugate
Administrator

SUBJECT: Fire Alarms and Building Evacuation

I want to remind all FEMA employees of your responsibilities when an unannounced fire alarm is activated. Every employee must immediately evacuate the building, move in an orderly fashion to your pre-determined assembly area, and remain <u>outside</u> the building until the official FEMA "all-clear" has been communicated by an authorized member of the building Occupancy Emergency Team (OET). Under <u>no</u> circumstances are employees to remain in the building, and under <u>no</u> circumstances are employees to abort their evacuation. While fire alarms are activated for different reasons, every fire alarm must be responded to as an actual fire emergency and survival may depend on taking appropriate action.

All FEMA employees are responsible for:

- Understanding how to evacuate the building
- Knowing your evacuation route out of the building
- Knowing your primary and secondary assembly points outside the building
- · Understanding that you may NOT use the elevators
- · Participating in drills and exercises conducted at the facility
- Reporting safety hazards to members of the OET
- Ensuring visitors are assisted and accounted for during emergencies
- Taking measures to safeguard life, property, and classified information
- · Preparing personal readiness kits

Every building occupied by FEMA has pre-identified staff to serve as an Occupant Emergency Coordinator (OEC), floor wardens, floor/area monitors, and monitors for special needs individuals. These individuals assist and control movement of people in stairwells (keeping everyone moving in an orderly fashion) as well as reporting that floors and areas are completely clear. Monitors assigned to special needs individuals assist in their evacuation. All FEMA supervisors play an important role in building evacuation by making certain that all personnel are accounted for at assembly areas. In addition, Security Guards are responsible for preventing unauthorized re-entry to the affected building until the official "all-clear" has been communicated by the command center or other authorized FEMA staff.

FEMA Occupant Emergency Plan Employee Guides are being revised to emphasize this important information. Your safety is of utmost importance to me and I sincerely request that if you do not fully understand your responsibilities during building evacuations, that you contact your building OEC, floor warden, floor/area monitors, or special needs monitor to learn more and be completely prepared. I also strongly encourage you to take each fire alarm seriously, and participate in drills and exercises as if they were actual fire emergencies. Be prepared...and be safe.

www.fema.gov

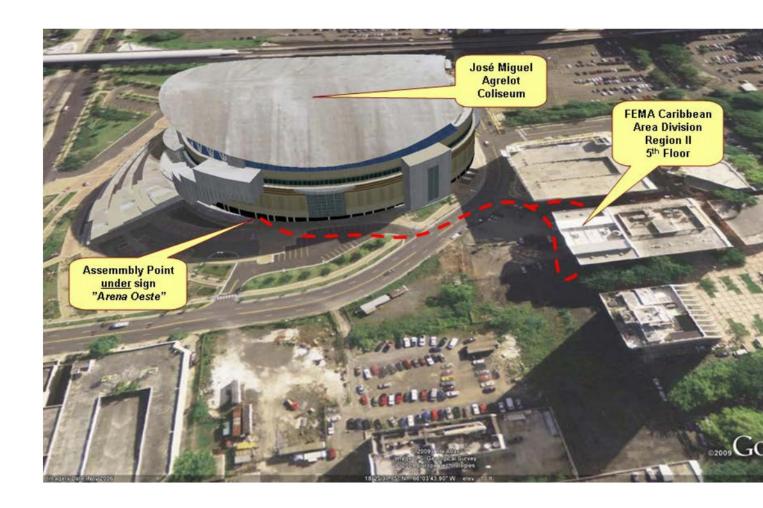


E: MAPS, PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION ROUTE TO ASSEMBLY POINT





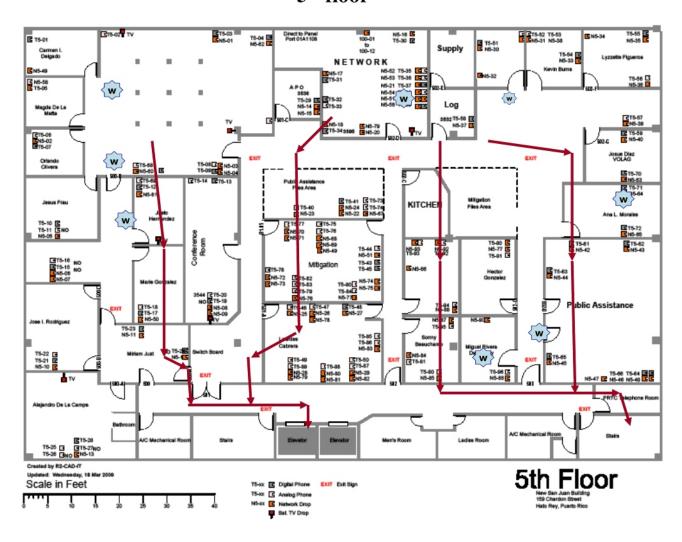
ANNEX E: MAPS, PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION ROUTE TO ASSEMBLY POINT





ANNEX E: MAPS, PROCEDURES AND EVACUATION ROUTE TO ASSEMBLY POINT

Caribbean Area Division (CAD) New San Juan Office Building Evacuation Route 5th floor



As soon as the fire alarm is activated all staff should evacuate the working area. The phones have

an intercom that all staff could be advised of the fire alarm and any other type of emergency.

FIRST PERSON OUT THE EXIT DOOR LEAVES IT OPEN.

17 of 23



Eight (8) warden coordinators have been assigned for each of the hallways and areas

 $(backup\ warden\ exist).\ Only\ Logistics\ and\ Network\ wardens\ will\ double$

that all the staff has left the 5th floor.

Warden Coordinators are: 1-Magda De La Matta 2-Orlando Olivera 3-Jesus Frau

4-Luis Torres 5-Carlos Fonseca 6-Jose Rivera Solis 7-Ana L. Morales 8-Sonny Beauchamp 9-Miguel Rivera 10-Josue Diaz 11-Jorge Lopez 12-Antonio Vazquez



LINE OF SUCCESSION DHS/FEMA REGION II

The passing of authority under this line of succession is intended to be fluid in order to maintain continuous command and control within the Region. The authority passes to the next in succession when the person holding the authority is unavailable due to leave, illness, or cannot be contacted. The authority passes fluidly and may pass only for a brief period of time. For instance, if the current authority holder becomes unavailable due to being on a 3 hour flight, the authority passes during the pendency of unavailability and returns once a communication link is restored. Command decisions needed during the period of unavailability are to be made by the next available person in the line of succession.

<u>Office</u>	Line of Succession by Position
Regional Administrator	 Deputy Regional Administrator Director, Response Division Director, Recovery Division Director, Mitigation Division Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Director Protection and National Preparedness Division Director, External Affairs Director, Caribbean Area Division Director, Mission Support Division
Director, Response Division	 Chief, Operations Integration Branch Chief, Regional Response Coordination Center Branch Chief, Logistics Branch Chief, Operations Planning Branch
Director, Recovery Division	 Deputy Recovery Division Chief, Individual Assistance Branch Chief, Public Assistance Branch
Director, Mitigation Division	 Chief, Floodplain Mgmt & Insurance Branch Chief, Risk Analysis Branch Chief, Hazard Mitigation Branch
Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Director, Protection and National Preparedness Division	 Deputy Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Deputy Director, PNP Division Chief, Technological Hazards Branch Chief, Preparedness Integrations Branch Chief, Preparedness Analysis Branch Chief, Preparedness Grants Branch





Director, External Affairs 1. Public Affairs Specialist 2. Deputy Public Affairs Specialist 3. Senior Public Affairs Specialist Director, Caribbean Area Division 1. Senior EMPS, Individual Assistance 2. Senior EMPS, Public Assistance 3. Operational Planner Director, Mission Support 1. Deputy Mission Support Division 2. Chief, Administrative Services Branch 3. Grants Business Management Branch 4. Chief, Information Technology Branch IMAT, Team Lead 1. Chief, Operations Section 2. Chief, Planning Section 3. Chief, Logistics Section

Human Services



July 9, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Michael F. Moriarty

Acting Regional Administrator

Region II

FROM:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Division Director

Caribbean Area Division

SUBJECT:

Caribbean Area Division Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Caribbean Area Division office will be as follows:

- 1. José I. Rodriguez
- 2. Ana L. Morales
- 3. Marie E. González
- 4. Josue Diaz
- Carmen Iris Delgado
- Jesus A. Frau
- 7. Sonny F. Beauchamp
- 8. Orlando Olivera
- 9. Lyzette Figueroa
- 10. Magda de la Matta
- 11. Hector González
- 12. Miriam E. Just

This order will remain in effect until further notice.

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibility during the absence of Alejandro R. De La Campa and/or his successor.

c: Mary A. Colvin, Acting Division Director Mitigation Sean Waters, Acting Management Division Director Mike Beeman, Division Director Disaster Assistance Directorate Dug Salley, Acting Division Director Disaster Operations Directorate Lawrence O'Reilly, Deputy Federal Preparedness Coordinator

www.fema.gov



Public Assistance





DATE:

November 2, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Ana L. Morales

Infrastructure Branch Supervisor

SUBJECT:

Public Assistance Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Public Assistance Branch shall be as follows:

1. Hector Gonzalez

Emergency Management Program Specialist

2. Franklin Lopez

Disaster Assistance Employee

3. Jorge Lopez

Disaster Assistance Employee

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Ana Luz Morales and/or her successor.



Planning

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region II – Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, P.R. 00936-8105



DATE:

October 26, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region I Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Marie Genzalez

Emergency Operational Planner

SUBJECT:

Planning Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Planning section shall be as follows:

Ana Vazquez-Delgado
 Giselle Rosario Gaetan
 Jose Rivera

Information Specialist Information Specialist Information Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Marie Gonzalez and /or her successor.



Voluntary Agency Liaison

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region II. – Carrisbean Area Division P.O. Bux 70105 San Atan, P.R. 00935-8105



DATE:

November 2, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Josue Diaz VAL Lead

SUBJECT:

Voluntary Agency Liaison Section Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Voluntary Agency Liaison Section shall be as follows:

1. Ivan Rios

VAL Specialist

2. Heriberto Martinez

VAL Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Josuc Diaz and /or his successor.



Floodplain Management and Insurance - Mitigation



 Department of Homeland Security Region II - Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105
 San Juan, P.R. 00936-8105



DATE:

October 27, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Carmenoris Delgado

FPM & Insurance Program Manager

SUBJECT:

Mitigation Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch

Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Mitigation - Floodplain Management and Insurance Branch section shall be as follows:

Betsy N. Rivera

FPM & Insurance Specialist

2. Lorainne Mena-Barcelo

FPM & Insurance Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of C. Iris Delgado and for her successor.

ANNEX F: LINE OF SUCCESSION

Protection and National Preparedness

27 of 23



U.S. Department of Horneland Security Region II Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Jana, P.R. 00936-8105



DATE:

November 3, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Emergency Vanagement Program Specialist

SUBJECT:

National Preparedness Line of Succession

The line of succession for the National Preparedness Branch shall be as fellows:

1. Orlando Olivera

Training and Exercise Specialist

2. Antonio Vazcuez

Training Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Jesus Frau and /or his successor.

ANNEX F: LINE OF SUCCESSION



Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region II – Carisbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, P.R. 00935-8105



DATE:

November 3, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Sonny F. Beauchamp

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Coordinator

SUBJECT:

Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Branch Line of

Succession

The line of succession for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program Branch shall be as follows:

Sandra Sanchez
 Maria Rivera
 Arlene Rodriguez

Hazard Mitigation Specialist Hazard Mitigation Specialist Hazard Mitigation Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Sonny F. Beauchamp and /or his successor.



Grants/Finance Management



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region II – Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, P.R. 00936-8105



DATE:

October 30, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De La Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Lyzette Figueroa

Grants/Financial Mgmt Specialist

SUBJECT:

Finance and Administration Line of Succession

The line of succession for the Finance and Administration Branch shall be as follows:

1. Glori Serrano

HR Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Lyzette Figueroa and /or her successor.



External Affairs



U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region II – Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, P.R. 00956-8105



DATE:

October 22, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Alejandro R. De I.a Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM:

Maria Cecilia Davila External Affairs Specialist

SUBJECT:

External Affairs Line of Succession

The line of succession for the External Affairs section shall be as follows:

1. Yadira Nadal

External Affairs Specialist - Research and Writing External Affairs Specialist - PIO / Broadcast Ops.

2. Yuisa Rios

.....

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Maria Cecilia Davila and /or her successor.

c: Kristina Simpson - External Affairs Officer



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U.S. Department of Hemeland Security Region II – Caribbean Aren Devision P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, P.R. 00936-8105



DATE: November 2, 2009

MEMORANDUM FOR: Alejandro R. De I.a Campa

Director, Region II Caribbean Area Division Office

FROM: Luis Torres Colon

IT Specialist / Logistics

SUBJECT: IT and Logistics Line of Succession

The line of succession for the IT and Logistics Branch shall be as follows:

Jose A Rivera Solis Logistics Specialis:

Andres Ramos
 APO
 APO
 IT Specialist
 Blas Picorelli
 Miguel Rivera
 Logistics Specialist
 Logistics Specialist

The purpose of this order is to identify personnel to ensure continuous leadership, authority and responsibilities during the absence of Luis Torres Colon and /cr his successor.



ANNEX G: CARIBBEAN ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS NOTIFICATION AND ERG

Caribbean Essential Functions Staff/ Emergency Relocation Group (ERG)

Director * Alejandro De La Campa

Administrative Assistant ** Miriam Just

Program Managers * José I. Rodríguez

* Ana Morales

** Hector Gonzalez

* Marie E. González

** Carmen I. Delgado

Jesús Frau

** Josué Díaz

** Carlos Fonseca

* Orlando Olivera

** Magda DeLaMatta

Finance/Administration * Lyzette Figueroa / Glori Serrano

External Affairs * María C. Dávila

Logistics * José Rivera-Solis

* Sacha Caraballo Vega

Mitigation ** Sonny Beauchamp

Network * Luis Torres

* ERG *Initial Contingency Staff*- 11 staff members immediately deploy as an advance team to the Primary or Alternate Locations in case of a critical emergency scenario.

^{**} ERG Emergency Personnel- 7 staff members comprise the balance of the ERG.



35 of 23

Name	Work	Cell/Home
De La Campa, Alex	(787) 296-3501	(b)(6)
Davila, Maria	(787) 296-3572	
Just, Miriam	(787) 296-3514	
Fonseca, Carlos	(787) 296-3561	
Recovery Branch		
Morales, Ana	(787) 296-3512	
Gonzalez, Hector	(787) 296-3537	
Rodriguez, Jose I.	(787) 296-3515	
Cabrera, Lourdes	(787) 296-3525	
Diaz, Josue- Cell	(787) 296-3509	
Response Branch		
Gonzalez, Marie E.	(787) 296-3506	
Colon-Torres, Luis	(787) 296-3535	
Rivera-Solis, Jose I.	(787) 296-3532	
Figueroa, Lyzette	(787) 296-3510	
Gloria Serrano	(787) 409-3306	
MIT Branch		
Beauchamp, Sonny	(787) 296-3511	
De La Matta, Magda	(787) 296-3520	
Delgado, Carmen (Iris)	(787) 296-3507	
Sacha Carabello Vega	(787) 705-1239	
Preparedness Branch		
Frau, Jesus	(787) 296-3505	
Olivera, Orlando	(787) 296-3527	



ANNEX G: CARIBBEAN ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS NOTIFICATION AND ERG

Supporting Staff to Primary or Alternate Locations

Planning

- Ana G. Vázquez
- José R. Rivera
- Giselle Rosario Gaetán

Public Assistance

- Héctor González
- Miguel Rivera

Individual Assistance

- Lourdes Cabrera
- Idamis De Jesus
- VAL- Socorro Rivera

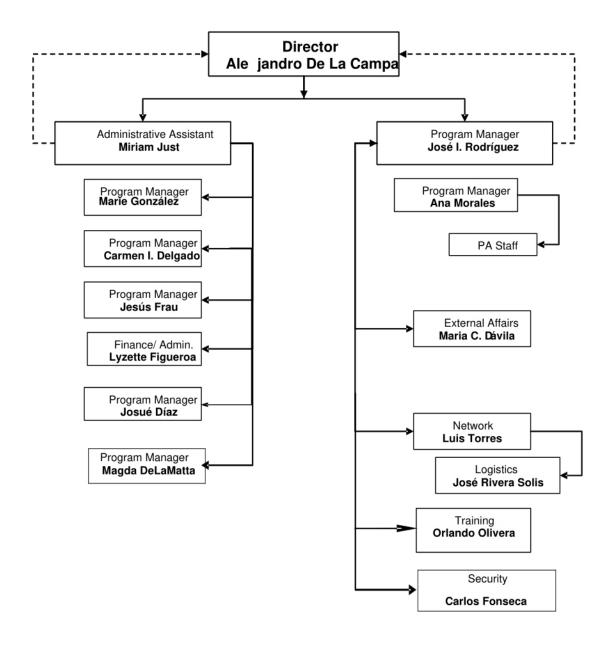
Mitigation

- Sandra Sánchez
- María Rivera
- Arlene Rodriguez
- Betsy Rivera



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST

CAD Call Down List for COOP

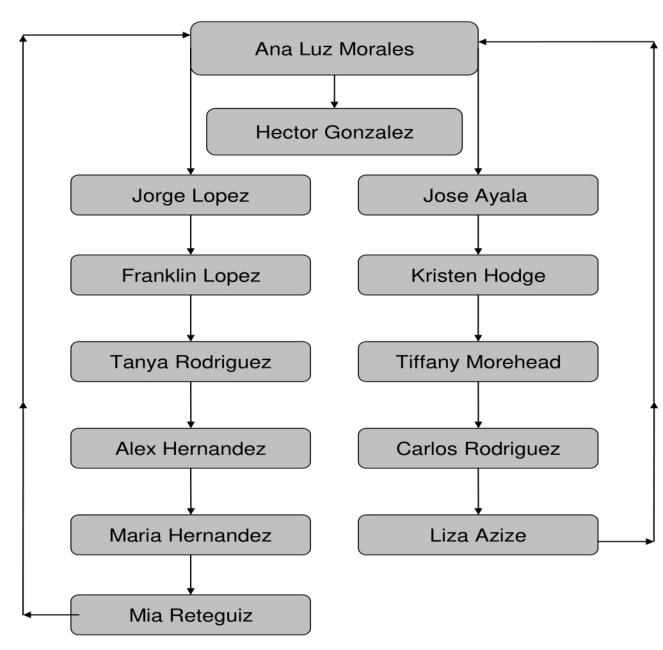




ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST



YOUR DEPARTMENT NAME - CAD Call Down List

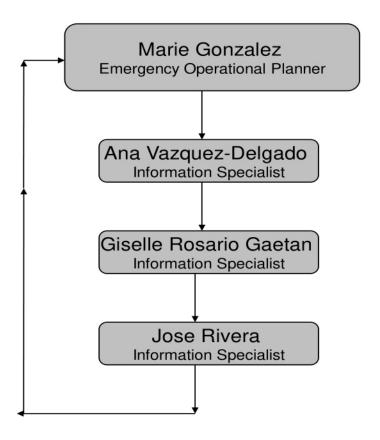


November 2, 2



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST

Planning Caribbean Area Division Call Down List



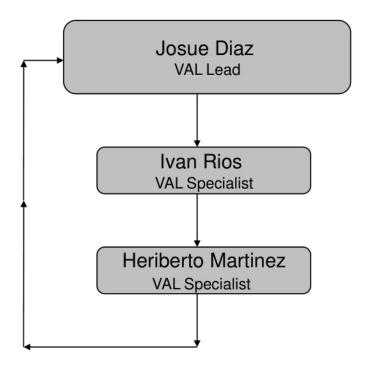
October 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST



Voluntary Agency Liaison Section Caribbean Area Division Call Down List



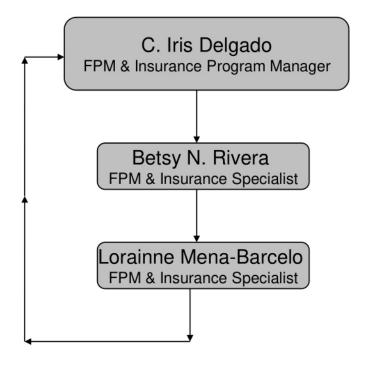
November 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST



Floodplain Management & Insurance (Mitigation) Caribbean Area Division Call Down List



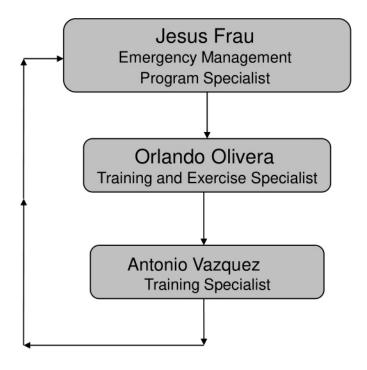
October 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST



Preparedness - Caribbean Area Division Call Down List

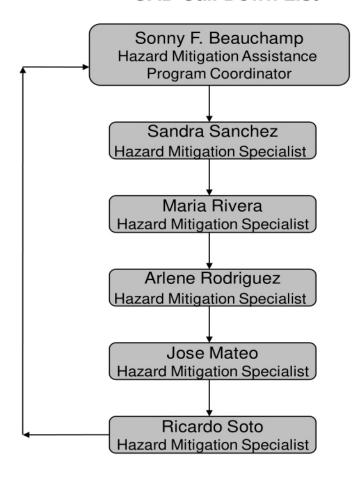


November 2009



Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program

CAD Call Down List



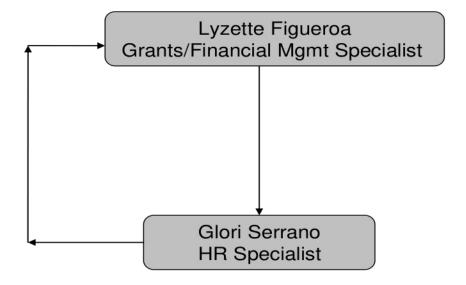
November 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST



FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION – CAD Call Down List

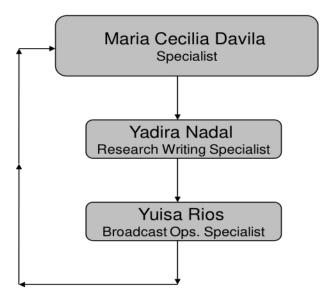


October 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST

External Affairs - Caribbean Area Division Call Down List

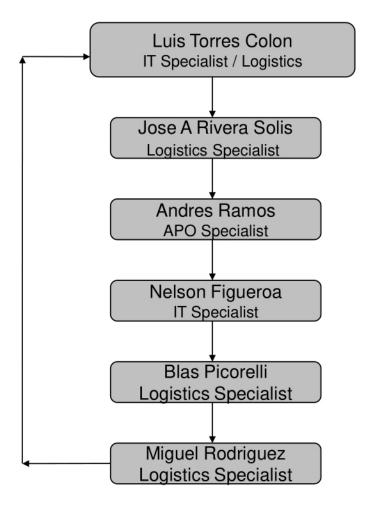


October 2009



ANNEX H: CALL DOWN LIST

IT and Logistics - CAD Call Down List



November 2009





ANNEX I: MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING ERG MEMBERS

PR Emergency Management Agency (PREMA)



Government of Puerto Rico State Emergency Management Agency And Disaster Administration



April 23, 2009

Mr. Alejandro de la Campa Director FEMA – CAO PO Box 70105 San Juan PR 00936-8105

Dear Mr. De la Campa:

The Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency confirms the use of the identified area in our facilities, as an alternate location to ensure the continuity of operations of the FEMA Region II Caribbean Division, if a catastrophic event impedes the use of your facilities.

The locations of the sites are Eleanor Roosevelt Street #115 and our second site will be regional office of Gurabo #189 road 6.8km Barriada Campamento, Gurabo.

For further information, please contact (b)(6)
Administration Director at (b)(6)

Cordially,

Heriberto N. Sauri, MPH Executive Director

> PO Box 9066597 San Juan, PR 00906-6597 USA (787) 724-0124 (787) 725-4244 fax info@aemead.gobiemo.pr www.manejodeemergencias.gobiemo.pr



ANNEX J - PANDEMIC FLU

Introduction

The Homeland Security Council, in both the *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza* (November 2005) and the *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan* (May 2006), describes the framework for U.S. Government planning efforts for Pandemic Influenza. In addition, the *Strategy* and the *Implementation Plan* are consistent with *The National Security Strategy* and the *National Strategy for Homeland Security*. The *Implementation Plan* states in Chapter 9 – Instructions: Protecting Personnel and Ensuring Continuity of Operations:

"Unlike many other catastrophic events, an influenza pandemic will not directly affect the physical infrastructure of an organization. While a pandemic will not damage power lines, banks, or computer networks, it will ultimately threaten all critical infrastructures by its impact on an organization's human resources by removing essential personnel from the workplace for weeks or months."

"The Federal government recommends that government entities and the private sector plan with the assumption that up to 40 percent of their staff may be absent for periods of about 2 weeks at the height of a pandemic wave with lower levels of staff absent for a few weeks on either side of the peak. These absences may be due to employees who: care for the ill; are under voluntary home quarantine due to an ill household member; care for children dismissed from school; feel safer at home; or are ill or incapacitated by the virus. Movement of essential personnel, goods and services, and the maintenance of critical infrastructure are necessary during an event that spans weeks to months in any given community. Effective continuity planning including protection of personnel during an influenza pandemic is a good "business practice" that must become part of the fundamental mission of all Federal, State, local and tribal governmental departments and agencies, private sector businesses and institutions, and schools and universities."

Purpose

This Annex to the FEMA/Caribbean Area Division COOP plan addresses the actions the FEMA CAD must take to ensure continuity of operations in a pandemic environment.

Pandemic background

The word pandemic comes from Greek and means "of all the people". Pandemics of influenza have rolled over the world numerous times during the last centuries. The intervals have been irregular, but most researchers agree that sooner or later a new pandemic influenza will hit. It is today not possible to predict how a future pandemic influenza will act, and how severe it will be to those falling sick. During the 20th century the world experienced three major influenza pandemics: The Spanish flu 1918-19, the Asian flu 1957-58 and the Hong Kong flu 1968-69.



The Spanish flu was the most devastating, killing 20-50 million people worldwide. However, most of the fatalities were due to bacterial pneumonia, contracted in addition to the primary influenza infection. Today living conditions and hygiene are substantially

improved for most people, and pneumonia can be treated with antibiotics. The Asian and Hong Kong flues were caused by genetic exchange between human and avian influenza viruses, and they were not as lethal as the Spanish flu. What all three have in common is that they all came (back) in waves, each wave lasting 6-8 weeks.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has adopted International Health Regulations (IHR) that went into effect in June 2007. IHR is a framework of regulations for surveillance and response in international public health. Implementing this framework will lead to better control over the spreading of public health emergencies, like a pandemic influenza.

Concept of Operations

Since an outbreak of a pandemic most likely will not affect the buildings and infrastructure physically, the main assumption for a pandemic situation is that FEMA Region 2 offices will remain open. FEMA will, however, comply with any instructions from the state or the city, demanding closure or restrictions in open hours. The CAD Director, or his designee, will decide when to implement the Pandemic Annex of the Continuity Plan.

Planning for a pandemic is as much planning for the unknown as any other incident. While the avian flu has been seen as a probable source, this plan cannot be limited to only one single scenario. A pandemic might start overseas, but it might also start in the United States. The assumptions are the same when it comes to the remedies. Once a pandemic starts, there might be vaccines available, but there is also a risk there will be no vaccines for the first months. The same holds true for personal protective equipment. Depending on the contagiousness of the disease, the protective measures will differ. Because of the uncertainty of available protective measures, this plan will only talk about generic protective measures, and use as broad of perspective as possible.

Responsibilities

Ensuring agency wide knowledge of the program will be the responsibility of the Protection and National Preparedness Division. The RA is responsible for the pandemic program at FEMA Region II and the Caribbean Area Office Director is responsible for the staff at the New San Juan Building. All staff is expected to educate themselves through the FEMA Region II training program and to be familiar with the plans and procedures in case of an airborne pandemic.



Preparedness

The actual threats to individuals and infrastructure are not known, as viruses mutate requiring different levels of response for various locations and populations. By monitoring the World Health Organization's (WHO) Information Center and following federal guidance, it is possible to increase readiness capability by bringing to bear the most efficient resources for the type of threat that is present. Through the completion of baseline tasks we can help better prepare our employees and Region to cope with and respond to a pandemic outbreak.

Influenza, being very contagious and with its history of widespread pandemics, will be used as the model for planning purposes. However, this Annex K is applicable to all types of airborne pandemics. Heavy media attention and public interest to all subjects related to a possible pandemic outbreak create both an opportunity (to be better prepared) and the possibility of failure (due to a lack of planning, execution, and proper management of expectations).

The key to a prepared workforce is the knowledge, implementation and exercise of this Annex K. Other actions of equal importance include the testing of communication systems, coordination with our response and recovery partners, and exercise/ training for all concerned.

Mitigation of a pandemic outbreak is a mix of preparedness (to lessen the affects due to unanticipated shortfalls of resources) and lessons learned (to lessen the effects during reoccurrence). Isolation from infected populations is the best means to avoid exposure. After exposure self isolation is the best way to protect your fellow employees. Mitigation also includes the gathering and implementation of successful procedures that worked in other areas previously affected (Personal Protective Equipment, medications, group susceptibility to the current mutation, etc.).

Objectives

The objectives of this Annex K are as follows:

- Provide for the health and safety of FEMA/CAD employees;
- Ensure that FEMA/CAD will be able to maintain its essential functions and services in the face of significant and sustained absenteeism;
- Ensure the continuity of the leadership of the FEMA/CAD;
- Communicate pandemic preparedness and response guidance to all FEMA stakeholders;
- Achieve a timely and orderly recovery from a pandemic and resumption of functions and services while preparing for subsequent waves

Planning Assumptions

These assumptions, based largely on the 1918 influenza pandemic, are being used throughout the Federal government to define a severe case scenario. These include¹:

¹ http://www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/index.html



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- Susceptibility to the pandemic influenza virus will be universal.
- The clinical disease attack rate will likely be high in the overall population during the pandemic. Illness rates will be highest among school-aged children (about 40%) and decline with age. Among working adults, an average of 20% could become ill during a community outbreak.
- Some persons will become infected but not develop clinically significant symptoms. Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic individuals can transmit infection and develop immunity to subsequent infection.
- The pandemic will not hit the whole society evenly, but hit different groups at different times. Services with a lot of human contact will likely be harder hit than other, more automated services.
- Risk groups for severe and fatal infection cannot be predicted with certainty but are likely
 to include infants, the elderly, pregnant women, and persons with chronic medical
 conditions.
- Rates of absenteeism will depend on the severity of the pandemic.
- Certain public health measures (closing schools, quarantining household contacts of infected individuals, "snow days") are likely to increase rates of absenteeism.
- Persons who become ill may shed virus and can transmit infection for up to one day before the onset of illness.
- On average, infected persons will transmit infection to approximately two other people.
- In an affected community, a pandemic outbreak may last about 6 to 8 weeks.
- Multiple waves (periods during which community outbreaks occur across the country) of illness could occur with each wave lasting 2-3 months. Historically, the largest waves have occurred in the fall and winter, but the seasonality of a pandemic cannot be predicted with certainty.

Please note that these are planning assumptions, not a prediction of how a pandemic will actually behave.

Public Health Measures

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has developed a set of mitigation recommendations. These recommendations are likely to evolve as more information about their effectiveness and feasibility becomes available. To minimize economic and social costs, it will be important to judiciously match interventions to the pandemic severity level. However, at the time of an emerging pandemic, depending on the location of the first detected cases, there may be scant information about the number of cases and deaths resulting from infection with the virus. Although surveillance efforts may initially only detect the "herald" cases, public health officials may choose to err on the side of caution and implement interventions based on currently available data and iteratively adjust as more accurate and complete data become available. These pandemic mitigation measures include the following²:

² http://pandemicflu.gov/plan.community/commitigation.html



- Isolation and treatment (as appropriate) with influenza antiviral medications of all
 persons with confirmed or probable pandemic influenza. Isolation may occur in the home
 or healthcare setting, depending on the severity of the individual's illness and/or the
 current capacity of the healthcare infrastructure.
- 2. Voluntary home quarantine of members of households with confirmed or probable influenza case(s).
- 3. Dismissal of students from schools (including public and private schools as well as colleges and universities) and school-based activities and closure of childcare programs, coupled with protecting children and teenagers through social distancing in the community to achieve reductions of out-of-school social contacts and community mixing.
- 4. Use of social distancing measures to reduce contact between adults in the community and workplace, including, for example, cancellation of large public gatherings and alteration of workplace environments and schedules to decrease social density and preserve a healthy workplace to the greatest extent possible without disrupting essential services. Enable institution of workplace leave policies that align incentives and facilitate adherence with the non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) outlined above.

Personal Protective Measures

Medication

A vaccine is the only measure to grant immunity towards a virus, but a vaccine can not be developed before the specific virus is known, and it might take several months before a vaccine is available to the general public.

There are other antiviral drugs that can be taken to minimize the effects of influenza, Tamiflu is one of them. However, there are already influenza viruses that have shown to be resistant to Tamiflu. Because of all the uncertainties surrounding antivirals, pandemic planning should not rely on them.

Minimizing human contact

During a pandemic influenza, the virus is present wherever people are present. It can spread both through the air and through direct contact. In those cases human interaction is necessary; the number of people present should be minimized to the extent possible. Good hygiene and frequent use of hand sanitizer can be one way to limit spreading of the virus. Facial masks can be another way, but should be used in order to prevent spreading of viruses **from** the carrier. Masks that prevent the carrier from **catching** the virus are called respirators (for example the N95), and fitting challenges of the available respirators can lead to a false sense of security. More information about facial masks and respirators can be found in attachment B - Definitions

Hygiene

Recommendations for "respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette," such as covering one's mouth when coughing and avoiding spitting, have been made more on the basis of plausible effectiveness than controlled studies. Influenza virus can remain viable on environmental surfaces and is believed



transmissible by hands. Most, but not all, controlled studies show a protective effect of hand washing in reducing upper respiratory infections.
pa

PANDEMIC PHASES

Region II/CAD pandemic planning and response actions shall be appropriately linked to the seven stages of Federal Government response and the WHO's pandemic phases. Figure K-1 below identifies the specific triggers associated with key activities within each Federal Government response stage (stages 0-6) and corresponding WHO periods and levels.

Federal Government Response Stages	Triggers for Specific Activities	WHO Pandemic Period	WHO Level
Stage 0	New Domestic Animal Outbreak in At-Risk Country / Virus presents potential (limited) threat to humans (already occurred) Suspected Human Outbreak Overseas / Virus appears in a country of possible travel (already occurred)	Inter- pandemic	1 or 2
Stages 1-2	Confirmed Human Outbreak / WHO raises pandemic alert level to 4 WHO raises pandemic alert level to 5	Pandemic Alert	3 4 5
Stages 3 – 5	Widespread Human Outbreaks in Multiple Locations Overseas / WHO raises pandemic alert level to 6 Travel bans are imposed or suggested by international agencies, destination countries, Dept of State, airlines, etc. First Human Case in North America / Confirmed human to-		6
Stage 6	Recovery and Preparation for Subsequent Waves / Declaration of all-clear by health authorities		

Figure K-1 - Specific triggers within each Federal Government Response Stages

The Region 2/CAD's pandemic plan will follow the Federal Government Response Guidance provided in the *National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza Implementation Plan*, dated May 2006. However, for continuity of operations, FEMA groups the specific trigger stages into four continuity phases, each escalating the level of continuity activities for the FEMA HQ leadership and personnel as follows:

1. Planning (Stages 0, 1 and 2);



- 2. Pre-Activation (Stage 3);
- 3. Activation and Response (Stages 4 and 5); and
- 4. Recovery and Preparation for Subsequent Stages (Stage 6).

Since a pandemic may span over several months with multiple waves of impact, many of these expectations and actions do not necessarily have a definitive beginning and end point. Many of the action items listed and categorized should be considered as an on-going process throughout the lifespan of the pandemic.

PLANNING PHASE (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STAGE 0 – 2)

Plans and Procedures

Using the framework of the 10 elements of a viable continuity capability designated in the Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1, the planning phase addresses the issues, concerns, and considerations *above and beyond a traditional continuity scenario that* pertains specifically to a pandemic. Region II/CAD pandemic continuity planning and communication of its Continuity Plan to stakeholders will be managed by the Protection and National Preparedness Division.

Communications Plan

Communications in a pandemic situation will be of outmost importance. If staff doesn't feel their work place is safe, the rate of absenteeism in a pandemic will rise. The time for laying the grounds for good employee communications is **before** a pandemic is imminent. FEMA Region 2/CAD will ensure their employees have updated and current information about the status of the pandemic at all phases. FEMA Region 2 intranet and all-hands meetings will be used to ensure an updated common operating picture. The Black Berry's will be used to communicate instructions to the Emergency Relocation Group, as well as other mobile phones and email. Status of the Region II office will be available by calling Maryland MOC at 800-311-7021. The procedures have been established to communicate with internal and external stakeholders regarding actions during continuity activation and may also be used during a pandemic situation.

Essential Functions

During a pandemic, essential functions and services must be continued to facilitate emergency management and overall national recovery. Particular attention must be given to primary mission essential functions (PMEF) of an organization, including management of regional staff and Response. Depending on the severity of the pandemic, the level of staffing can vary from week to week. When large portions of the staff are available, most government functions will be performed, and when the work force is limited, focus will be on the performance of Essential Functions.

Emergency Relocation Group Members

The Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) resources listed in this Continuity Plan identifies the required number of personnel needed to support continuity of operations in all hazards scenarios. In a pandemic incident, ERG membership may be augmented by Regional management to take into account the expected absenteeism and is based on the need for back-ups for essential



positions, and as needed, backups in different geographic locations. Cross-training of essential functions duties should be conducted on a semi-annual basis.

Operating Facilities and Alternate Work Arrangements

Because a pandemic presents essentially simultaneous risk everywhere, the use of alternative operating facilities must be considered in a non-traditional way. Continuity planning for pandemic influenza will involve alternatives to staff relocation/co-location such as social distancing in the workplace through telework, or other means.

For pandemic planning purposes, the alternate facilities identified as Continuity Site will continue to be used during a pandemic, with appropriate social distancing for staff that cannot perform their functions remotely and are needed to support the continuation of essential services and functions.

Human Capital

The health threat to personnel and their families and subsequent impact on workforce availability is the primary concern for FEMA/CAD operations during a pandemic.

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has released a three part human capital guidance to ensure government services proceed without interruption should there be a pandemic influenza outbreak. FEMA Region 2 as well as FEMA/CAD will implement the policies, practices, and procedures recommended, as it relates to personnel matters, hiring options, attendance, and additional workplace flexibilities, to include telework, leave, alternate work schedules, and evacuation pay.

For additional information, OPM's Pandemic Influenza guidance document can be found at: http://www.opm.gov/pandemic/index.asp

Telework

Telework procedures need to be implemented and tested regularly in order to be executable in a pandemic situation. At a minimum, the ERG should have the capability to continue Essential Functions from home or another remote location. OPM's guidelines on telework can be fond at: http://www.opm.gov/pandemic/agency/telework.asp

Support Services.

Support services at all FEMA primary or alternate operational facilities include:

- Food and water, fuel, utilities, information technology support and municipal services;
- Personal hygiene supplies;



- Access to medical personnel and services;
- Cleaning and Sanitation, to include disinfectants; and
- Security.

PRE-ACTIVATION PHASE (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE STAGE 3)

The pre-activation of Region II/CAD's pandemic influenza plan begins when widespread human outbreaks in multiple locations overseas trigger Federal Response Stage 5. The actions and steps outlined in this phase are designed to prepare CAD operations for potential relocation in response to the imminent activation of its pandemic plan.

Plans and Procedures

Key activities include:

- Continue informing employees about the latest development and most updated information available about the pandemic; and
- Communicating important messages and situational updates to external stakeholders.

Communications

Quality information management is always important, but crucial when the potential threat is something as abstract as a disease outbreak. In the event of a potential pandemic outbreak, it is anticipated that FEMA HQ will communicate with Regional management during the planning and pre-activation stages. During these stages, Regional management will communicate plans and information to CAD Director whom will use a conference call or email messages. In the preactivation phase, more specific information will be available about the pandemic. FEMA/CAD will ensure their employees have updated and current information about the status of the pandemic at all phases. Status of the Region 2 office will always be available by calling the Maryland MOC at 800-311-7021.

Operating Facilities and Alternate Work Arrangements

With the initiation of the pre-activation phase, CAD Senior Management should notify staff to prepare to implement alternate work arrangements and social distancing.

Actions include:

Directing ERG members and back-up personnel to carry their laptop and other essential work-related materials home with them each night during the pre-activation phase; 63 of 23



- If necessary, determine shift work schedules to prevent overload on IT infrastructure;
- CAD/ IT staff should prepare for full utilization of agency's remote access capabilities and should ensure the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to vital records and databases, critical programs, and other key stakeholders.
- Business travel may be reduced to absolute minimum, and surrounded by screening and other protective measures.

Human Capital

As pandemic alert levels are raised, increased social distancing and adherence to proper hygiene measures should be encouraged. Actions include:

- Stay home when you are sick. This will help prevent others from catching your illness. Set the threshold low for when to stay home. It is always irresponsible to jeopardize the health of co-workers by exposing them to cold and flu virus. In a stage with raised pandemic alert, the virus may be lethal.
- Cover coughs and sneezes with a tissue or your upper sleeve. Discard used tissues and wash your hands afterwards. Do not cough or sneeze into your hands.
- Wash your hands. Always wash hands after coughing, sneezing, using tissues, using the toilet, and touching public surfaces (such as door handles, shopping carts, etc). Be sure to wash your hands after any contact with a person who has the flu or with their immediate surroundings their home or their room.
- Avoid using co-worker's phones, desks or other office supply.
- Avoid crowds. During a pandemic, avoid crowded places when possible to limit the spread of
 the flu. If you must go into a crowded place consider wearing a facemask while you are there,
 especially if you live with someone who has the flu, because you might be in the early stages
 of infection. If you are well and cannot avoid the crowded location, you can also wear a
 facemask while there.
- Encourage personnel to utilize the Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) to assist with stress and mental health problems that might arise.

ACTIVATION AND RESPONSE STATE (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE STAGE 4-5)

Activation

The activation of the pandemic annex of CAD's COOP plan, (Annex K), begins when the first human case in North America triggers Federal Response Stage 5. At this milestone, DHS and HHS could order the activation of pandemic plans across all levels of government. The actions and steps outlined in this phase are designed to provide Region 2/CAD leadership and personnel with appropriate actions to protect employee health and assure the performance of essential functions as a pandemic unfolds in North America.



Response

Key to response is the ability to manage personnel in a manner that allows for the completion of duties while meeting reasonable workforce protection measures. Continuation of operations in an environment of an airborne pandemic differs substantially from continuation of operations in most other incidents. Re-locating the ERG to another, often smaller, facility would in a pandemic environment be contra-productive. Instead, human contact should be minimized and social distancing practiced.

Communications

Once the Federal Response level reaches stage 4, the Regional Administrator will instruct the Response Division Director to activate ENS to notify all employees of significant changes to their working environment and/or to pass on important emergency information. Information will also be distributed through public media outlets. During extraordinary circumstances, CAD will ensure a common operating picture by increased frequency of situational updates. CAD will communicate with employees and other stakeholders through the channels available. Status of the Region II/CAD office will be available by calling the Maryland MOC at 800-311-7021.

Operating Facilities and Alternate Work Arrangements

In the activation and response phase, CAD personnel will prioritize the performance of essential functions accordance with planned alternate work arrangements. Personnel assigned to perform essential functions will be prioritized over those whose duties can sustain an interruption. Further, in an airborne pandemic, it is important to minimize personnel movement to the extent possible. Working personnel should, to the extent possible, use the facility closest to their own home; either it is the Continuity Site or the FEMA/CAD office. Those having the capacity to work from home should take advantage of that possibility during an airborne pandemic. Business travel may be suspended.

Human Capital

If the CAD office and other alternate facilities remain open with reduced staff for personnel who are unable to telework or need access to vital records, networks and other essential services, infection control guidelines will be implemented based on guidance from public health officials, including:

- Follow guidance from public health officials, see;
 http://www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/professional/infect-control.htm;
- Self isolation of personnel who are sick or are caring for sick family members, implementing a generous interpretation of the OPM leave and absence policy; http://www.opm.gov/pandemic/index.asp
- Car-pooling will not be encouraged during a pandemic.

Telework



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FEMA/CAD's essential functions can be performed from remote locations via telework or other means. Each group area must ensure that their primary and alternate ERG members have telework capabilities in order to perform the essential functions when unable to relocate to the ERS or continue operations from the normal site. CAD will ensure all primary and alternate ERG members, as appropriate; have laptops, iPass, and other systems that allow employees to perform essential functions while teleworking. CAD/ IT will routinely test and exercise the impact of telework on its networks. Telework opportunities for COOP personnel and primary and alternate ERG members should be provided on a regular basis.

Social Distancing

Social distancing will be encouraged at open operating facilities. CAD will follow the latest guidance from Center of Disease Control and FEMA Region 2.

Employee screening

In order to minimize the spread of a pandemic, it is important that everyone cooperates in the effort to isolate the virus.

- All employees should be able to identify signs and symptoms of influenza in themselves and fellow workers.
- Those that present signs or symptoms should be removed from service and isolated for treatment at home or in a hospital to prevent infecting others.
- Encourage voluntary home isolation for symptomatic employees.

However, people might be contagious before showing signs of the disease. Incubation period, the time between being exposed to infection and showing first symptoms, ranges from two to 17 days. Just monitoring flu symptoms might not be enough to stop the spreading of the pandemic. Laboratory tests, such as the RT-PCR test, have the ability to determine if someone is infected, but the PCR testing is not commonly available outside the medical services.

Influenza Symptoms

The initial symptoms are like seasonal flu, with high fever, cough, and sore throat. Diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, chest pain, and bleeding from the nose and gums also have been reported as early symptoms in some patients. Many patients develop lower respiratory symptoms early in the illness (cough, phlegm, chest pain on deep inhalation). After about five days, patients become quite sick with very severe respiratory disease. A high proportion experience respiratory failure and die. (See attachment C)



RECOVERY AND PREPARATION FOR SUBSEQUENT STAGES (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE STAGE 6)

CAD's recovery and reconstitution phase will coincide with Federal Response Stage 6, also called Recovery and Preparation for Subsequent Waves.

FEMA leadership, with support from the ERG, will:

- Implement procedures to assess and accelerate workforce replacement, as needed;
- Activate process for recovered/well staff members to return to work;
- Order resumption of business travel based on guidance from public health officials;
- Consult with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and FEMA senior management to ensure the facilities are safe for employees;
- Continue physical health monitoring and provide mental health services, along with posttrauma awareness training;
- Prepare for subsequent waves of the pandemic, building on lessons learned from initial preactivation and activation phases; and

Communicate lessons learned and recommendations to enhance preparedness for subsequent waves of pandemic.

Airborne Pandemic Outbreak FEMA Region II CAD SOP

It is important to note that during a pandemic, the ultimate goal is to maintain a "business as usual" status for as long as possible, and to only scale down functions if necessary due to a lack of personnel or resources. This requires constant assessment of the status of personnel and the functions that can be performed with said personnel. Managers will need to be highly cognizant of the state of their people, and prepared to react to a wide range of operational circumstances.



The transition from one WHO phase to the next will be announced through the Office of the President. The determination to move into the next phase will be made by the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services.

	WHO Phase	Federal Government Response Stages	Tasks
Pandemic Period virus subtypes been detected humans. An ir virus subtype t caused human infection may be present in anin present in anin the risk of hum disease is conto be low. 2. No new influvirus subtypes been detected humans. How circulating anir influenza virus subtype poses substantial risk	1. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype that has caused human infection may be present in animals. If	I .	☐ Communicate this Annex K plan to the FEMA Region II employees and external stakeholders, as appropriate.
			☐ Provide a link to www.pandemicflu.gov from the Agency site.
	present in animals, the risk of human disease is considered to be low.		□ Develop processes to evaluate program plans, procedures, and capabilities through periodic reviews, testing, post-incident reports, lessons learned,
	2. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype poses a substantial risk of human disease.		performance evaluations and exercises.
			☐ Develop processes to ensure that corrective action is taken on any deficiency identified in the evaluation process and to revise at a minimum the relevant policies, guidance, personnel, procedures, training, equipage, facilities, as well as plan(s).
			☐ Evaluate processes to assess sufficiency of resources to commence reconstitution efforts.
			Assess the need for establishing redundant or back-up sources, as appropriate, for essential resources (such as food, water, fuel, medical facilities, electrical utilities, information technology support, communications and municipal services) at designated operating facilities and/or alternative worksites.
			☐ Establish information sources and points of contact within the Federal Government for pandemic influenza information.
			☐ Align the plan and implementation (e.g., altering operations, flexible work schedules, social distancing, telework, shutting down operations in affected areas, etc.) to the Federal Government Response



	WHO Phase	Federal Government Response Stages	Tasks
			Stages.
Pandemic Alert Period	3. Human infection(s) with a new subtype, but no human-to-human spread, or at most, rare instances of spread to a close contact.	New domestic animal outbreak in at-risk country.	☐ Identify which essential services and functions can be continued from designated operating facilities or alternative operating facilities (e.g., home or other adequate alternate worksites) and those the need to be performed at a designated department or agence operating facility.
		1. Suspected human	□ Determine which, if any, essential services and functions, or non-essential operational support functions can be suspended temporarily and for what duration before adversely impacting agency mission (e.g. up to 40 percent absenteeism for two (2) weeks during the peak of a pandemic, and lower levels of absenteeism for a few weeks on either side of the peak).
		outbreak overseas.	□ Identify positions, skills and personnel needed to continue essential services and functions. For pandemic purposes, essential personnel may include a larger percentage of the agency workforce than identified in continuity planning.
			☐ Identify and train backup personnel (three deep) required continuing essential operations.
			☐ Establish delegations of authority to take into account the expected rate of absenteeism.
	4. Small cluster(s) with limited human-to- human transmission but spread is highly localized, suggesting that the virus is not well adapted to humans.	2. Confirmed human	☐ Develop and incorporate detailed guidance for possible full or partial devolution of command and control responsibilities.
		outbreak overseas.	☐ Initiate pre-solicited, signed and standing agreements with contractors and other third parties to ensure fulfillment of mission essential requirements, including contingencies for backup should
	5. Larger cluster(s) but human-to-human spread still localized,		primary suppliers or contractors be unable to provide required personnel, services or supplies.



	WHO Phase	Federal Government Response Stages	Tasks
	suggesting that the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully transmissible (substantial pandemic risk).		
Pandemic Period	6. Pandemic phase: increased and sustained transmission in the general population.	Widespread human outbreaks in multiple locations overseas.	☐ Prepare to implement Annex L of this Continuity Plan
		4. First human case in North America.	☐ Implement Annex L of this Continuity Plan
		5. Spread throughout United States.	☐ Perform essential functions
		6. Recovery and preparation for subsequent waves.	☐ Develop an after-action review and next steps document.



PANDEMIC DEFINITIONS

Flu Terms Defined

Seasonal (or common) flu is a respiratory illness that can be transmitted person to person. Most people have some immunity, and a vaccine is available.

Pandemic flu is a virulent human flu that causes a global outbreak, or pandemic, of serious illness. Because there is little natural immunity, the disease can spread easily from person to person.

Protective Equipment

Facemask

Facemasks are loose-fitting, disposable masks that cover the nose and mouth. These include products labeled as surgical, dental, medical procedure, isolation, and laser masks.

Facemasks help stop droplets from being spread by the person wearing them.

They also keep splashes or sprays from reaching the mouth and nose of the person wearing the facemask. They are not designed to protect you against breathing in very small particles. Facemasks should be used once and then thrown away.

Respirator

A respirator (for example, an N95 or higher filtering face piece respirator) is designed to protect you from breathing in very small particles, which might contain viruses. These types of respirators fit tightly to the face so that most air is inhaled through the filter material. To work most effectively, N95 respirators must be specially fitted for each person who wears one (this is called "fit-testing" and is usually done in a workplace where respirators are used). N95 respirators are most commonly used in construction and other jobs that involve dust and small particles. Some healthcare workers, such as nurses and doctors, use these types of respirators when taking care of patients with diseases that can be spread through the air. Persons with a heart or lung disease or other health condition, may have trouble breathing through respirators and should talk with a doctor before using a respirator. Like surgical masks, N95 respirators should be worn only once and then thrown away.

ATTACHMENT C - SELF TRIAGE AND HOME CARE RESOURCES

Sample Self-Triage Algorithm for Persons with Influenza Symptoms



Reproduced with permission from the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Pandemic Influenza Plan Appendix E-5: SAMPLE Self-Triage Algorithm for Persons with Influenza Symptoms.

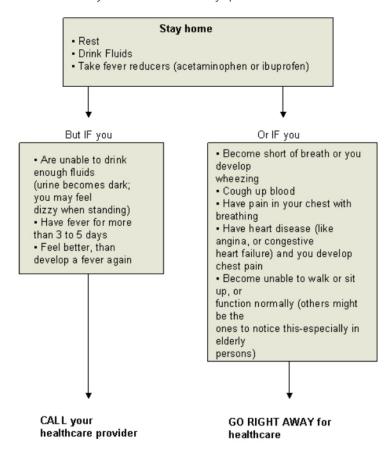
You may have influenza (flu).

When should you seek additional help from a healthcare provider?

The symptoms of influenza are:

- Fever—low (99°F) to high (104°F), usually for 3 days, but may persist for 4 to 8 days. Sometimes fever will go away and return a day later.
- Aching muscles
- Cough
- · Headache
- · Joint aches
- Eye pain
- Feeling very cold or having shaking chills
- Feeling very tired
- Sore throat, runny or stuffy nose

If you have some of these symptoms





Home Care Guide for Influenza

Reproduced with permission from the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Pandemic Influenza Plan Appendix E-6, Home Care Guide for Influenza: Symptom and Care Log, Infection Control Measures for the Home.

A person with influenza will often become ill very suddenly. Fever and the worst symptoms often last three days, but sometimes last as many as eight days. The person may feel weak, tired, or less energetic than normal for weeks afterward, and may have a long-lasting hacking cough.

Common symptoms:

Fever—low (99°F) to high (104°F), usually for 3 days, but may persist for 4 to 8 days. Sometimes fever will go away and return a day later.

- Extreme fatigue
- Muscle and body aches
- Feeling very cold or having shaking chills
- · Joint aches
- Headache (may be severe)
- Eye pain
- Sore throat
- Stuffed nose or runny nose
- Dry cough initially, may become a deep, hacking, and painful cough over the course of several days
- No appetite for food or desire to drink fluids

Supplies to have on hand:

- Thermometer
- Acetaminophen
- Cough suppressants/cough syrup
- Drinks—fruit juices, sports drinks
- Light foods—clear soups, crackers, applesauce
- Blankets; warm covers

Caring for a person with influenza:

- Comfort measures
- Have the patient rest in bed.
- Allow the sick person to judge the amount of bed covers needed; when fever is high the person may feel very cold and want several blankets.
- Give acetaminophen or ibuprofen according to the package label or a health care provider's direction to reduce fever, headache, and muscle, joint or eye pain.
- Fluids—give frequently, extremely important to replace body fluids that are lost as a result of fever.
- Feeding give light foods as the person wants: fluids are more important than food, especially in the first days when the fever may be highest.

When to seek additional medical advice:



- If the person is short of breath or breathing rapidly at rest
- If the person's skin is dusky or bluish in color
- If the person is disoriented ("out of it")
- If the person is so dizzy or weak that standing is difficult (in a person who was able to walk before the illness)
- If the person has not urinated in 12 or more hours

General care. Get lots of rest, drink plenty of fluids and avoid using alcohol and tobacco.

ANNEX K: FEMA SAFETY & SUPERVISORY DIRECTORATE

Headquarters

FEMA

500 C St., S.W.

Washington, DC 20472

Safety Office: 202-646-3626 Fax: 202-646-7047

Diedre Lee, Director of Mission Support/ Chief Acquisition

f i c e

r

O

Bronson Brown, Chief OSH Office, room 600 202-646-3626

Region II



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FEMA Region II 26 Federal Plaza, room 1307 New York, New York 10278-0002

Office: 212-680-3612 Fax: 212-680-3681 Comm. Ctr.: 212-680-3655 CC Fax: 212-680-3340 RRCC: 212-3610/3600

Lynn Canton, Regional Administrator **Yvonne Colon, CDSO: 212-680-3645**

Mobile Emergency Response Support Detachments (MERS)

Regions II

Maynard MERS 65 Old Marlborough Road, Bldg A Maynard, Massachusetts, 01754

Office: 978-461-5501 Fax: 978-461-5508 A. J. Johnson, Chief

Tom Spain, CDSO: 978-461-5533



ANNEX K: FEMA SAFETY & SUPERVISORY DIRECTORATE

Caribbean Area Division, Region II

Postal:

FEMA Caribbean Area Division P.O. Box 70105 San Juan, PR 00936-8105

Physical:

FEMA Caribbean Area Division 159 Chardón Ave New San Juan Office Building, 5th Floor Hato Rey, PR 00918 Office: 787-296-3500

Secretary, Miriam Just xt-3514

Fax: 787-296-3542

Alejandro De La Campa, Director

Marie E. González, Safety Officer: 787-296-3506

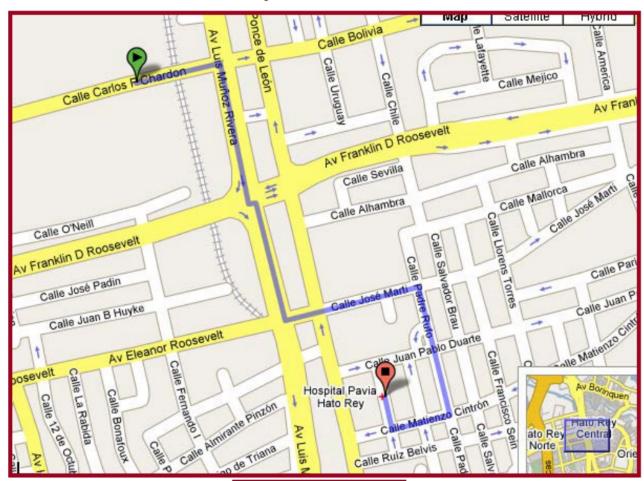


ANNEX L: PAVIA HATO REY HOSPITAL

Pavia Hato Rey Hospital

#435 Ponce de León Avenue Hato Rey, PR 00917

Telephone: 787-641-2323







ANNEX M: Region II Delegations of Authorities



Federal Emergency Management Agency Directives Management System

DIRECTIVE

Number:	Date	Organization
FD-252-1-R2	January 1, 2011	FEMA Region II
ORA		

DELEGATIONS OF AUTHORITY FOR REGION II

1. Purpose. This document provides for:

- Exercising authorities vested in the Regional Administrator specifically by statute, as head of the Regional Office, or as a consequence of a law, Executive Order, Federal agency regulation, Department or Agency delegation of authority, or other appropriate document;
- b. Delegating certain authorities of the Regional Administrator to other officials within the Regional Office; and
- c. Designating individuals to perform functions for the Regional Administrator in those instances for which functions cannot be delegated.

2. Applicability and Scope.

- a. The provisions of this Instruction are applicable to all Region II Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) employees.
- b. The Regional Administrator retains authorities not expressly delegated in this document.



- c. Authorities delegated in this document may not be further redelegated unless specified.
- d. Delegations, designations, and assignments reflected in this document remain in effect until specifically revoked.
- **3. Supercession.** This Instruction supersedes any previous issues of FEMA Region II Delegations of Authority Instruction.
- **4. Authorities.** Authorities, responsibilities, and functions of the Regional Administrator and the Regional Office are described in:
 - a. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, P.L. 109-295, Sec. 507;
 - b. The Homeland Security Act of 2002, P.L. 107-296, Title V, and Sec. 430;
 - c. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, P.L. 106-390, Sec. 322;
 - d. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5131, 5170, 5172, and 5178;
 - e. The Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7704(b)(2)(A)(i);
 - f. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.;
 - g. Executive Order 13442, Amending the Order of Succession in the Department of Homeland Security;
 - Executive Order 13286, Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security;
 - i. Executive Order 12699, Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction, as amended;
 - j. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Functions, as amended;
 - k. Executive Order 12148, Federal Emergency Management, as amended;
 - 1. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands;
 - m. Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management;



- n. Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter I, Part 2: FEMA Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority;
- o. Title 44, CFR. Chapter I, Part 9: Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands;
- p. Title 44, CFR, Chapter I, Part 10: Environmental Considerations;
- q. Title 44, CFR, Subchapter B, Parts 59-70; National Flood Insurance Program;
- r. National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 4001 *etseq*.;
- FEMA Instruction 1030.2, Delegations of Authority for Personnel Administration, dated November 9, 1983, with 3 issued Changes dated June 18, 1992; May 3, 1994; and November 18, 2005;
- t. FEMA Instruction 1030.1, Internal Delegations of Authority, draft dated March 23, 2007;
- u. FEMA Regional Preparedness Realignment Package, final version dated January 11, 2008, submitted by FEMA Associate Deputy Director Robert Shea and Office of Policy and Program Analysis Director Marko Bourne to FEMA Office of Management Director Deidre Lee for concurrence;
- v. FEMA Regional-National Preparedness Concept of Operations (CONOPs), version January 11, 2008, prepared by FEMA Transformation Management Division Director Joshua Dozor; and
- w. FEMA Directives Management System; Manual 112-1-1; Office of Records, Records Management Division; Records and Directives Branch (OM-RM-RD).

5. Definitions.

- a. Agency, when capitalized in this document, refers to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- b. A delegation or redelegation of authority means that the Regional Administrator has vested in one or more individuals the full authority to act, perform, and make decisions for the Regional Administrator, subject to the terms and limitations of the delegation. Under a delegation or redelegation, the individuals perform under their own name and position title.
- c. **Department**, when capitalized in this document, refers to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.



- d. A *designation* is the assignment, to one or more individuals, the authority to perform a task, duty, or function. The designator remaining responsible for all actions performed under the designation.
- e. A *Division Director* is the individual appointed by the Regional Administrator to manage and supervise the activities of staff assigned to a Division.
- f. A successor is an individual occupying a position identified in a line of succession who represents the Regional Administrator or a Division Director when he or she is unavailable.
- g. Special Assignments describe certain authorities and/or responsibilities delegated or assigned to an individual by name, not by position or title. These delegations or assignments may not be redelegated, and the individuals responsible for performing the tasks, duties, or functions perform them under their own name and title.
- h. The term *unavailable* means the incumbent in a position referenced in this Instruction is not able to effectively exercise the authorities and duties of his or her office because of absence, disability, incapacity, or other cause, including during a vacancy in the position.

6. Responsibilities and Limitations.

- a. Generally, authority is delegated to a position. An individual may exercise the authority delegated to a position only when the individual is a *bona fide* holder of the position, i.e., the actual, authentic, and legitimate holder of the position. All delegated authorities shall be exercised in accordance with such applicable laws and regulations and such Department and Agency directives, instructions, and guidance that are in effect when the authority is exercised.
- b. Authorities delegated to a position by the Regional Administrator may be redelegated by the incumbent, except when restricted by law, regulation, or this Instruction. Authorities delegated to an individual as a Special Assignment by the Regional Administrator may not be redelegated.
- c. The Continuity of Operations (COOP) Manager is responsible for the maintenance of this document and under the direction of RA/DRA, will issue amendments whenever a change in delegation or designation occurs, and revises the instruction when deemed appropriate by the RA/DRA. He or she is responsible for sending a copy of this document, and all subsequent changes, to the FEMA Office of Regional Operations and to the Region II COOP Working Group. He or she is also responsible for maintaining a current electronic copy accessible to all staff.



- d. Division Directors shall provide the COOP Manager with any recommended deletions, corrections, additions, or changes to this document as warranted.
- e. Division Directors are authorized and required to establish a Line of Succession within

their divisions to act for them during their absences. They shall also ensure that each Branch Chief, or head of any other organizational unit under their authority designate

one or more subordinate employees to serve as acting head of the unit when the incumbent is unavailable. Such designations will be provided to the Office of the

Regional Administrator for inclusion in appropriate documents maintained by Region II, including this document.

7. Exercise of Authority.

- a. The Regional Administrator is the head of the Regional Office. All his or her authority is either vested by statute or has been transferred to, or delegated to, the Regional Administrator by the FEMA Administrator. Notwithstanding any delegation by the Regional Administrator to a subordinate official of the Regional Office, the Regional Administrator may also exercise such authority.
- Exercise of the authority delegated or redelegated by this document is subject to the

direction, control, and authority of the Regional Administrator, and is governed by applicable laws, Executive Orders, Federal agency regulations, DHS management

directives, or other issuances applicable to FEMA. Such exercise also is governed by

regulations issued by FEMA, and by policies, objectives, directives, manuals, documents, plans, standards, procedures, and limitations issued from time to time by, or on behalf of, the FEMA Administrator.

 It is the policy of FEMA and the Regional Office to delegate authorities to the lowest

levels within the organization that will promote the most effective and efficient administration of Department and Agency programs. Thus it is FEMA Region II's policy that the authorities delegated by this document should, whenever appropriate, be

redelegated to the manager or employee who has immediate responsibility for the action. Authority delegated by this document, unless otherwise specifically provided, may be redelegated in whole or in part provided any such redelegation is in writing and approved by the officer to whom the authority is initially delegated. This restriction does not apply to a temporary redelegation of



- authority to an individual identified in a Line of Succession during the absence of the delegating official.
- d. When a Division Director is unavailable, the individual next in the line of succession who is present and available succeeds the incumbent and is delegated all the authorities and responsibilities of the Division Director's office.
- e. All documents executed by a successor will carry the incumbent's name and title, but will be signed by the successor using his/her own name and indicating "for" the incumbent official.
- f. Attachment A to this document provides the current Line of Succession memorandum for the Regional Office, including its component divisions.
- g. Attachment B to this document provides a listing of authorities and the positions to which authorities have been redelegated by the Regional Administrator.
- h. Attachment C to this document provides a listing of Special Assignments given by the Regional Administrator to individuals by name, not by position or title, which may not be redelegated.

8. General Delegations

- a. In general, the *Regional Administrator* is authorized, within his or her respective Region, to exercise the duties and powers of the FEMA Administrator and Associate Administrators as set forth in 44 CFR, Ch. I, Sections 2.32 through 2.44. However, the authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 are not delegated to the Regional Administrator, except for the authority of 42 U.S.C. 7704(b)(2)(A)(i), which is delegated. In addition, the authorities of the Federal Insurance Administrator as set forth in 44 CFR, Ch. 1, Section 2.31 are not delegated to the Regional Administrator. The specific delegations listed below were added to the RA/DRA.
 - i. Authority to issue mission assignments in excess of \$10 million.
 - ii. Authority to contract airlift services.
 - Authority to order supplies directly from regionally located FEMA warehouses.
 - iv. Authority to approve Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG) from States/territories.
 - v. Authority to approve dual lodging costs during disasters.



- vi. Authority to approve 40-1 actions for Regional 1100 accounts nondisaster acquisitions.
- vii. Authority to manage and schedule annual grants monitoring requirements.
- viii. Oversee the financial and programmatic aspects of the EMPG, EOC, DLSGP, and RCPG grants
 - ix. Oversee programmatic control of the Regional Exercise Support Program.
 - x. Ability to select and approve individuals to occupy GS-15 positions.
 - xi. Authority to review and approve funding for State Management Administrative Costs for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).
- b. The Deputy Regional Administrator is delegated all authority and responsibility of the Regional Administrator, including those identified in Section 10 of this Document, except as prohibited by law, regulations, or explicit policy statement. In accordance with 44 CFR Chapter I, Section 2.7(c)(1), the Deputy Regional Administrator is authorized to approve Regional Administrator travel.
- c. Personnel Administration. FEMA Document 1030.2, Delegations of Authority for Personnel Administration, identifies the officials authorized to take actions regarding: 1) Classification and Position Management; 2) Employment; 3) Compensation; 4) Performance Management; 5) Employee Development and Training; 6) Employee and Labor Relations; and 7) Work Schedules and Leave. The officials are authorized to act by virtue of the position they hold.
- d. *Each Director* or their properly appointed successor is authorized and expected to:
 - Promulgate internal guidance to cover areas of assigned responsibilities within their respective organizational unit, consistent with prescribed policies.
 - ii. Sign correspondence covering their areas of responsibility, consistent with prescribed policy and correspondence on behalf of the Regional Administrator or Deputy Regional Administrator as prescribed in the Directive Administrative Procedures: Correspondence, Manual 112-1-1-R2 Section 2.1.



- Delegate, to the extent practicable, the authority to sign correspondence to employees within their respective organizational unit.
- iv. Delegate, to the extent practicable, decision-making authority on program matters to employees within their respective organizational unit.
- e. A successor in the Regional Administrator Line of Succession memorandum included in Attachment A at the end of this document will assume authority and responsibility of the Regional Administrator or the Deputy Regional Administrator when the Regional Administrator is unavailable. The successor acting in this capacity is delegated authority to sign administrative actions for the Regional Administrator and Deputy Regional Administrator, to include, but not be limited to, travel authorizations, travel vouchers, leave slips, requests for overtime, FEMA Form 40-1 requisitions, requests for allocation advice, and requests for personnel actions for Stafford Act Employees. This delegation also includes Disaster Recovery Manager authority for disasters as it pertains to travel.
- Regional
 Administrator is delegated all Regional Administrator authorities for directing disaster relief activities, supporting disaster field operations, and taking into account environmental considerations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and 44 CFR for the major disaster or emergency for which he

f. Each Disaster Recovery Director or Federal Coordinating Officer appointed by the

- environmental considerations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and 44 CFR for the major disaster or emergency for which he or she is appointed. A Disaster Recovery Director may redelegate, in writing, some of his/her authorities to key FEMA employees in the Joint Field Office and related locations and organizations in order to facilitate operations. This delegation is rescinded upon closure of the Joint Field Office.
- g. Upon closure of a Joint Field Office, the Recovery Division Director will assume the DRM delegation for all obligations and allocations of funds from the President's Disaster Relief Fund. If the Recovery Division Director is unavailable, the Regional Administrator, Deputy Regional Administrator, and Line of Succession are given the authority.

9. Delegations.

a. Federal Coordinating Officer or Disaster Recovery Director. The Federal Coordinating Officer or Disaster Recovery Director is delegated all Regional Administrator authorities for directing disaster relief activities, supporting disaster field operations, and taking into account environmental considerations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and 44 CFR for the major disaster or emergency for which he



or she is appointed. The Federal Coordinating Officer or Disaster Recovery Director is authorized and expected to:

- Serve as the Federal Coordinating Officer for Stafford Act incidents (i.e. emergencies or major disasters) to coordinate Federal support in the response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters;
- Coordinate, integrate, and synchronize all-hazard response activities and support ongoing field operations in accordance with the concepts and principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS);
- iii. Exercise the duties and powers of the Regional Administrator, FEMA Region II, to the extent delineated under delegations to the Regional Administrator as provided in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) Section 2.6, 2.7(b)(c)(1)(2)(5)(11) and 2.22(c);
- iv. Commit FEMA resources and the mission assignment of other Federal departments or agencies to coordinate timely delivery of Federal assistance to State, local, and tribal governments and disaster victims;
- v. Ensure programmatic decisions are consistent with previous regional decisions and practices and appropriately coordinated with the Region II Recovery and Response Divisions, and in collaboration with State or Commonwealth and with contribution from applicants, sub-applicants and/or contractors;
- vi. Exercise prudent fiscal management of the joint field office (JFO) including control of administrative costs;
- vii. Seek opportunities to use a "virtual JFO" concept;
- viii. Establish and submit to the Regional Administrator a management plan with specific milestones and staffing for authorized programs;
- ix. Maintain routine coordination with regional leadership and appropriate regional directors;
- x. Coordinate a comprehensive closeout and turn-over strategy;
- xi. Perform disaster support functions as required by the Regional Administrator when not deployed on specific disasters.
- b. **Caribbean Area Division.** The Director of the Caribbean Area Office is authorized and expected to:



- Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the RA/DRA on all emergency management program matters within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; and represent the Regional Administrator at top-level meetings related to Caribbean area functions;
- ii. Support Regional preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation operations and activities in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; provide information and advice on issues and applicable policies; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to the Caribbean area;
- iii. Provide a permanent FEMA presence in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; maintain lines of communication with appropriate Commonwealth officials, other Federal Agencies and private sector;
- Coordinate emergency management programs in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands; develop and maintain strategic partnerships with Commonwealth officials, other Federal Agencies and private sector as appropriate;
- v. Manage, direct, and supervise all the staff in the Division; coordinate programmatic activities with appropriate Branch Chiefs in the Region;
- vi. Support the Federal COOP program for Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands to ensure continuity of Federal mission-critical tasks or mission-essential functions in the Caribbean during any crises;
- vii. Support the Incident Management Assistance Teams assigned to the Caribbean area during disaster/emergency response operations;
- viii. Through the Regional Administrator's Office, provide support to the International Affairs Division in FEMA HQs providing bilingual staff to represent DHS/FEMA in International projects/activities in the Caribbean, and Central and South America.
- c. External Affairs Director. The External Affairs Director is part of the command staff within the Office of the Regional Administrator, serving the Deputy Regional Administrator and Administrator as the primary communications advisor and strategist. Working in coordination with the External Affairs Director at FEMA Headquarters, he or she is responsible for communication strategy, message coordination, analyses, guidance, relationship-building and decision-making support to the DRA and RA on Agency policies, programs, and key initiatives. Responsibilities are carried out personally and through management of a staff of officers, specialists, support personnel, and cadres. The External Affairs Director is also authorized and expected to:



- Represent the Regional Administrator/Deputy at top-level meetings that have an External Affairs focus and provide assistance as needed on drafting regional policies and processes to improve internal communications;
- Implement policies, plans and projects relating to communication activities to include developing communication plans, responding to public inquiries, communicating with external non-government organizations, coordinating internal communications and guidance to field offices regarding media;
- Lead and supervise all regional External Affairs outreach efforts relating to divisional priorities for preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities;
- Review and evaluate the effectiveness of communications programs in the field; conduct special studies where necessary; and recommend revisions and modification as may be necessary to ensure information is conveyed accurately and effectively;
- Develop, oversee and maintain operational readiness for Emergency Support Function-15—External Affairs in the region and field offices, serving as the region's senior External Affairs advisor to disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities;
- vi. Maintain awareness of current issues and events, public attitudes, sensitivities, and activities, identifying the impact upon, and relationship to, FEMA policies and programs. Assess the need for responding to or participating in such activities and implementing appropriate programs;
- vii. Serve as the region's Press Secretary to the Regional Administrator and other senior level regional staff for all media-related engagements;
- viii. Develop the Public Affairs, Congressional, Intergovernmental, Private Sector, and Outreach portions of the Regional Supplement to the National Response Framework and participate in training and exercise activities designed to test, evaluate and/or improve the Framework;
 - ix. Represent the agency as a primary liaison with congressional, tribal, federal, state and local government officials, media, private sector and related stakeholder organizations and associations, as well as on relevant task forces, work groups, councils, and committees;
 - Coordinate operational, project management, budgetary, personnel, internal control,
 contractual services, strategic management, and communications systems activities;



- xi. Supervise regional external affairs staff and reservist cadres to include recruiting and managing staff, establishing an open environment and accessible structure that contributes to overall staff development, and maintaining day-to-day operations;
- xii. Plan and direct the work of the staff by providing guidance and direction in the execution of the agency's mission, develop staff performance plans, evaluate work, resolve differences, recommend awards and promotions and, when necessary, recommend adverse actions;
- xiii. Design, implement, and evaluate proactive strategies to communicate the agency's mission and programs to agency partners and advise agency leadership on policy formulation based on External Affairs insights;
- xiv. Advise and prepare leadership on various issues, questions, and comments that agency partners may initiate which may be of a sensitive nature;
- xv. Develop relationships with high-ranking officials and executives of related stakeholder organizations and associations, as well as support the agency's National and Regional Advisory Committees as required; and
- xvi. Manage, direct, and supervise the staff in the Division.
- d. **Mission Support Division.** The Director of the Mission Support Division is authorized and expected to:
 - Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the RA/DRA on delivering end-to-end business solutions and customer services to the Regional Office to support FEMA's mission; represent the Regional Administrator at top-level meetings related to management functions; and serve as the Region's authority on management policies and directives;
 - Provide information and advice on Regional personnel issues and applicable policies; act as the Region's liaison with the FEMA Office of Management and the FEMA Grant Programs Directorate; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to managing human resources;
 - Provide comprehensive and timely support of a broad array of information technology and telecommunications systems critical to the day-to-day Regional Office, the Regional Response Coordination Center, and field operations;
 - Manage Regional budget formulation and execution; provide for the financial support and management of the various Region II allocations and open disaster



- declarations; provide procurement services for the Region: and maintain the necessary records for expenditures of funds;
- v. Provide the essential functions of managing business support for Homeland Security grants and perform lifecycle grant award and administration duties for Headquarters assistance actions, including grant policy and oversight, data analysis, technical assistance, and training related to grants management;
- vi. Carry out the financial and administrative roles and responsibilities under the Agency grants management process for disaster grants, non-disaster grants, and cooperative agreements in accordance with 44 CFR Part 13;
- vii. Carry out the Grants Management Specialist functions in support of FEMA funding to State, tribal, and local entities. Included in this authority are the following duties:
 - Acceptance of fiscal closeout documents and determination of final closeout status of grants and cooperative agreements;
 - Acceptance and approval of financial reports;
 - Approval or disapproval of fiscal amendments, modifications to performance periods, grant scopes, or enforcement actions to State, tribal and local grants and cooperative agreements;
 - 4. Oversight of the financial and administrative grant processes for all Regional disaster and non-disaster grants and cooperative agreements;
- viii. Oversee the implementation of Regional payroll processing activities;
 - ix. Administer the Stafford Act Employee program;
 - Manage, maintain, and operate the Regional facility;
 - xi. Implement the Regional safety program;
- xii. Administer the Regional property accountability program;
- xiii. Oversee the Regional security program, including personnel security, physical security, information security, communications security, and computer security;
- xiv. Manage Regional travel functions;



- xv. Approve personal telephone calls home for Regional travelers in excess of limitations provided that good cause is shown and fully documented (FEMA Manual 6200.1);
- xvi. Manage, direct, and supervise the staff in the Division;
- xvii. Authority to approve 40-1 actions for non-disaster acquisitions;
- Authority to realign responsibility for determining the annual grants monitoring requirements and schedule from the Grants Administration and Assistance Division in headquarters to the Regional offices;
- xix. Authority to delegate fiscal oversight on the Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant, and Drivers License Security Grant (DLSGP) programs to the Regional office;
- e. Protection and National Preparedness Division. The Director of the Protection and National Preparedness Division is authorized and expected to:
 - i. Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the RA/DRA on all preparedness program matters; represent the Regional Administrator at top-level preparedness meetings; serve as the Region's authority on national preparedness policies and directives; serve as the Region's liaison with the FEMA National Preparedness Directorate and the National Continuity Programs Directorate on matters relating to preparedness and continuity of operations; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to preparedness;
 - Lead the Region's preparedness efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies;
 - iii. Facilitate preparedness planning, coordination, information sharing, and partnerships with other Federal partners, State, local and tribal government officials, the private sector, and citizen organizations;
 - iv. Manage, direct, and supervise the staff in the Division;
 - Lead Federal interagency coordination activities across the Region and with high-threat metropolitan areas for improved delivery of preparedness programs with State, local, and tribal government entities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and citizens;
 - vi. Represent the Regional Administrator to serve as the principal advocate and advisor to State, local, and tribal government officials, private sector



- organizations, and citizen groups on national preparedness initiatives and programs;
- vii. Support Federal interagency prevention and protection initiatives, including coordination with the law enforcement and intelligence communities, and critical infrastructure sectors and key resources to implement the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, Information Sharing Environment, and the War on Terrorism National Implementation Plan;
- viii. Monitor and evaluate Regional preparedness capabilities and progress of work in relationship to national goals and FEMA's Strategic Plan, and recommend and implement modifications as needed and appropriate;
 - ix. Provide strategic consulting to partners and stakeholders on the implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, and the National Preparedness Guidelines;
 - x. Provide counseling on the programmatic delivery of grant and technical assistance programs, including the Emergency Management Performance Grants, the Emergency Operations Center Grant, Drivers License Security Grant, and Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant;
 - xi. Deliver and coordinate homeland security training, education (internal and external), and exercise programs within the Region, including planning support as well as training on, and implementation of, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF);
- xii. Develop and implement a Regional Training Plan for regional employees and Stafford Act Employees;
- xiii. Approve or deny General Admission Applications submitted by State, tribal, and local representatives, FEMA Region II staff, and/or Federal agency representatives requesting attendance at FEMA-sponsored training activities;
- xiv. Administer the Remedial Action Management Program (RAMP) for the Region;
- xv. Manage the Federal COOP program to ensure continuity of Federal missioncritical tasks or mission-essential functions in the Region during any crises;
- xvi. Through the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP), enhance existing local, installation, tribal, State, and Federal capabilities to protect the health and safety of the public, work force, and environment;



- xvii. Through the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP), enhance planning, preparedness, and response for all types of peacetime radiological emergencies; ensure adequate off-site emergency preparedness to protect the health and safety of citizens living around any commercial nuclear power plants in the Region;
- xviii. Coordinate and manage the Hazardous Materials planning and exercising authorized by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (CERCLA), Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act;
 - xix. Negotiate and approve scopes of work and funding levels with States and tribes for Hazardous Materials training under CERCLA and SARA Title III;
 - xx. Ensure the programs and activities administered by the Division comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act;
 - xxi. Coordinate, manage, promote and integrate continuity activities of the federal, state, local, tribal and private sectors in Region II by sponsoring meetings, performing outreach, conducting trainings and hosting exercises;
- xxii. Contract management authority in support of the Regional Exercise Support Program;
- xxiii. Establish, monitor and manage the regional Protection and Prevention missions. Serve as the principle advisor to the Regional Administrator in this mission space and liaise with the Law Enforcement Community;
- xxiv. Coordinate with the Director of Response to ensure the integration of the Regional Watch Center into law enforcement communications and information flow.
- f. **Response Division.** The Director of the Response Division is authorized and expected to:
 - Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the Regional Administrator on all disaster response program matters; represent the Regional Administrator at top-level meetings related to disaster response functions; and serve as the Region's authority on disaster response policies and directives;
 - ii. Provide information and advice on Regional disaster operations issues and applicable policies; act as the Region's liaison with the FEMA Disaster



- Operations Directorate on all disaster response actions; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to disaster response;
- iii. Exercise the authorities of the FEMA Administrator as delegated to the Regional Administrator pursuant to the Stafford Act, with the exception of Subparts M and N of Part 206,44 CFR Chapter 1. The FEMA Administrator has retained or delegated to other FEMA officials certain authorities contained in the Stafford Act. They are therefore excluded from this section and are detailed in 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 2.4;
- iv. Redelegate to cognizant Project Officers the authority to approve program actions up to a limit of \$500,000 within their area of responsibility;
- v. Implement the requirements and regulations of Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) as stated in 44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, and Part 10, Environmental Considerations, for programs and activities administered by the Response Division, including Mission Assignments;
- vi. Ensure the programs and activities administered by the Division comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act;
- vii. Exercise the authorities of the Federal Approving Official for Mission Assignments during Regional Response Coordination Center operations;
- viii. Obtain FEMA Headquarters concurrence prior to announcing and/or releasing funds for large Mission Assignments over \$1 million (unless a Disaster Recovery Manager has been appointed);
 - ix. Approve time extensions for Mission Assignments and other work relating to emergency and major disaster declarations, in accordance with the criteria established in 44 CFR Sections 206.204(c) and (d) respectively;
 - Develop and maintain strategic and operational Regional plans in support of the National Response Framework;
 - xi. Implement and maintain the Incident Management and Response capabilities required of FEMA at the Regional level in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Response Framework, and their implementation guidance, including FEMA responsibilities associated with Emergency Support Function 5 (Emergency Management) and Emergency Support Function 9 (Search and Rescue);



- xii. Implement and maintain the Logistics Management capabilities required of FEMA at the Regional level in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Response Framework, and their implementation guidance;
- xiii. In coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, staff and oversee one or more Regional Office strike teams authorized under Section 303 of the Stafford Act and in accordance with Sections 507(c)(2)(D) and 507(f) of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006;
- xiv. Maintain and operate a Regional Response Coordination Center.
- xv. Manage, direct, and supervise the staff in the Division;
- xvi. Authority to contract for airlift within the Region II area of responsibility;
- Authority to order supplies directly from FEMA warehouses; specifically if the warehouse is regionally located;
- xviii. Supervise the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT);
 - xix. The IMAT Team Leader is expected to:
 - Rapidly deploy to an incident or incident-threatened venue to lead a prompt, effective, and coordinated federal response in support of state, tribal, and local emergency management officials;
 - Provide initial situational awareness for federal/state decision-makers and other coordinators of assistance that is crucial to determine the level and type of immediate federal support that may be required; and
 - Build and maintain—pre-incident—a close working relationship with regional, state, tribal, and local emergency management officials, allied agencies, and other federal partners to support optimal posturing and preparation for incidents requiring a joint response.
- g. **Recovery Division.** The Director of the Recovery Division is authorized and expected to:
 - Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the RA/DRA on all recovery program matters; represent the Regional Administrator at top-level meetings related to recovery functions; and serve as the Region's authority on recovery policies and directives;



- Provide information and advice on Regional recovery issues and applicable policies; act as the Region's liaison with the FEMA Recovery Directorate on all recovery actions; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to recovery;
- iii. Exercise the authorities of the FEMA Administrator as delegated to the Regional Administrator pursuant to the Stafford Act, with the exception of Subparts M and N of Part 206, 44 CFR Chapter 1. The FEMA Administrator has retained or delegated to other FEMA officials certain authorities contained in the Stafford Act. They are therefore excluded from this section and are detailed in 44 CFR Chapter 1, Section 2.4;
- iv. Redelegate to cognizant Project Officers the authority to approve program actions up to a limit of \$500,000 within their area of responsibility;
- v. Implement the requirements and regulations of Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) as stated in 44 CFR Part 9. Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands, and Part 10, Environmental Considerations, for programs and activities administered by the Recovery Division;
- vi. Ensure the programs and activities administered by the Division comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act;
- vii. Approve time extensions for work relating to emergency and major disaster declarations, in accordance with the criteria established in 44 CFR Sections 206.204(c) and (d) respectively;
- viii. Approve time extensions under the Other Needs Assistance Program in accordance with 44 CFR Section 206.119;
 - ix. Obtain FEMA Headquarters concurrence prior to announcing and/or releasing funds for large Project Worksheets over \$1 million (unless a Disaster Recovery Manager has been appointed);
 - x. Implement and maintain the Recovery capabilities required of FEMA at the Regional level in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Response Framework, and their implementation guidance, including FEMA responsibilities associated with Emergency Support Function 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services) and Emergency Support Function 14 (Long-Term Community Recovery);
 - xi. Manage, direct and supervise the staff in the Division;



- xii. Authority to review and approve funding for State Management Administrative Costs (SMC) for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
- h. **Mitigation Division.** The Director of the Mitigation Division is authorized and expected to:
 - Serve as a consultant and principal staff advisor to the RA/DRA on all hazard mitigation program matters; represent the Regional Administrator at top-level meetings related to hazard mitigation functions; and serve as the Region's authority on hazard mitigation policies and directives;
 - Provide information and advice on Regional mitigation issues and applicable policies; act as the Region's liaison with the FEMA Mitigation Directorate on all mitigation actions; and oversee the essential functions of the Region relevant to mitigation;
 - Approve community floodplain management regulations, ordinances, and codes for compliance with National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) criteria;
 - Issue Letters of Map Amendment (LOMA) and Letters of Map Revision (LOMR) to Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for single lots and/or single structures;
 - Approve floodway revisions to Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps when the change is not associated with a map revision to alter base flood elevation;
 - vi. Serve as the project officer for flood insurance studies and restudies conducted by private architectural and engineering firms or Federal agencies, to include the review and certification of payment request documents;
 - vii. Administer NFIP probation under the compliance program, in accordance with Agency guidelines;
 - viii. Determine which communities participating in the NFIP may be specifically converted to the regular program without a risk study;
 - Establish the scope of work for flood insurance studies and negotiate the level of effort with study contractors;
 - x. Issue task orders under the NFIP Map Modernization Program;
 - xi. Implement and enforce the requirements and regulations of Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) as stated in 44 CFR Parts 9 and 10, for programs and activities administered by the Division;



- xii. Negotiate and approve scopes of work and funding levels with States under the NFIP Community Assistance Program, State Support Services Element;
- xiii. Negotiate and approve scopes of work and funding levels and issue task letters to Federal agencies under the NFIP Community Assistance Program, Federal Agency Support Services Element;
- xiv. Appoint a Consultation Coordination Officer for the coordination of Flood Insurance Studies in accordance with 44 CFR, Section 66.4;
- xv. Exercise the authorities of the FEMA Administrator, as delegated to the Regional Administrator, pursuant to the Stafford Act, as stated in 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart M, Hazard Mitigation Planning, and Subpart N, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; management and leadership of all Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team activities and other Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants;
- xvi. Administer the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program in accordance with 44 CFR Part 78, including the processing of applications for hazard mitigation grants, disbursement of funds, and administrative responsibilities in support of these activities;
- xvii. Ensure the programs and activities administered by the Division comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act;
- xviii. Obtain FEMA Headquarters concurrence prior to announcing and/or releasing funds for large Hazard Mitigation Grant Program projects;
 - xix. Negotiate and approve scopes of work and funding levels with States under the NFIP Map Modernization Management Support (MMMS) Program;
 - xx. Negotiate and approve scopes of work and funding levels with States under the NFIP Severe Repetitive Loss Pilot Program;
 - xxi. Implement and maintain the Mitigation capabilities required of FEMA at the Regional level in the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Response Framework, and their subsequent implementation guidance;
- xxii. Manage, direct, and supervise the emergency preparedness staff in the Division;
- xxiii. Authority to review and approve funding for State Management Administrative Costs (SMC) for Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
- xxiv. Serves as the first-line supervisor for the Regional Environmental Officer.



- xxv. The Regional Environmental Officer is authorized and expected to:
 - 1. Serve as the Region's liaison with the FEMA Office of Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation;
 - Integrate the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process with other planning at the earliest possible time to ensure that planning decisions reflect environmental values, to avoid delays later in the process, and to head off potential conflicts;
 - Upon receipt of an application for Agency approval, or notification that an
 application will be filed, consult as required with other appropriate parties
 to initiate and coordinate the necessary environmental analyses;
 - 4. Determine whether a proposal is one which normally requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), an environmental assessment, or a categorical exclusion;
 - Prepare and maintain an administrative record of each proposal that is determined to be categorically excluded from the preparation of an EIS or an environmental assessment;
 - 6. For actions not categorically excluded:
 - a. Prepare environmental assessments, and submit them to the Agency Environmental Officer and the Office of General Counsel (OGC) if requested;
 - b. Prepare findings of no significant impact (FONSI), or prepare EISs;
 - c. Coordinate and provide information regarding environmental review with applicants for FEMA assistance;
 - d. Involve environmental agencies, applicants, and the public to the extent practicable in preparing environmental assessments;
 - e. Prepare, as required, a supplement to either the draft or final EIS;
 - f. Circulate draft and final EIS as prescribed in Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and obtain the approval of the Agency Environmental Officer and Office of General Counsel;



- g. Ensure that decisions are made in accordance with the policies and procedures of NEPA and 44 CFR Part 10, and prepare a public record of such decisions;
- h. Revoke a determination of categorical exclusion and require a full environmental review if, subsequent to the granting of an exclusion, the Region determines that due to changes in the proposed action or in light of new findings, the action no longer meets the requirements for a categorical exclusion;
- Throughout the NEPA process, consider mitigating measures to avoid or minimize environmental harm, and in particular, harm to and within floodplains and wetlands; and,
- Review and comment upon, as appropriate, environmental assessments and EIS of other Federal agencies and of State and local entities within the Region.
- **10. Retention.** The following authorities are not delegated, but are retained by the Regional Administrator:
 - a. Designation of a Line of Succession for the Regional Office, in the form of a memorandum submitted to the FEMA Administrator for approval, listing subordinate positions authorized to act for the Regional Administrator/DRA and each Division Director during his or her absence.
 - b. Appointment of a Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) Director to lead regional support activities during domestic incidents with the potential or actual need for Federal disaster assistance, based on the advice and recommendation of the Response Division Director.
 - c. Appointment of an IMAT Level 2 Team Leader to lead field response activities during domestic incidents with the potential or actual need for Federal disaster assistance, based on the advice and recommendation of the Response Division Director.
 - d. Activation of Regional IMAT Level 3, based on the advice and recommendation of the Response Division Director.
 - e. Appointment of a Disaster Recovery Manager for each Presidentially declared emergency or major disaster.
 - f. Appointment of primary and alternate members to the Regional Response Team (RRT) as managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard.



- g. Appointment of a Chair or Co-Chairs for the Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC).
- h. Appointment of Regional Advisory Council (RAC) Chair and Vice Chair.
- i. Execution of FEMA/State Disaster Assistance Agreements, except that amendments thereto may be signed by a duly appointed Disaster Recovery Manager.
- j. Execution of initial non-disaster grant awards.
- k. Approval of the initial fiscal year distribution of funds among States, except for reimbursable funding distributions that are retained by the FEMA Administrator.
- 1. Final arbiter of personnel issues within the Region, including reassignment of employees to other organizations within the Region.
- m. Approval of requests to use FEMA funds for State program personnel in Presidential declared emergencies or major disasters.
- n. Approval of Requests for Personnel Actions (SF 52) related to the selection, promotion, or termination of Stafford Act Employees level E.
- o. Approval of travel by employees at the invitation and expense of parties outside the Federal Government, with the concurrence of the Designated Agency Ethics Official.
- p. Issuance of decisions on individual complaints of discrimination because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, age, or economic status.
- q. Authentication and attestation of copies of records being subpoenaed or otherwise legally demanded.
- r. Initial denials of requests for disclosure of records under the Freedom of Information Act.
- s. Authority to classify documents derivatively, based on the original classification by other Federal agencies or the FEMA Administrator.
- t. Authority to enter into and administer funded and unfunded memoranda of understanding associated with Region Office responsibilities.
- u. Administration of regional work schedule policy.
- v. Approval of actual temporary duty (TDY) lodging expenses up to 150 percent over the per diem rate approved by the General Services Administration (for CONUS travel) and by the Departments of Defense and State (for OCONUS travel).



- W. Authority to sign a draft or final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision.
- x. Placing communities on NFIP probation under the compliance program, in accordance with Agency guidelines.
- y. Approval of State Mitigation Plans, Local Mitigation Plans, and requests for exceptions to required submittal timeframes as described in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Section 322.
- z. Approval of Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants.
- aa. Approval of non-disaster grant extensions received less than 60 days prior to the expiration date of the period of performance, or after the expiration date of the period of performance.

11. Timekeeping, Leave, and Payroll Records.

The authorities for timekeeping records and payroll procedures, and for the payment of Regional personnel for services performed, are delegated to the Deputy Regional Administrator/DRA, the Division Directors, and other supervisors in accordance with U.S. Government, DHS, FEMA, and Regional policies, directives, and requirements. The authority to approve, deny, or cancel leave is to be carried out by supervisors in accordance with the provisions of FEMA Manual 3300.3 (FEMA Absence and Leave Policy) and FEMA Document 3250.1 (Time and Attendance).

12. Signatory Authority

Generally, correspondence originating in the Region may be signed at a level correlating to that at which incoming correspondence was signed, or to the level of the staff person to who incoming correspondence was addressed. The author of correspondence, including email correspondence, is responsible for: 1) determining appropriate signature authority level; and 2) assuring coordination of drafts when necessary before correspondence is prepared for final signature and issuance.

a. *The Regional Administrator/Deputy Regional Administrator* will sign correspondence for matters that directly address: 1) the FEMA Administrator, Deputy Administrators, Associate Administrators, Regional Administrators, presidents or chairs of tribal governments, governors, members of Congress, state legislators, and local officials; 2) the DHS Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other DHS component heads; 3) heads of political subdivisions and commanding officers when substantive policy matters are discussed; 4) issues involving more than one division of the Regional Office; 5) relating to grant disapproval and audit responses; 6) non-routine personnel requests to FEMA Headquarters; 7) tasking the states beyond matters agreed to by respective state and regional program managers; 8) litigation, program suspension, labor relations, or other



- items of a sensitive or critical nature; and 9) FEMA directives and policy memoranda on subject matters for which they have primary responsibility
- b. Federal Coordinating Officers and Disaster Recovery Managers will sign correspondence that is related to a particular disaster for which they have been duly appointed, and that is addressed to: 1) the FEMA Administrator, Deputy Administrators, Associate Administrators, Regional Administrators, presidents or chairs of tribal governments. Governors, Members of Congress, and State legislators; and 2) heads of political subdivisions and commanding officers when substantive policy matters are discussed.
- c. *Division Directors* will sign correspondence concerning: 1) substantive program policy issues; 2) major fund impact (increases or decreases); 3) significant unresolved program issues; and 4) any signature authorities listed below for individual staff.
- d. *Individual staff* will sign correspondence: 1) concerning routine matters for which they have been given delegated authority or designated responsibilities; and 2) to counterparts at FEMA Headquarters, States, other Regions, other agencies, and other organizations dealing with ongoing program or administrative matters within their purview.

13. Approval and Issuance

places it into effect immediately, and it will remain in effect until specifically superseded.		
Lynn Canton	Date	
Regional Administrator, Region II		

By signature below the Regional Administrator approves the contents of this Document and

3 Attachments:

A. Line of Succession, Region II

B. Redelegations

C. Special Assignments

DISTRIBUTION:

Associate Deputy Administrator, Office of Regional Operations Director, Office of Policy and Program Analysis Regional Administrators Region II Division Directors Region II All Hands (via posting of an electronic copy)



ATTACHMENT A: LINE OF SUCCESSION DHS/FEMA REGION II

The passing of authority under this line of succession is intended to be fluid in order to maintain continuous command and control within the Region. The authority passes to the next in succession when the person holding the authority is unavailable due to leave, illness, or cannot be contacted. The authority passes fluidly and may pass only for a brief period of time. For instance, if the current authority holder becomes unavailable due to being on a 3 hour flight, the authority passes during the pendency of unavailability and returns once a communication link is restored. Command decisions needed during the period of unavailability are to be made by the next available person in the line of succession.

<u>Office</u>	Line of Succession by Position	
Regional Administrator	 Deputy Regional Administrator Director, Response Division Director, Recovery Division Director, Mitigation Division Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Director Protection and National Preparedness Division Director, External Affairs Director, Caribbean Area Division Director, Mission Support Division 	
Director, Response Division	 Chief, Operations Integration Branch Chief, Regional Response Coordination Center Branch Chief, Logistics Branch Chief, Operations Planning Branch 	
Director, Recovery Division	 Deputy Recovery Division Chief, Individual Assistance Branch Chief, Public Assistance Branch 	
Director, Mitigation Division	 Chief, Floodplain Mgmt & Insurance Branch Chief, Risk Analysis Branch Chief, Hazard Mitigation Branch 	
Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Director, Protection and National Preparedness Division	 Deputy Federal Preparedness Coordinator & Deputy Director, PNP Division Chief, Technological Hazards Branch Chief, Preparedness Integrations Branch Chief, Preparedness Analysis Branch Chief, Preparedness Grants Branch 	
Director, External Affairs	1. Public Affairs Specialist	



Director, Caribbean Area Division

- 1. Senior EMPS, Individual Assistance
- 2. Senior EMPS, Public Assistance
- 3. Operational Planner

Director, Mission Support

- 1. Deputy Mission Support Division
- 2. Chief, Administrative Services Branch
- 3. Grants Business Management Branch
- 4. Chief, Information Technology Branch

IMAT, Team Lead

- 1. Chief, Operations Section
- 2. Chief, Planning Section
- 3. Chief, Logistics Section





ATTACHMENT B: REDELEGATIONS

Authority	Authorized Official
1. Employment:	
a. Administer Oath of Office	Selecting Official; FCO or
designee(s)	at disaster sites
b. Make final selection for vacancies from certification lists for:	
1) GS-15	Regional Administrator/DRA
2) GS-11, 12, 13, 14	Director
3) GS-9 and below	First-level supervisor
c. Approve career ladder promotions	Division Director
 d. Select and promote Stafford Act Employees: 1) Levels A and B 2) Levels C, D, and E 3) Level F 	First-level supervisor Director Regional Administrator/DRA
S) Level I	Regional Flammstatos/DTG
e. Approve payment of travel expenses for interviews	Regional Administrator/DRA
f. Approve/disapprove new employee's completion of probationary period	Director
g. Reassign employees within same Branch	First-level supervisor
h. Reassign employees within same Division	Director
i. Detail employees within same Branch	First-level supervisor
j. Detail employees within same Division	Director
k. Detail employees to other organizations within the Region or FEMA	Regional Administrator/DRA
2. Classification and Position Management:	



a. Determine duties and responsibilities of

First-level supervisor

positions within organizational unit

b. Certify the accuracy of positions

First-level supervisor

c. Establish position classification and determine title, series, and grade of position

Regional Administrator Deputy Regional Administrator Director

3. Compensation:

a. Request paid overtime or compensatory time (Line 5, FEMA Form 30-7)

b. Certify paid overtime or compensatory time (Line 16, FEMA Form 30-7)

c. Approve paid overtime or compensatory time (Line 8, FEMA Form 30-7)

Regional Administrator Deputy Regional Administrator

4. Employee Performance:

a. Make determinations of acceptable level of First-level supervisor performance and approve within-grade increases

b. Make determinations of unacceptable level of performance and deny within-grade increases

First-level supervisor

Director

c. Reconsider denials of within-grade increases Director

d. Issue annual employee performance plan First-level supervisor

e. Evaluate employee's performance First-level supervisor

f. Approve rating of "Superior" or "Unacceptable" Director

g. Receive grievance of "Proficient" rating First-level supervisor

h. Receive grievance of "Unacceptable" rating

Second-level supervisor

5. Awards and Recognition:

a. Time-Off Awards:

1) Grant Time-Off Award up to 18 hours First-level supervisor

2) Grant Time-Off Award over 18 hours, Regional Administrator/DRA up to 40 hours for a single contribution and



up to 80 hours total during a leave year, for PFT and CORE employees

b. Monetary and Non-Monetary Awards:

1) Receive nomination First-level supervisor/Director

2) Recommend award Awards Review Team

3) Approve award Regional Administrator/DRA

6. Employee Development and Training:

 a. Approve attendance at training courses, professional meetings, and conferences:

1) At a total cost of \$750 or less for all expenses

2) At a total cost of up to \$2,500 for all expenses or of less than 80 hours in duration, whichever is more restrictive; does not include authority to approve training involving the use of facilities of foreign governments or international organizations, which must be approved by the FEMA Administrator

Director Regional Administrator/DRA

7. Grievances and Disciplinary Actions:

Non-union employees are covered by the FEMA Administrative Grievance System as outlined in FEMA Manual 3300.1 and its amendments, and by the FEMA Disciplinary/Adverse Actions Procedures as outlined in FEMA Manual 3310.1 and its amendments.

8. Work Scheduling and Leave:

a. Determine work schedule of employees First-level supervisor

b. Approve requests for annual and sick leave; First-level supervisor accrual of credit hours; use of credit hours and time-off awards; court leave; military leave; leave without pay in amounts not to exceed 80 hours per year; excused absences up to 1 hour; and requests for advance sick leave (80 hours or less)

c. Approve Leave Without Pay requests for amounts Director in excess of 80 hours per year

d. Approve requests for Advance Annual Leave up to the amount that would be earned in a leave year



e. Approve requests for Advance Sick Leave in Regional Administrator/DRA excess of 80 hours and up to a limit of 240 hours f. Certify an exigency existed that resulted in Regional Administrator/DRA forfeiture of leave g. Certify an employee's illness resulted in Regional Administrator/DRA forfeiture of leave Director h. Authorize continuation of pay not in excess of 45 days for on-the-job injuries i. Grant up to 1 hour of administrative leave for First-level supervisor infrequent tardiness or brief absence j. Grant administrative dismissal in emergency Regional Administrator/DRA situations k. Certify the accuracy of Time & Attendance First-level supervisor Reports for employees 1. Approve Telework Director m. Reconsider denial of Telework Director 9. Travel Management: a. Approve official travel within the region as Director temporary duty travel on official business for employees of their respective organizational units, in accordance with the Federal Travel Regulations (FTR) b. Approve travel outside the region Director c. Approve travel by employees at the invitation Regional Administrator/DRA and expense of parties outside the Federal Government, with the concurrence of the Designated Agency Ethics Officer FEMA Administrator d. Approve travel by employees outside the United States and its insular areas e. Authorize Travel Authorizations Director with fund oversight



f. Approve travel advances of funds for employees of their respective organizational units who are entitled to per diem, mileage allowance, or subsistence expenses under the FTR

Director with fund oversight

g. Approve travel vouchers for employees of their respective organizational units

First-level supervisor

10. Financial Management and Acquisition (Excludes Grant Funds):

a. Approve funding requisitions

Regional Administrator/DRA

b. Approve FEMA Form 40-1, Item 12:

1) When estimated cost is no more than \$1,000

First-level supervisor (with fund oversight)

2) When estimated cost is more than \$1,000 but less than \$2,500

out

(with fund oversight)

Director

3) When estimated cost is \$2,500 or more

Regional Administrator

 c. Approve publication of paid advertisements, notices, and proposals in accordance with FEMA Instruction 6500.1, Publication of Newspaper Advertisements Regional Administrator/DRA, Directors

11. Information Technology (IT) and Communications:

a. Approve iPass accounts for their staff members (Line of Succession does not apply here)

Deputy Regional Administrator, Director

IT Branch Chief

 Approve procurements of IT assets of less than \$10,000 and procured through the DHS First Source Contract Regional Administrator/DRA Director

IT Branch Chief



ATTACHMENT C: SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

(P) denotes Primary representative, (A) denotes Alternate representative

Authority **Assigned Individual**

1. Special Emphasis: a. Equal Rights Counselors

(P) VACANT (A) VACANT

b. Employee Assistance Program (EAP) Coordinator

(P) Edna Syjongtian (A) Zandra Gill

c. Designated Agency Safety Official

(P) Yvonne Colon (A) Zandra Gill

d. Freedom of Information Act Officer

(P) William Douglass (A) VACANT

e. Tribal Relations Liaison

(P) Sean Waters

(A) Don Caetano

2. Financial Management:

a. Debt Collection point of contact (FEMA Manual 2610.1)

(P) Zandra Gill

(A) Bernard Pressier

b. Audits travel reimbursement claims (SF 1012) and SF 1164)

(P) Bernard Pressier (A) Michael Wagner

c. Certifies as to availability of funds

(P) Bernard Pressier

(A) Michael Wagner

d. Certifies vouchers and vendor payments

(P) Omar Mahmud

(A) Michael Wagner

e. Certifies changes to SMARTLINK

(P) Peter McGrath (A) Flora Moy

f. Government Commercial Credit Card holders (Non-disaster)

(P) Craig Caggiano

(A) Laura Swedlow

g. Government Commercial Credit Card holders

(P) Craig Caggiano



(Disaster)	(A) Laura Swedlow
h. Approves Government Commercial Credit Card purchases for Regional Contracting Officer	(P) Michael Wagner(A) Omar Mahmud
1) For division administrative assistants	Directors
i. Contracting Officer (within delegated limitations)	Omar Mahmud
j. Contract Property Administrator	(P) Michael Wagner(A) Mark Walters
1. Property Management Officer	(P) Donna Fisher(A) Mark Walters
m. Accountable Property Officer	(P) Yvonne Colon(A) Vacant
n. Property Custodial Officers:	
1) Mitigation	(P) Adie Koby
2) Protection and National Preparedness	(P) Mabel Santiago
3) Response	(P) John Kapsimalis
4) Recovery	(P) Leila Babb
5) Mission Support	(P) Yvonne Colon
o. Project Officers for NFIP Contracts	(P) Mary Colvin(A) Kimberly Rizzo
p. JP Morgan Credit Card Coordinator	(P) Yvonne Colon(A) Bernard Pressier
q. Regional JP Morgan Corporate Account	(P) Michael Wagner(A) Bernard Pressier
3. Security:	
a. Regional Security and Control Officer	(P) Clark Foreid(A) Yen Pan
b. Classified Document Custodian	(P) Yen Pan(A) Seymour Smith



c. COMSEC Custodian

(P) Yen Pan

(A) Seymour Smith

(P) Clark Foreid d. Personal Identification Verification (PIV) Sponsor (A) Craig Caggiano e. PIV Registrar (P) Clark Foreid

(A) Michele Sturman

f. PIV Issuer (P) Clark Foreid (A) Craig Caggiano

4. Communications:

a. Authorized to send and receive unclassified All T/S Clearance holders messages and to send and receive classified messages up to Top Secret in the Communications Center

b. Authorized to send and receive classified and All T/S Clearance holders unclassified COMSEC messages

c. Serves as point of contact for communications (P) Yen Pan and warning support (A) Sean Kielty

5. Program Coordination:

a. Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) (P) Dug Salley Chair (A) Jose DosSantos

b. RISC Coordinator John Kapsimalis

c. Regional Advisory Council (RAC) Chair (P) Lynn Canton (A) Michael Moriarty

d. RAC Coordinator Carri Hoffman

e. Regional Radiological Assistance Committee Rebecca Thomson Chair

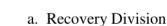
f. Regional Emergency Communications Council Sean Kielty Working Group (RECCWG) Chair

g. RECCWG Coordinator Sean Kielty

h. Regional Training Manager **Edward Capps**



Jaime Forero i. Regional NIMS Coordinator j. Regional Response Team (RRT) Members (P) Dean Matthews (A) John Kapsimalis k. NEPA signatory authority for Levels I, II, and (P) Megan Jadrosich III Categorical Exclusions (CATEX) associated with environmental and historical preservation reviews 1. NEPA signatory authority for Findings of No (P) Megan Jadrosich Significant Impact (FONSI) associated with environmental assessments m. NEPA approval authority within EMIS and (P) Megan Jadrosich E-Grants for grants administered by the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Branch n. NEPA approval authority within EMIS and (P) Megan Jadrosich E-Grants for Public Assistance grants 6. Regional Support: a. Audit Follow-Up Coordinator (P) Flora Moy (A) Alan Neidermeyer (P) Zandra Gill b. Records Management Officer (A) VACANT c. Ethics Point of Contact (P) Anthony Ruffini (A) Donna Fisher d. COOP Coordinator (P) Russell Fox (A) Craig Caggiano e. Telework Coordinator (P) Michael Wagner (A) Edna Syjongtian (P) Kevin Reed f. Regional Automated External Defibrillators (AED) Site Coordinator (A) Pat Mason 7. Cadre Managers:



(P) Theo Joseph

(A) Larry O'Reilly



Individual Assistance (P) Eileen Feikert

(A) Leila Babb

Public Assistance (P) Theo Joseph

(A) Alex Greenberg

(A) Anna Morales (CAD)

b. Response Division **Dug Salley**

Operations Jose DosSantos

Jose DosSantos **Planning**

Jason Wind Logistics

c. External Affairs Kristina Simpson

Public Affairs Don Caetano

Congressional Affairs Terry Winters

Community Relations Maria Davila

Private Sector **Terry Winters**

Intergovernmental Maria Davila

d. Mitigation Division

Mitigation (P) Robert Tranter

(A) Mary Colvin

Environmental/Historic Preservation (P) Megan Jadrosich

(A) Mary Neustadter

e. Protection and National Preparedness

Disaster Field Training Office (P) Sean Waters

(A) Edward Capps

f. Mission Support

Financial Management/Comptroller Michael Wagner

Human Resources Michael Wagner

Yen Pan Information Technology

g. Federal Coordinating Officers Justo Hernandez

> Philip Parr William Vogel Steven DeBlasio

John Long



8. Regional Response Coordination Center Roster:

a. RRCC Director (P) Dug Salley

(A) Larry O'Reilly

b. Deputy RRCC Director (P) Rebecca Thomson

(A) Sean Waters

c. External Affairs (P) Kristina Simpson

(A) Don Caetano

d. Operations (P) Jose DosSantos

(A) Alan Neidermeyer

e. Planning (P) Dean Matthews

(A) Edward Capps

f. Logistics (P) Jason Wind

(A) Craig Caggiano

g. Finance/Admin (P) Mike Wagner

(A) Flora Moy

9. Type III IMAT:

a. Team Leader Thomas Fargione

b. Operations Section (P) Sam Benson

c. Logistics Section (P) John Alonso

d. Planning Section (P) Danna Lopez

e. External Affairs Officer Louis Eswood (NY/NJ)

Yadira Nadal (PR/USVI)

f. Defense Coordinating Officer Col Robert Freehill

g. NACS Regional Director, Approval Rights Theo Joseph

(EMMIE, NEMIS, E-Grants) Eileen Feikert
Alex Greenber

Alex Greenberg Donna Fisher

Alejandro De La Campa

Mark Walters Mary Colvin



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